





BRITISH
5 JY 62
MUSEUM

An Impartial
HISTORY
OF THE
LIFE and REIGN

Of her Late MAJESTY

Queen **ANNE**

Of Immortal Memory :

Wherein all the

TRANSACTIONS

OF THAT

Memorable Period

Are faithfully compiled from the Best
Authorities.

Adorn'd with several curious Cuts.

Printed for R. Offtey, next St. Sepulchre's
Church. 1744.

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THE PREFACE.



HISTORY, especially that of Nations, is a subject which, of all others, entertains the mind most agreeably; but when brought home to ourselves, and it relates the actions of our Princes, and the noble exploits of our own countrymen, our hearts glow with a generous warmth, and we interest ourselves in every step that is taken, rejoice at every success, and mourn at any misfortune or disappointment that may attend the struggles of our brave patriots in defence of Religion and Liberty, By actions only
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can be discover'd the true principles of a man : and when we see, as it were, men exposing their lives, and every thing dear to them, to all manner of hazards, in the cause of liberty, and their country, Who can doubt the sincerity of their intentions, who refuse them the honour due to such exalted merit ? Virtue makes an amiable figure in whatever subject she is pleas'd to actuate and inhabit ; but when she takes possession of the Great, what glorious things does she perform ? How astonish and delight the eye of every beholder ? We applaud ambition, when its object is the publick good ; and emulation is praise-worthy, when the contention is, who shall do the greatest service to their King and Country ; and when we read, as we shall in the ensuing History, of actions and councils, the field and cabinet, co-operating together for the good of the whole body politick, and scarce a member of the community, but who willingly contributed something, at least his good wishes, for the success and glory of their country, we admire and almost adore the generous spirit that so gloriously

gloriously, so univ ersally exerted itself in the common cause.

The reign of queen Anne was certainly one of the most glorious periods in the British Annals, whether we regard the solidity and wisdom of her councils, or the success of her arms, the unanimity of her senate, the OEconomy of the treasury, the conduct of her generals, the courage of her soldiers, the bravery of her sailors. What weight had then the British name in foreign courts! how valued and respected was an Englishman in whatever part of the world he might be! and how must it rejoice the heart of this good queen Anne, to be convinced as she undoubtedly was, that she had scarce a subject, how great or how mean soever, in her three kingdoms, but whose life and fortune were entirely devoted to her pleasure? and why so? because they were satisfied that she had the interest of her people entirely at heart. Every subject put an absolute confidence in their sovereign, because they knew she would make no other use of her power or prerogative, than was consistent with their liberties, and as shou'd contribute to the defence of their persons and properties. It is notorious that she
never

never, at least, for the first ten years of her reign, made any promotions, either in the civil or military government, to serve any private views of her own; her ministers and officers were all men of ability and integrity, eminent for their own personal merit, and who had some way or other distinguish'd themselves in the service of their country. No wonder then that her administration was admired for the wisdom of its councils, and that her arms were attended with a constant series of successes.

But I will keep the reader no longer in suspense, and conclude with this only observation, That never was a history considering the period, full of surprizing events, nor cuts better adapted to the history, than what are presented to the reader in the following work.



5 JY 62

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AN IMPARTIAL
HISTORY
 OF THE
LIFE and REIGN
 Of her Late MAJESTY
QUEEN ANNE.



O begin the history of this great princess properly, it will be necessary to give some account of her lineage, and the descent of the royal blood that ran in her veins. But were we to trace it to the original, we

must go back through a line of kings which boast an antiquity higher than any royal family in Europe, and which, in this place, it would be too tedious to particularize. We shall therefore content ourselves with recounting those who were her more immediate ancestors. Her great-grandfather was King James I. in whom were first united the crowns of England and Scotland; but the happy completion of that Union, and the stricter junction of the two nations, was reserved as an additional jewel to adorn the crown of his royal granddaughter. Her grand-father was King Charles I. whose virtues and misfortunes made him as conspicuous as any prince that ever fill'd the British throne. Her father was King James II. born to him while he was yet a protestant, and before he had imbib'd those principles of the Romish religion, instill'd into him in his exile, which, in the end, occasioned the utter loss of his crown and kingdom.

Thus much in general may be said of the family of the princess, who is the subject of the ensuing history. Let us now descend to particulars. She was the
second

second daughter of James duke of York, who succeeded to the throne on the demise of his brother; and her mother was Mrs. Anne Hyde, eldest daughter of Edward earl of Clarendon, chancellor of the Exchequer, and whose History of the Rebellion will be a perpetual testimony of the greatness of his genius, and his masterly manner of writing. The nuptials between the duke and this lady were solemnized in a private manner, in the year 1659, during his first exile: But when, upon the death of Cromwell, a turn was given to publick affairs, and a restoration was brought about, there were some who would have persuaded him to deny his marriage, insinuating what great advantages would accrue to him by making another choice, but he had too much honour, and too much tenderness for his lady, to give into their measures: So far was he from a thought of this kind, that in the year 1669, he procured an order of council, by which she was declared dutchess of York, and in consequence thereof to take the precedence of the Princess of Orange and the Queen of Bohemia.

It

It appears that the queen mother was not well pleased with the match, and king Charles was forced to use a more than ordinary importunity to persuade her to permit the dutchess to come into her presence. This strangeness possibly proceeded from the queen's aversion to the chancellor her father, who generally oppos'd the queen's schemes for advancing the French interest. The dutchess was a lady of a very fair character, and a constant member of the church of England till her last long indisposition, when she was prevailed with to reconcile herself to the church of Rome, to the great grief of her father, who expostulated the duke as well as herself upon that subject in two very moving letters.

The dutchess of York died at the palace of St. James's on the 31st of March, in the year 1671. She had issue by the duke four sons and four daughters, viz. Charles, born October 22, 1660. Mary, born April 30, 1662. James, born July 12, 1663. Anne, born February 6, 1664. Charles, born July 4, 1665. Edgar, born Sept. 14, 1667. Henrietta, born Jan. 13, 1669; and Katherine, born Feb. 9, 1670. Of whom
Charles,

Charles, James, Charles, and Henrietta died in her life-time, and Edgar and Katherine did not survive her a year; but her two daughters, Mary and Anne, lived to be queens of England. The princess Mary was about nine years old at the death of her mother, and the princess Anne about seven.

Before I proceed in the history of this princess, give me leave to cite a passage or two out of Mr. Echard, relating to her grandfather the late earl of Clarendon, which sufficiently vindicates the memory of that great man from those aspersions that were unjustly cast upon him, viz. The marrying king Charles II. to the barren Infanta of Portugal, and the sale of Dunkirk to the French; two things in real ty he most oppos'd. His words are as follows: Echard's Eng. Hist. p. 800. last Edit.

One considerable obstacle [to the match with Portugal] was the lord chancellor Hyde, without whose knowledge this treaty was begun, and without his approbation it was concluded; therefore he endeavour'd to overthrow it while it continued in any ballance.

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It is true, he did for some time come into the general measures then on foot, 'till he made some discovery of the probable consequences of the marriage. Therefore upon one Sunday, he begg'd of his majesty to call a secret or cabinet council in White-Hall; to which the King immediately consented.

At this council by the chancellor's management, none were present but the King himself, the Chancellor, the lord treasurer Southampton, and the duke of Ormond. The chancellor acquainted the king with the occasion of his having desired this private meeting, said, that he had hitherto, in obedience to his majesty's order, chearfully gone on with the marriage treaty, without regarding what the Spanish Ambassador had to object against it, which he considered as coming from an enemy; but that now he had certain information, that this match, if concluded, would bring such a calamity upon the nation, as he was sure his majesty would prevent, if it were any ways possible, for he had undoubted proofs that the Infanta of Portugal was not capable of having children. He then produced a list of six peincesses,

princesses, all protestants, out of which his majesty might choose a fit and proper wife. But the king frowning and swelling, answer'd, that this was all a lye of the Spanish Ambassador, adding, my lord, I command you to go on with this treaty; and so the meeting broke up.

The incapacity of having children was publickly talked of amongst the English merchants at Lisbon before the Princess left the place, and they remonstrated the same to the earl of Sandwich, when he came to bring her to England. Of this Incapacity Sir Rober Southwell was fully assur'd afterwards by the dutchess of Guadiloupa at Madrid, a lady who had been acquainted with her from her infancy and in her nursery. But this is not to be imputed either to her age or to her country, but to some peculiar infirmities of body, and it is manifest from the testimonies of some ladies about her, that she was in a child-bearing condition till after the King's death, which was about twenty years after her marriage.

Another effect of this marriage was the sale of Dunkirk, which happened not long after the consummation of it,

of which the foundation was laid by the said treaty itself. For the Portuguese had so far prevailed, that by the nineteenth article of the said treaty it was expressly stipulated, that Dunkirk should never be parted withal to the Spaniards, which gave France a fair opportunity to close with the king, and to make a bargain with him at a time when he wanted ready money for the extraordinary expences of this year, and particularly the payment of his sister's portion. Many reasons were urged for the parting with this important place, and the first motive to the king, as I am assur'd by a knowing man, was the great expence in keeping of it, which Rutherford the governor had encreased to an exorbitant degree since the dismissal of Sir Edward Harley. And the earl of Sandwich in a very particular manner alledged to his Majesty, that the Coast was generally so tempestuous, and the grounds so rowling upon every storm, that there would never remain a certain steerage to that port.

These, and other reasons, being alledged in council, though oppos'd by chancellor Clarendon, and treasurer South-

Southampton, the king was content to delivce up the town and port of Dunkirk, with all the ordnance and ammunition, for the sum of five hundred thousand pounds sterling, one half to be paid down, and the other in a short time after. Several books were written in vindication of this sale, shewing how useless the place was to england, unless millions of money were expended upon it; and at the time we do not find many complaints against either this or the Portugal match. But when the ill effects of both began afterwards to appear, as the increasing power of France, and the Queen's want of issue, great outcries were made, and chancellor Hyde was unreasonably charged with the scandal of both, when he was really free from the guilt or rather misfortune of either.

It may not be amiss here to add the character of the duke of York, father of this great Princess, before he ascended the throne, as ~~is~~ given us by a modern writer, and don't find any paticular of it contested by any of our historians of credit. It is as follows:

The duke of York, (says he) employ'd his youth in the continual exercise of
C arms;

arms; he had always apply'd himself to it from the age of nine years, when he was with his father at edge-hill fight, till the age of twenty-seven, when he returned into *England* with his brother. His genius led him that way. He valued any opportunity of signalizing his courage above the greatest political advantages. This is most commendable and blame-worthy. I know not whether the duke deserved the blame, but all *Europe* was convinced that he was worthy of the praise; and the commendations given his value by the prince of *Conde* and marshal *Turenne*, those two great masters in the art of war, will remain his eternal monuments.

He gave fresh proofs of it in the war the king his brother declared against the states of *Holland*, in the Year 1665; and the victory he gained over them at sea, shewed the duke to be as good a commander in chief, as he had been officer and soldier. Two and twenty of the enemies ships were then taken, burnt or sunk by the *English*: *Opdam* the Dutch admiral perishing there in his. That fleet had been totally destroyed, had not one *Bronkard*, of the duke's bed-chamber, prevented

prevented the execution of his orders the very night after the victory; the duke lay down to take a little rest, after giving orders to make all sail, and keep up with the remainder of the broken navy. That Gentleman, who was none of those who value their honour above their life, told the captain he was too lavish in exposing the Heir of the crown, and counterfeited another order from him for slackning sail, which was unadvisedly done. He was disgraced, and the Parliament would have brought him to a tryal; but he was discarded: And that assembly, in the name of all the nation, made a publick acknowledgment to the victor of the service he had done the kingdom, assigning him, by an act still preserved among the Records, a gratification of fifty thousand pounds.

This victory having added new lustre to the duke of York, he was in the happiest and most agreeable condition a prince of his degree could be: He had an established reputation not only in England, where they look'd upon him as the support of the nation, but thro'out all Europe, where he was regarded as one of the princes of his time, who
best

best maintained the grandeur of his birth by his personal merit. He enjoyed most of the great places of profit and honour, was lord high admiral of England, and governor of the cinque ports, and of portsmouth: He having children, and the king none, abundance of people followed him as the heir to the crown, which was to pass away to his head, and remain in his family; and what made this the happier, the king was not jealous of him: His Majesty being fully convinced of his affection to him, looked upon that prince's court as the most loyal part of his own, and thought he had no surer friends than the duke of York's. I am sensible some Politicians thought ill of it, and err'd with those, who to be thought to see farther into mysteries of state than others, do report whatsoever they imagine, and not what really is. The truth is, that the king never had any jealousy of the duke, and that the duke from his infancy ever behav'd himself so submissively towards the king, that he had no occasion to suspect him: A thing very rare between two brothers of that rank, and in a court so full of restless

restless factious spirits as that of England has long been.

By this it appears, that all parties equally make interest to the duke of York, and that whatsoever way he leant, the ballance inclin'd. This was the duke of York's condition, and thus were men's mind disposed towards him, when a jealousy spread abroad of his being a catholic in his heart, tho' he still outwardly appeared as a protestant, beginning to withdraw the affections of the people from him, gave the first shock to his prosperity. He is allowed by all to have been a kind husband, and an indulgent father, and if we may believe his old protestant servants, he was the best of masters: Thus much to his character while he was a subject, we may venture to say; what he was as a king, may be too early to examine.

In 1673, his royal highness married the princess of Modena, Mary D'Este, daughter of Alphonso D'Este duke of Modena, and sister to Francis the then duke. She came to England with her mother the dutchess dowager by the way of Paris, attended by a numerous retinue:

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She arrived at Dover the 21st of November, where she was received by his royal highness, and the marriage solemnized the same day; her royal highness being then about fifteen years of age. The Laura, Isabella Charlotte Maria, James Francis Edward, and Louisa Maria Teresa; of whom none are living but James, now stiled the Pretender.

The princess Anne, whose history I attempt was born at the palace of St. James's, on the 6th of February 1664. In the year 1669, she went into France for the recovery of her health, which having pretty well established, she returned to St. James's, where she resided with his royal highness till he went to Holland in the year 1678. The nation it seems had entertain'd such a jealousy of that prince upon the account of his religion, especially since his marriage with the princess of Modena, that they would be content with nothing less than his banishment; and thereupon the king on the 28th of February 1678, sent him a letter to withdraw, and his royal highness with his family accordingly set sail for Holland; where he arriv'd the 12th of March: He was received at his landing

ing by his son in law the prince of Orange, who the year before had married the princess Mary, and conducted to the Hague; and from thence after a short stay, his royal highness with his family removed to Brussels, where he had resided some time in his former exile. Here I find the princess Anne had her own protestant chaplains allowed her, and a place assigned for the exercise of her devotions, according to the church of England. Nor was she at all importuned to go, or ever went to mass with her father, as I have been assured by her protestant servants who attended her there, but the family lived in a perfect harmony, as if there had been no manner of difference between them in point of religion; which appears very strange, if his royal highness was that zealous bigotted prince as he is represented to be. For where could he have had greater opportunities of prevailing with his daughter to come over to the church of Rome, than in a country where that religion is establish'd.

In August 1679, the king falling dangerously ill, of which the duke's friends soon gave him advice, he returned to
England,

England, and arrived at court, to the surprize of the whole nation, the 2d of September. The king being recovered, to quiet the minds of the People, it was thought expedient his royal highness should again be removed some distance from court; and accordingly their royal highness, on the 12th of October, set out for Scotland, whither his daughter the Princess Anne went by sea some time after, to make her father a visit. Such was her filial respect to a most indulgent father, that she was ready to attend him wherever the voice of the people obliged him to reside.

The latter end of January 1697, his Majesty declared in council, that he had sent for his royal highness again, not having found such an effect from his absence, as should incline him to keep him longer from him. And the 24th of February following, the duke and dutchess, and their family, returned by sea to London. Two days after they were attended by the lord mayor, the court of aldermen, and common council, to congratulate their safe arrival.

From this time the Princess Anne resided with his royal highness her father

at the palace at St. James's until she married; and in this interval it was, his late majesty King George came over to England to make his Addresses to her, but not succeeding, he returned home. About the middle of July 1683, his royal highness prince George, brother to the king of Denmark came over with the same design, and met with better Success; for upon the 28th of the same month, he was married to the princess, to the Satisfaction of the whole nation, as well as the king and his royal highness.

It has been suggested, that her father was against this match, and yet these people tell us at the same time, that the king was under the influence of the duke. Now if this was contrary to the inclinations of the duke, where was that influence? Or did he influence his majesty only in trifles, and submit to him in every thing of moment? but the truth is, the king and his royal highness had lately observed the whole nation in a most violent ferment, and were at this very time examining into a formidable conspiracy that was set on foot on pretence of religion; and what in all hu-

man probability could have better secured the one in his possession, and the other in his expectations of the crown, than marrying the two Princesses, Mary and Anne, to two protestant princes? For had the nation been so far blinded by sanaticke rage, to have deposed the uncle, and excluded the father, yet it could not be supposed they would ever pass by these. And as these princesses had ever been well used at Court, and had always expressed the greatest duty and affection to their father, it was reasonably apprehended, that they would have assisted him to their power in preserving or restoring him to his just rights. And thus much I believe all the world will agree with me in, that nothing less than the preservation of their religion and the publick good, could have induced them to have deserted so kind a father in his distress. But these are held to be Motives superior to all private considerations.

And here we cannot but observe how providence sometimes turns our best laid schemes against us. For notwithstanding all the errors of King James's reign, and all those calamities that were
appre-

apprehended to be coming upon us, had his daughters stood neuter, our endeavours to extricate ourselves would probably have proved ineffectual. Not that I suppose either of these princesses could enter into measures to depose their father. The security of religion and property, was all that was at first pretended, or I believe thought of by most, when the prince of Orange embarked for England; (some few possibly might have deeper designs) but one event produced another not thought of before; and as times altered, our principles veer'd with them, 'till at length we arrived at this present happy settlement we are under. And this leads me to say something of the share the princess Anne had in the revolution.

As has been observ'd, the avow'd design of the prince of Orange's coming over was only to secure our religion and properties. He says himself in his declaration, that he carried over with him such a force as might defend him from evil counsellors; and that his expedition was intended for no other design but to have a free and lawful parliament, and that to this parliament he would refer the

the enquiry into the birth of the pretended prince of Wales, and of all things relating thereto, and to the right of succession, and promised he would send back all his foreign troops as soon as the state of the nation would admit of it; and he required all persons whatsoever to assist him in these designs: and I don't doubt but the prince of Denmark, as well as the generality of the people, was very ready to join with him and assist him in these designs: for at this day it seems to be the receiv'd opinion, that the people in this limited monarchy may as lawfully stand up in defence of their legal rights (among which the established religion is accounted one) when they are universally invaded, as the prince may in defence of his prerogative. But all who concur in these principles, do not think the prince so far accountable to the people, that they may depose him for every mismanagement, and dispose of the crown at pleasure. And this, I believe, will be pretty evident by the three following letters, written by the lord Marlborough, and the prince and princess, on their going over to the prince of Orange.

The

The lord Marlborough, it seems, deserted his majesty at Salisbury. The prince left him at Andover; and the princess went away from Whitehall the 25th of November, the day before his majesty returned to London. 'Tis said his majesty being acquainted with her going away, the tears fell down his cheeks, and he cried out, God help me, my own children have forsaken me.

The lord Marlborough's letter to king James II. when he went over to the prince of Orange.

S I R,

SINCE men are seldom suspected of sincerity when they act contrary to their interests; and though my dutiful behaviour to your majesty in the worst of times (for which I acknowledge my poor services much over-paid) may not be sufficient to incline you to a charitable interpretation of my actions, yet I hope the great advantage I enjoy under your majesty, which I can never expect in any other change of government, may reasonably convince your majesty and the world, that I am acted by a
higher

higher principle, when I offered that violence to my inclination and interest, as to desert your majesty at a time, when your affairs seem to challenge the strictest obedience from all your subjects, much more from one who lies under the greatest obligations imaginable to your majesty. This, Sir, could proceed from nothing but the inviolable dictates of my conscience, and a necessary concern for my religion (which no good man can oppose) and with which I am instructed nothing ought to come in competition. Heaven knows with what partiality my dutiful opinion of your majesty has hitherto represented those unhappy designs, which inconsiderate and self-interested men have framed against your majesty's true interest and the protestant religion. But as I can no longer join with such to give a pretence by conquest to bring them to effect, so I will always, with the hazard of my life and fortune [so much your majesty's due] endeavour to preserve your royal person, and lawful rights, with all the tender concern and dutiful respect that becomes, &c.

The

The prince of Denmark's letter to the king when he went over to the prince of Orange.

SIR,
WITH a heart full of grief am I forced to wree, what prudence would not permit me to say to your face: and may I ever find credit with your majesty and protection from Heaven, as what I now do is free from passion, vanity, or design, with which actions of this nature are too often accompanied. I am not ignorant of the frequent mischiefs wrought in the world by factious pretences of religion; but were not religion the most justifiable cause, it would not be made the most superior pretence; and your majesty has already shewn too interested a sense of religion to doubt the just effects of it in one, whose practices have, I hope, never given the world cause to censure his real conviction of it, or his backwardness to perform what his honour and conscience prompt him to. How then can I longer disguise my just concern for that religion in which I have been so happily educated, which my judgment truly convinceth me to be the best

best, and for the support of which I am so highly interested in my native country? and is not England now by the most endearing tie become so?

Whilst the restless spirits of the enemies of the reformed religion, back'd by the cruel zeal and the prevailing power of France, justly unite all the princes of christendom, and engage them in so vast an expence for the support of it, can I act so ungenerous and mean a part to deny my concurrence to such worthy endeavours, for the disabusing your majesty, by the reinforcement of those laws, and re-establishment of the government, on which alone depends the well-being of your majesty, and of the protestant religion in Europe.

This, Sir, is that irresistible and only cause that could come in competition with my duty and obligation to your majesty, and be able to tear me from you: whilst the same affectionate desire to serve you, continues in me. Could I secure your person by the hazard of my life, I should think it could not be better employ'd: And would to God these your kingdoms might receive that satisfactory compliance from your majesty in
all

all their justifiable pretensions, as might, upon the only sure foundation, that of the love and interest of your subjects, establish your government, and as strongly unite the hearts of all your subjects to you, as is that of, &c.

The princess Anne's letter to the Queen when she left Whitehall.

Madam,

I Beg pardon if I am so deeply affected with the surprising news of the prince's being gone, as not to be able to see you, but to leave this paper to express my humble duty to the king, and yourself, and to let you know that I am gone to absent myself to avoid the king's displeasure, which I am not able to bear, either against the prince or myself; and I stay at so great a distance, as not to return before I hear the happy news of a reconciliation. And as I am confident the prince did not leave the king, with any other design, than to use all possible means for his preservation; so I hope you will do me the justice to believe, that I am not capable of following him for any other end.

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Never

Never was any one in such an unhappy condition, so divided between duty and affection, to a father and a husband, and therefore I know not what to do, but to follow one to preserve the other. I see the general falling off of the nobility and gentry, who avow to have no other end than to prevail with the king to secure their religion; which they saw so much in danger by the violent councils of the priests, who to promote their own religion, did not care to what danger they exposed the king. I am fully persuaded that the prince of Orange designs the king's safety and preservation, and hope all things may be composed without more bloodshed, by the calling of a parliament. God grant a happy end to these troubles, that the king's reign may be prosperous, and that I may shortly meet you in peace and safety; 'till when, let me beg you to continue the same favourable opinion that you have hitherto had of, &c.

But on King James's withdrawing, and going over to France, the convention declared the throne to be vacant, and that the prince of Orange should
next

next succeed to the crown, and hold it for his life, (who by the act of settlement was to have no share in the administration; but when her husband was abroad.) Nor was the Princess Anne to succeed till after the death both of the prince and princess of Orange. And to this limitation Mr. Echard says, we are told the princess Anne consented: But whether this was a verbal or a written consent he does not say; nor when, where, in what manner, or before whom this renunciation was made; which are particulars that would have been acceptable to some of his readers; who think it a little strange, that less ceremony should be required in passing away an interest in three kingdoms, than the conveyance of a cottage: But after all, it is not to be supposed that her consent was ever formally ask'd. For the convention did not proceed upon the principles of hereditary right, but asserted the right and power of the states of the nation, in placing the crown upon the head of such of the royal family as was most expedient at such a juncture. And besides, if the princess did give her consent, it was a forc'd consent, if we
may

may give any credit to some writers. And the parliament making the princess Anne depend upon her brother king William for her subsistence, and refusing to settle her revenue by act of parliament, must be allowed to give some colour to that assertion.

Bishop Kennet tells us too, that in the debate concerning settling the princess a revenue, Mr. Hampden urg'd the danger of settling a revenue on a princess, that had so near a claim to the crown independant of the king; which shews there was a suspicion at least, that she did not heartily concur in all their measures.

But upon the birth of a son the interest of the princess of Denmark seem'd to be very much advanced, and all the world began to make their court that way, how much soever they had slighted her before: The nation, who were now considering in what family to settle the succession, seem'd overjoy'd on this happy event. This prince was born on the 24th of July 1689, and christen'd on 27th by the name of William Henry; king William and the king of Denmark being his godfathers, and the marchio-
ness

ness of Halifax godmother; and king William conferred on him the title of duke of Gloucester. On the 24th of July 1696, the duke being then seven years of age, he was installed knight of the garter, in the chapel of St. George at Windsor; and the companions of the order, and the rest of the nobility present, were magnificently entertained by their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Denmark. In the evening there was a ball, and a new ode and musick in honour of the duke's birth-day, with ringing of bells, illuminations, bonfires, and other expressions of joy: but neither the nation nor their royal highnesses many years enjoy'd this hopeful prince. The royal youth, the desire of the three kingdoms, was soon snatch'd away, and we were reduced to the same melancholy apprehensions about the succession of the crown, that we were in before his birth: That precious life, says bishop Fleetwood, (in his sermon on the duke of Gloucester's death) had it pleased God to have prolong'd it to the usual space, had saved us many fears and jealousies, and dark distresses, and prevented many
alarms

alarms that have long kept us, and will keep us waking and uneasy.

Bishop Kennet gives us the following account of his sickness and death.

The death of the duke of Gloucester, says he, was occasioned by the overheating of himself in the solemn observance of his birth-day, Wednesday, July the 24th, 1700. After the ceremony was over, his highness found himself fatigued and indisposed. The next day he complained of his throat, and of a sickness in his stomach. All Friday he was hot and feverish. On Saturday morning, having taken away a little blood, he thought himself a little better; but in the evening, his fever appearing more violent, a blister was applied to him, and other proper remedies administered. The same day a rash appeared in his skin, which increasing, on Sunday more blisters were laid on: In the afternoon the fever growing stronger, his highness went into a delirium, which lasted with his life. He pass'd the night as he did the preceding, in short broken sleep and incoherent talk. On Monday the

the blisters having taken effect, and the pulse mending, the physicians that attended him thought it probable his highness might recover; but about eleven at night, his highness was on the sudden seized with a difficult breathing, and could swallow nothing down, insomuch that he expired before midnight, being then about eleven years and five days old.

The duke of Gloucester was a prince whose tender constitution bended under the weight of his manly soul, and was too much harass'd by the vivacity of his genius, to be of long duration: he was scarce seven years old when he understood the terms of fortification and navigation, knew all the different parts of a strong place, and a ship of war, and could marshal a company of boys, who had voluntarily list'd themselves to attend him. He had early suck'd in his mother's piety, and was always attentive to prayers; but he had a particular aversion to dancing, and all womanish exercises, his whole delights being in martial sports and hunting: In a word, he was too forward to arrive at maturity.

King

King William is said to have express'd a more than ordinary fondness for the duke of Gloucester, and to be very much affected at his untimely death. When the duke entered into the tenth year of his age, the king thought fit to take him out of the hands of the lady Fitzharding his governess, and to appoint the earl of Marlborough his governor, and bishop Burnet his preceptor; under whom were Mr. Willis, chaplain to his Majesty, and Mr. Prat, chaplain to her royal highness; from whom he received the first rudiments of learning.

Nor was this the only affliction the princess Anne met with; for it was not long after the revolution, before there happened such a misunderstanding between queen Mary and her, that the princess was banish'd the court, nor never suffer'd to return thither again till her sister was dead.

Upon this mournful occasion indeed she wrote a letter of condolance to King William, and assured him she was as sensibly troubled at his misfortune, as if she had never been so unhappy to have fallen under his displeasure; and desired he

he would give her leave to wait upon him as soon as it might be no inconveniency to him, and without danger of increasing his affliction: that she might have an opportunity in person of assuring his majesty of her intention to omit no occasion of giving him constant proofs of her sincere respect and concern for his personal interest and safety. King William hereupon restored her to full favour; and as a testimony of it, made her a present of several of the late queen's jewels.

There are several reasons assigned for this misunderstanding between queen Mary and her sister: some will have it because the princess espoused the interest of her servants too warmly, who were suspected of holding a correspondence with France, and betraying some of the king's designs: and there is the more colour for this, because a certain great man, who was pretty near related to a lady in high favour with the princess, was at once turned out of all his places, and forced to live retired a considerable time. Others will have it, that the court took umbrage at the princess's transmitting money for the sub-

sistence of her father in his exile. But what was the real occasion of the quarrel, I profess is in some measure a secret to me, tho' I believe I could give a reason why our historians have touch'd this point so tenderly hitherto. My lord Haversham observes on a certain occasion, that those who in one reign had the most intimate correspondence with St. Germain's, were in another at the head of the ministry; but who he meant, I can but conjecture with other people.

But to return, the king and the princess being reconcil'd, lived in a good correspondence afterwards till the king's death. But before we arrive at that period, it will be necessary to observe how the affairs of Europe stood about that time.

It happened that unfortunate king James died the 6th of September 1701, at St. Germain's in the 13th year of his third exile. Upon this the French king declared the pretended prince of Wales king of England, Scotland, and Ireland: Whereupon king William recalled his ambassador from France, and a war was looked upon avoidable.

King
William

William therefore by way of precaution, enter'd into a new alliance, offensive and defensive with Holland and the Emperor: who at this time had laid claim to the dominions of Spain, as coming to him by the death of Charles II. and was actually sending a great army into Italy to enforce his claim.

At the opening of the parliament on the 30th of December, the king came to the house of lords, and the commons being directed to chuse a speaker, the choice fell upon Mr. Harley, whom his majesty having approved the next day, he made a speech to both houses; wherein he told them, that the owning and setting up the pretended prince of Wales for king of England, was not only the highest indignity to him and the whole nation, but nearly concerned every man who had regard to the protestant religion or the present and future quiet and happiness of his country. And he need not therefore press them to consider what farther effectual means might be us'd for securing the succession of the crown in the protestant line, and extinguishing the hopes of all the pretenders, and their open and secret abettors.

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The French king, by placing his grandson on the throne of Spain, was in a condition to oppress therest of Europe, unless speedy and effectual measures were taken. That in order to obviate this calamity, he had concluded several alliances, according to the encouragement given him by both houses of parliament. That all Europe was at a stand till their resolutions were known, and they had yet an opportunity, by God's blessing, to secure to them and their religion and liberties, if they were not wanting to themselves, but would exert the antient vigour of the English nation. But he told them plainiy, it was his opinion, if they did not lay hold of this occasion, they had no reason to hope for another. He concluded, with desiring supplies for these ends, and exhorted them them to unanimity and dispatch, as the best means to disappoint the designs of their enemies.

Each house presented an address of thanks to his majesty for his speech, and assured him, they would support his title to the crown, and enable his majesty to shew his resentment of the indignity offered him by the French king, in proclaiming

claiming the pretended prince of Wales; and that they would maintain the succession of the crown in the protestant line, according to the act of settlement, and would enable his majesty to make good all those alliances he had entered into for preserving the liberties of Europe and reducing the exorbitant power of France.

Thus the nation was just upon the point of entering into a war with France and Spain, when King William was call'd to his long home. His majesty had been a great while in an ill state of health, and for some time (as we are told) sensible of his approaching end; but his death was thought by some to be hastened by a fall from his horse on the 21st of February, as he was hunting, and unfortunately broke his collar-bone. His majesty was carried to Hampton Court, where the bone was well set, and finding himself pretty well at ease in the afternoon, contrary to the advice of those about him, went in his coach to Kensington, where he lived till the eighth of March, and then expired.

The late king dying on Sunday the 8th of March, about eight in the morning

ing, the privy council, that was then assembled, immediately waited on her majesty, and recogniz'd her right and title to the throne; on which occasion she made them the following short speech [which was delivered with a majesty and sweetness peculiar to this princess when she spoke, and added a lustre to the best compos'd orations;]

My Lords,

I Am extremely sensible of the general misfortune to these kingdoms, in the unspeakable loss of the king, and of the great weight and burthen it brings in particular upon myself, which nothing could encourage me to undergo, but the great concern I have for the preservation of our religion, and the laws and liberties of my country; all these being as dear to me, as they can be to any person whatsoever: You may depend upon it, that no pains or diligence shall ever be wanting, on my part, to preserve and support them, to maintain the succession in the protestant line, and the government in church and state, as it is by law established.

I think

I think it proper, upon this occasion of my first speaking to you, to declare my own opinion of the importance of carrying on all the preparations we are making to oppose the great power of France; and, I shall lose no time in giving our allies all assurances, that nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to pursue the true interest of England, together with theirs, for the support of the common cause.

In order to these ends, I shall always be ready to ask the advice of my council, and of both houses of parliament; and desirous to countenance and employ all those who shall heartily concur and join with me in supporting and maintaining the present establishment and constitution against all enemies and opposers whatsoever.

After which, the queen declaring her pleasure, that the lords, and others of the late king's privy-council, should be members of her council, they took the oaths to her accordingly.

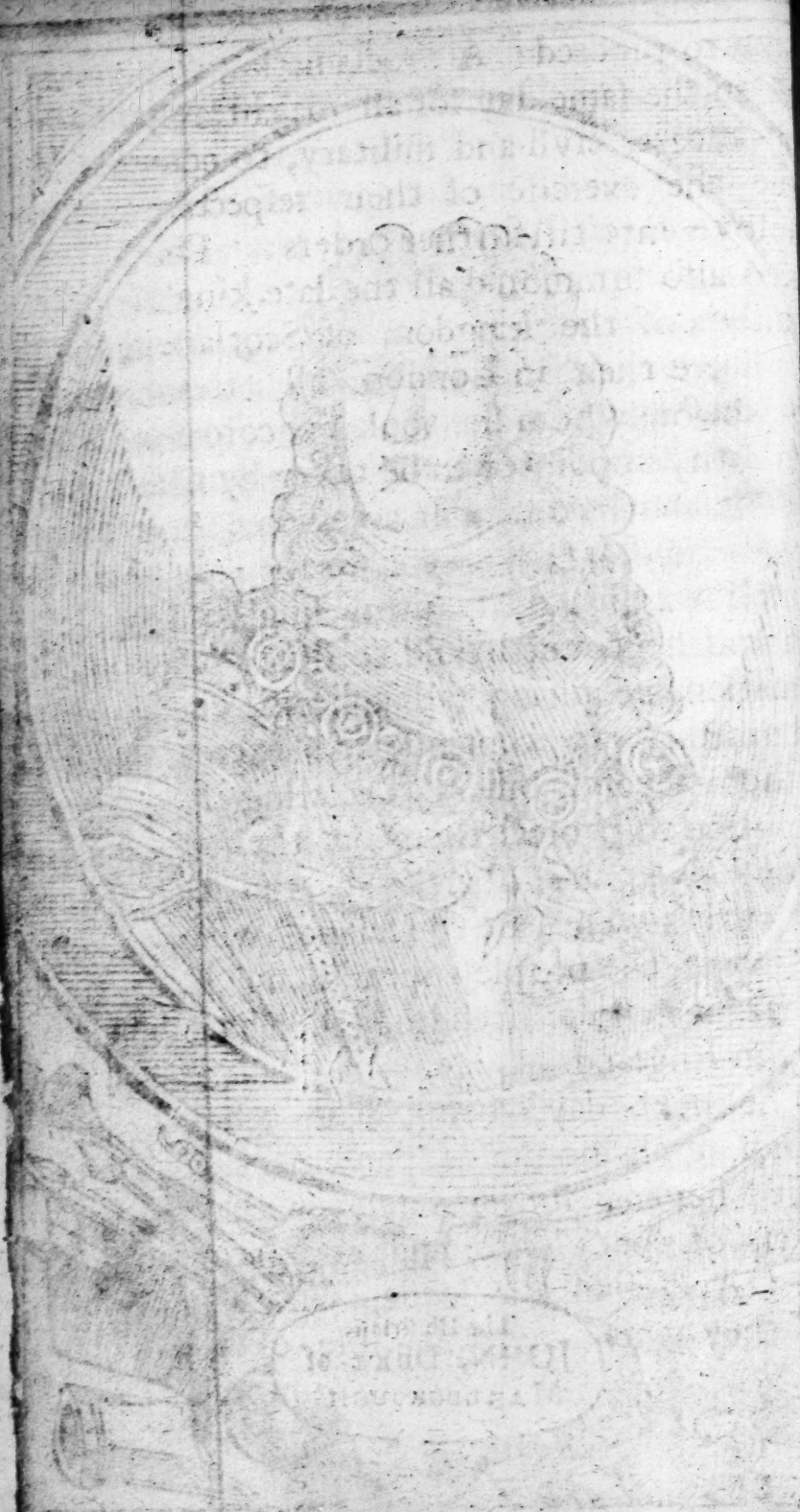
The Parliament also assembled the same day, in pursuance of the act of Settlement; and the lords having desir'd a con-

conference with the commons, both houses recogniz'd her Majesty's title; and she was proclaim'd queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, in the cities of London and Westminster, about three the same afternoon, amidst the loud acclamations of the People, who were transported with joy at her advancement to the late king's administration in the latter part of his reign; for he had introduc'd a ministry extremely acceptable to the bulk of the nation, and employ'd the earl of Marlborough [on whom the queen rely'd more than on any other nobleman, while she was princess] in the most important affairs, placing her at the head of his armies, and constituting him his plenipotentiary; which is sufficient alone to confute that groundless suggestion, that the late King design'd to exclude her from the throne. However as there had been such a scheme propos'd by some disaffected libellers, the People were alarmed at it; and it could not but add to their joy to see her and their enemies disappointed, by her peaceable accession.

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The Illustrious
**JOHN, DUKE of
MARLBOROUGH.**



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But to proceed : A proclamation was ordered the same day for all magistrates and officers, civil and military, to continue the exercise of their respective employments 'till further orders : The queen also summon'd all the late king's ministers of the kingdom of Scotland, who were then in London, to attend her ; before whom she took the coronation oath, appointed to be taken by the laws of Scotland on her accession : After which, she sent a letter to the privy council at Edinburgh, authorising them to act as her council, and to issue a proclamation, requiring all officers, civil and military, to continue the exercise of their several offices [declaring her resolution to protect them in their religion, laws, and liberties:] And the like orders were sent to Ireland, where the joy of the people appear'd no less on her majesty's ascending the throne than in England.

The next day, being the 9th of March, each house of parliament attended her majesty separately, with an address of condolance and congratulation : And first the lords, who said, tho' they were deeply sensible of the

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unspeakable loss the nation had sustained by the death of his late majesty, yet they did most heartily congratulate her majesty's accession to the throne; assuring her of their resolutions to support her undoubted right and title, and the protestant succession, as by law establish'd; being sensible their great loss was no otherwise to be repair'd, but by a sincere and vigorous adherence to her majesty and her allies, in prosecution of the measures already enter'd into, to reduce the exorbitant power of France: Their zeal and affection for her majesty and the publick safety, engag'd them to exert their utmost vigour for obtaining such a balance of power, as might effectually secure the liberties of Europe.

To which her Majesty answer'd:

My Lords,

IT is with great satisfaction I receive the assurances you give me: My endeavours shall always be very sincere to promote the true interest of England, and support our common cause.

The

The commons, the same evening, attended her majesty in a body at St. James's, with the following address :

Most gracious sovereign,
W E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons in parliament assembled, having a deep and true sense of the great loss the nation has sustain'd by the death of our late sovereign lord king William III. of glorious memory, who, under God, was our deliverer from popery and slavery, humbly crave leave to condole with your majesty, and express our sorrow upon this sad occasion.

Your majesty's accession to the crown (which we most heartily congratulate) and your known zeal for our religion and the government, as by law establish'd, gives us a certain prospect of our future happiness, moderates our grief, and engages us unanimously to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost, assist and support your majesty on that throne where God has placed you, against the pretended prince of Wales, and all your enemies ; and since nothing can conduce more to the honour and
safety

safety of your majesty and your kingdoms than maintaining inviolably such alliances as have been made, or that your majesty shall think fit to make with the emperor, the states-general of the united provinces, and other potentates for preserving the liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant power of France; we do assure your majesty, that we are firmly resolved, to the utmost of our power, to enable your majesty to prosecute that glorious design; and, that all your subjects may rest in a full assurance of happiness under your majesty's reign, we will maintain the succession of the crown in the protestant line, according to the limitation in the several acts of settlement, and effectually provide for and make good the publick credit of the nation.

To which her majesty gave this answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for the kind assurances you give me in this address; they cannot be any way more agreeably confirmed to me, than by your giving dispatch to all your preparations

preparations, for the publick service, and the support of our allies.

The like addreses of condolance and congratulation were presented by the archbishop and bishops; by the bishop of London and his clergy; by the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city; and by all the counties and corporations in England.

The next important affair, after the settling the wheels of the government in motion at home, was the encouraging and supporting her majesty's allies, who were amazed and confounded at the death of king William, whom they look'd upon as the soul of the confederacy. Her majesty therefore, on the 10th of March, two days after her accession, sent a letter to the States-General; assuring them, that, as she succeed his late majesty in his kingdoms, she should succeed him also in the same inclination to preserve a constant union and amity with them, and maintain all the alliances that had been made with that state; and likewise concur with them in all the necessary measures for the preservation of the liberties of Europe,
and

and reducing the power of France within due bounds. This she desired they would be fully assured of; and that she always look'd upon the interests of England, and those of their state as inseparable, being united by such ties as could not be broke, without the greatest prejudice to both nations.

Mr. Stanhope, the English envoy at the Hague, having delivered this letter to the states, immediately ordered it to be published, to refute those reports that were industriously spread in the Netherlands, that the queen would not prosecute the measures concerted by king William and the confederates. But to return to England.

Her majesty going to the house of lords the 11th of March, and the commons sent for up; she made this her first speech to both houses:

My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot too much lament my own unhappiness, in succeeding to the crown so immediately after the loss of a king, who was the great support, not only of these kingdoms, but of all Europe; and I am extremely sensible
of

of the weight and difficulty it brings upon me.

But the true concern I have for our religion, for the laws and liberties of England, for the maintaining the succession of the crown in the protestant line, and the government in church and state, as by law established, encourages me in this great undertaking, which I promise myself will be successful, by the blessing of God, and the continuance of that fidelity and affection, of which you have given me so full assurance.

The present conjuncture of affairs requires the greatest application and dispatch, and I am very glad to find in your several addresses so unanimous a concurrence in the same opinion with me, that too much cannot be done for the encouragement of our allies, to reduce the exorbitant power of France.

I think it very necessary at this time to desire you to consider of proper methods for attaining a union between England and Scotland, which has been so lately recommended to you as a matter that very nearly concerns the peace and security of both kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I need not put you in mind, that the revenue for defraying the expences of the civil government, is expired; I rely entirely upon your affection, for the supplying it in such a manner, as shall be most suitable for the honour and dignity of the crown.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It shall be my constant endeavour to make you the best return for that duty and affection, which you have express'd to me, by a careful and diligent administration, for the good of all my subjects: And, as I know my own heart to be entirely English, I can very sincerely assure you, there is not any thing you can expect or desire from me, which I shall not be ready to do, for the happiness and prosperity of England. And you shall always find me a strict and religious observer of my word.

Both houses having returned her majesty thanks for her speech: The commons, on the 14th, resolv'd, that the same revenue that had been settled on King William, should be settled on her
majesty

majesty for life. The same day the duke of Bedford, and the earl of Marlborough, were elected knights-companions of the most noble order of the garter; and, on the 15th, the earl was declared captain-general of all her majesty's forces in England, and of those employed abroad in conjunction with our allies; as also ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states; in which quality he soon after embark'd for Holland, and arrived at the Hague the 28th of March 1702.

His excellency, having had several conferences with the pensionary, and other ministers, was on the 31st, conducted to a publick audience in the assembly of the States general: To whom he made a speech, condoling their mutual loss; but at the same time assured them of her majesty's sincere desire to entertain the same union, friendship and correspondence, as there had been between the two nations in the preceding reign. He also assured them, that the queen would not only faithfully observe the treaties and alliances already made with them, and was ready to renew and confirm them, and to concur in all
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the measures, taken by the late king, in pursuance of the said alliances; but that the queen was also disposed to enter into yet stricter alliances for the interest of both nations, the preservation of the liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant power of France.

That, to these ends, she was ready to assist the allies, with all her forces, by sea and land, and had authorized him to concert with them the necessary operations for the war.

To which monsieur Dickvelt, president of the assembly, answered, in the name of the states, That they condoled with him the loss of the king; and, at the same time, congratulated her majesty's accession to the British throne, thanking her for the assurances of her friendship, and declaring their readiness to concur with her majesty in the prosecution of their common interest.

On the other hand, the sieur de Barr, resident of France at the Hague, in order to prevent a union between England and Holland, presented a memorial to the states, offering them his master's friendship, which he did not doubt they would be ready to cultivate, he said,

now

now they were no longer under the influence of the deceased king : but let them know at the same time, that his master's forces were ready to enter upon action, and they must now determine whether they would choose peace or war.

The states answer'd, They had always a high esteem for his most christian majesty's friendship, and had never done any thing to provoke his displeasure ; but that the preparations for war, upon their frontiers, laid them under a necessity of putting themselves in a posture of defence, and of asking assistance of their allies : that the resident was mistaken, if he thought they had not as much liberty during the life of his British majesty, to debate and take such resolutions as they judg'd necessary for their preservation, as they had at present : that they could not indeed enough deplore their misfortune of being deprived of his wise conduct, whose deserts to their Republick would never be forgotten : and they were resolved to follow the same principles, and continue the same alliances they had entered into in his life-time, and make use of such other

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other

other means as God had put into their hands for maintaining their liberty and religion.

In the mean time, the duke of Marlborough and the states concerted measures for the opening the campaign; and it was resolv'd, in the first place, to invest Keyserwaert, a town situate on the Rhine, near their frontiers; which the elector of Cologne having put into the hands of the French, both the circle of Westphalia, and the Territories of the states, were thereby expos'd to the incursions of the enemy; for the two brothers, the electors of Bavaria and Cologne were both in the interest of France, and only waited for a proper opportunity to declare themselves: And indeed the elector of Cologne had already so far declar'd which part he design'd to take in the expected war, that he had deliver'd up Liege, and all the fortresses he was possess'd of on the Rhine, to the French, except Bonne; which he pretended was done for the security of his dominions, from the ravages of either army.

The French King also, it appeared had been tampering with several other German princes, in order to break that confederacy

confederacy, which he saw was forming against him, and actually prevailed with the two dukes of Wolfembutte, Rodolphus, and Anthony, to raise forces in the empire for his service; but the dukes of Zell and Hanover, by the Emperor's direction, suddenly invaded their country; and having taken several strong places, and block'd up Wolfembutte itself, the two brothers, who held the regency, jointly came to this agreement with the duke of Zell [viz.] That duke Anthony, who still remained attach'd to the French interest, should resign his share in the administration to his brother Rodolphus, who consented to break his alliance with France, and to put the forces they had rais'd with French money, consisting of between three and four thousand men, into the service of the confederates: The duke of Saxe-Gotha also, who had engaged in the French interest, found himself obliged to change sides, and come into the measures of the confederates, whereby all Germany became united against France, except Bavaria and Cologne.

In

In the mean time the parliament of England having gone through several bills, her majesty came to the house the 30th of March, and gave the royal assent to the act for the better support of her majesty's household, and the honour and dignity of the crown : To an act for stat- ing the publick accounts; and to several other acts which will be found at the end of this reign. After which, her ma- jesty made a speech to both houses; wherein she said, she was very well pleas'd to give her assent to the act for taking the publick accounts, nothing being more reasonable, than to give the kingdom satisfaction how those great sums had been leid out, which had been rais'd to carry on the late war, especially when their common safety still required their continuing great taxes.

She thank'd the commons for con- tinuing to her for life the same revenue they had given the late king; and tho' it would probably fall short of what it formerly produced, she would give di- rections that one hundred thousand pounds thereof should be apply'd this year to the publick service, being wil- ling to streighten herself in her own expences,



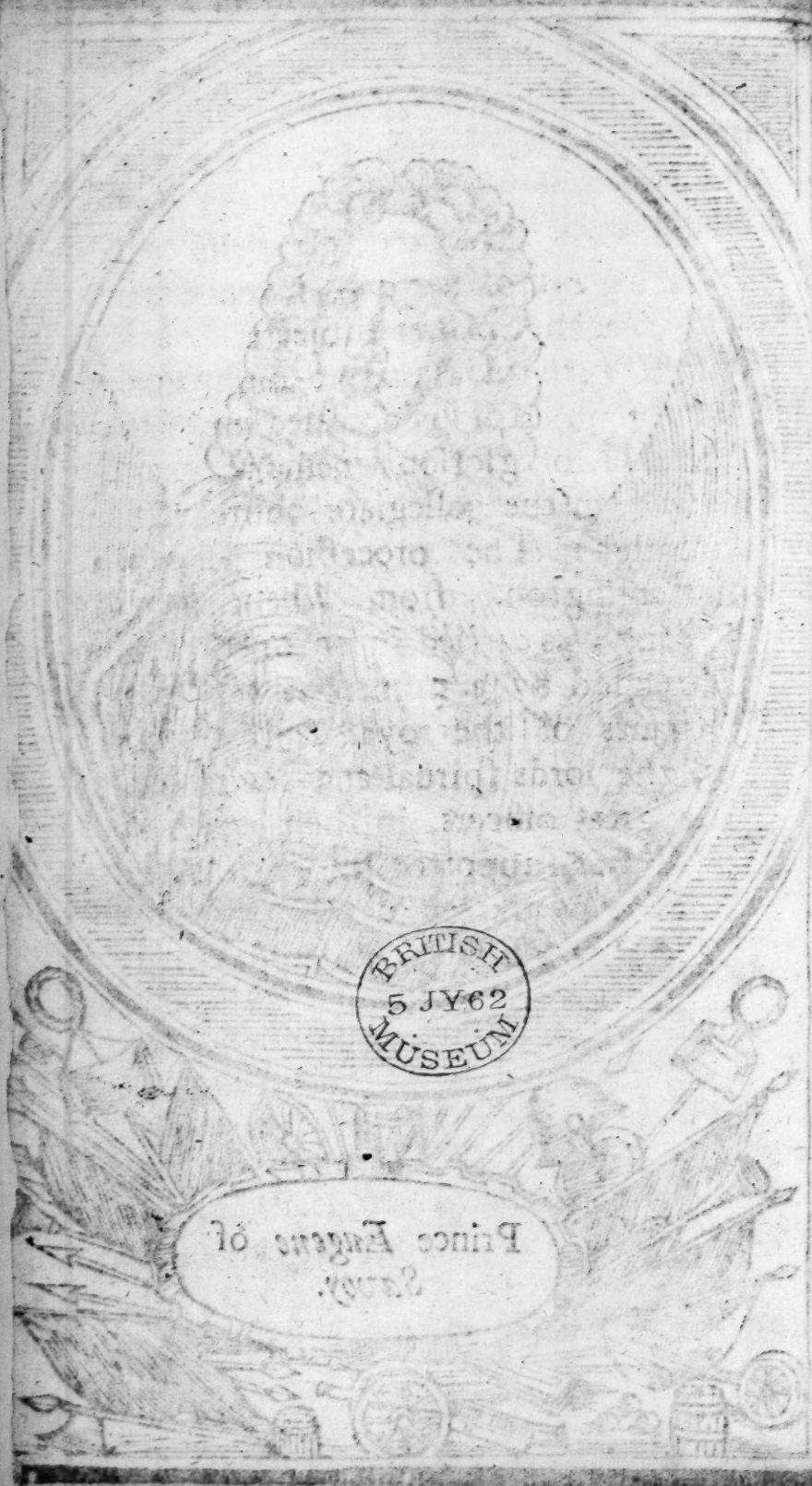
Prince Eugene of
Savoy.

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Prince Eugene of
Savoy.



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expences, rather than not contribute all she could to ease their relief.

Whereupon the houses separately address'd her majesty, thanking her for her unparalled grace and goodness, in contributing out of her own revenue to the ease and relief of her subjects.

On the 12th of April at night the funeral obsequies of his deceased majesty William III. of glorious memory, were solemnized in the collegiate church of Westminster: The procession began from Kensington; from whence the royal corps was carried in an open chariot, attended by a numerous train of the servants of the royal family, the judges, the lords spirual and temporal, and the great officers, in their coaches Her Pall was supported by six dukes; and follow'd by sixteen of the first earls of England as assistants, and after them the gentlemen and grooms of the bed-chamber: During the time of divine service the body was deposited in Henry the VII's chapel, and afterwards interred with the usual solemnities in the same vault with king Charles the II^d. and Queen Mary, the deceased king's consort.

Upon the 14th of the same month, the duke of Devon was constituted lord steward of the household, the earl of Jersey lord chamberlain, the earl of Bradford treasurer of the household, Sir Edward Seymour comptroller, and Peregrine Bertie, Esq; vice-chamberlain; and the 17th her majesty in council declared his royal highness prince George of Denmark generalissimo of all her majesty's forces by sea and land: On the 20th, the duke of Ormond was appointed commander in chief of all her majesty's land forces to be employ'd on board the fleet; and the next day, the marquis of Normandy was made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and at the same time call'd to the council board, together with Sir Edward Seymour, the earl of Abingdon, and John Howe, esquire.

Two or three days after these promotions (viz) the 23d of April, being St. George's day, the coronation was solemniz'd in a very grand manner.

Soon after the coronation, viz. on the 2d of May, the earl of Nottingham and sir Charles Hedges were appointed principal secretaries of state; and a council was held the same day concerning the operations

tions of the war, when great debates arose concerning the management of it; particularly, whether we should make our grand effort in Flanders and our general have the command of the confederate army there; or we should only furnish the Dutch with our quota, of troops, and leave them to defend their country, who were immediately concern'd in it; while we carried on the war by sea, and made descents on the coast of France and Spain, and in the Spanish west Indies, and was done in the reign of queen Elizabeth; when the nation almost paid the charges of the war by the captures they made and the plunder they took, in the Spanish towns in Europe and America.

It was observed, by the earls of Rochester, Nottingham, and some others, that in the late war the Emperor, and several other powers engaged in the confederacy, had been defective in furnishing their quota's of troops, whereby many advantages had been lost: That the deficiencies in their troops were supplied by the English, and the burthen of the whole war in a manner thrown upon them;

them: The English like men of honour but very weak politicians, anticipated their revenues, and mortgaged their country for ages in the quarrel, tho' they were more remotely concerned in the event of the war than any of the allies; only it had been represented, that as the king of England was at the head of the confederate army, we must support him, let the deficiencies of the rest of the allies be never so great, lest his majesty's and the nation's honour should suffer any diminution; and the case would probably be the same again, if an English general should command the confederate army in Flanders: Besides, the attacking the French king on that side had been, long since, resembled to the taking a bull by the horns; so soon as one town was taken, another fortress rose up within a mile or two, and it must require a war of many years to penetrate into the heart of his country: That it might be attack'd in any other part with more hopes of success: That all the Spanish coasts in Europe and America lay open to us, and might be insulted and plundered by our naval force, with a small land army on board; and this would

would oblige the enemy to keep up numerous bodies to defend countries of so vast an extent : And there was this farther reason for carrying on the war at sea rather than land, that the money would all circulate among us that was laid out on a sea-war ; whereas that which was sent to Flanders never return'd.

Besides, by the treaty of alliance, all the places we could take in the Spanish West Indies were to fall to the share of the English ; but we were to gain nothing by a war in the Netherlands, how successful soever.

On the other hand, the earl of Marlborough, the Lord Godolphin, and the rest of that party, urged, That tho' we might harraßs the French and Spanish coasts, put them to a great expence, and make some profitable captures, yet this would never bring the war to a conclusion ; whereas a victory or two obtained in Flanders would bring the French king upon his knees at once : That the Dutch were a cautious people, and, if they had the direction of the war on that side, they would probably content themselves with taking some towns on their frontiers, and securing themselves a barrier
against

against France; but would not easily be brought to venture a battle, and consequently we must expect a lingering war; whereas if our general commanded in chief in Flanders, and we furnish'd them with such forces as would render them abundantly superior to the enemy, they might be brought to consent to hazard a general battle; and a good peace obtained in a little time. A great many other specious reasons given in publick might be; there were some conceal'd ones that weigh'd a great deal more, and determin'd either side to insist on their respective schemes.

The earl of Rochester, the queen's uncle, had great expectations of being prime minister on her majesty's accession; and, indeed, he had some right to expect it not only on account of his being nearly related to her majesty, but as he was a nobleman of capacity, well vers'd in affairs of state; and, above all, had demonstrated that he was not to be shaken in his religion or principles of government in the most dangerous and trying times; he had even resign'd the treasurer's staff, rather than comply with king James's measures; and therefore had

had a double claim of relation and merit to entitle him to the first post in the ministry: but this he could never expect to possess, if the duke of Marlborough was general of the confederate army abroad, and the treasury was put into the hands of the lord Godolphin his brother (which the earl of Marlborough had already obtain'd a promise of from the queen;) and if, what was still a greater bar to his expectations, the countess of Marlborough, the queen's chief favourite, should still continue to have her ear, and the power of admitting or excluding whom she pleased from her presence: It is no wonder therefore to find the earl of Rochester oppose the Schemes form'd by the earl of Marlborough upon a private as well as a publick account.

On the contrary, the earl of Marlborough took such measures as he thought most conducive to his design of dismissing the earl of Rochester from publick affairs, looking on him as the greatest obstacle to his hopes of his being both general and prime minister; he procured therefore a promise of the queen, as has been hinted already, to make the lord

to K Godol.

Godolphin (whose son had married the earl's eldest daughter) lord treasurer; the very post the earl of Rochester expected, and which is usually conferred on the prime minister; in which the earl of Marlborough had more views than one: 1st, he prevented the earl of Rochester's possessing it. 2dly, he could not but foresee he would be disgusted, and retire from court; the very thing he wanted. 3dly, by putting the staff into the hands of the lord Godolphin, the earl was sure of a friend that, with his wife the countess, would be able to preserve his interest in the queen while he was abroad; and lastly, he was thereby assured of being furnished with treasure to pay the army under his command, and promote his other designs. He could not but foresee how difficult it would be for any set of courtiers to oppose so powerful a triumvirate as the queen's favourite the countess, her husband the general and their brother the lord treasurer; whose mutual interests must ever keep them firm to each other, and watchful for the common welfare.

Thus we find publick affairs frequently govern'd by the private views of the ministers

ministers at the Helm. It was not determined by the arguments of either side in council, whether the war at land or at sea should be most attended to it; it is evident, the earl of Marlborough's prevailing interest carried it for a land war: Nor was this the only misfortune; for it was these disputes, that first occasion'd a difference among the friends of the establishment, whereby the Church of England suffer'd extremely, the nation was exhausted of incredible sums of money, and the publick run in debt past redemption; all which might have been prevented possibly, if we had only furnished the Dutch with our quota of troops, and carried on a war effectually by sea again the coasts of France and Spain, and the Spanish West Indies, as King William himself had projected before he died; being fully convinced, that if France and Spain were to be attack'd with vigour no where but in Flanders, where the strong towns are innumerable, the war must be endless.

But however the council might differ concerning the conduct of the war, it was agreed, on all hands, to take the advice of the Commons before it was declared:

declared: Whereupon Mr. Comptroller, by her majesty's command, communicated to the house the terms of alliance agreed on between the emperor, England and Holland, and demanded their advice; which the Commons, in an address to the throne, approved of, and promised to support her majesty in carrying on the war to the utmost of their power: Whereupon the following declaration of War against France and Spain was publish'd in the cities of London and Westminster, the 4th of May, viz.

Anne R.

W Hereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call us to the government of those realms, at a time when our late dear brother William III. of glorious memory, had, in pursuance of the repeated advice of the parliament of this kingdom, enter'd into solemn treaties of alliance with the emperor of Germany, the states general of the United Provinces, and other princes and potentates, for preserving the liberty and balance of Europe, and for reducing the exorbitant power of France; which
trea-

treaties are grounded upon the unjust usurpations and encroachments of the French king, who had taken, and still keeps possession of, a great part of the Spanish dominions, exercising an absolute authority over all that monarchy, having seiz'd Milan and the Spanish Low Countries by his armies, and made himself master of Cadiz, of the entrance into the Mediterranean, and of the ports in the Spanish West Indies, by his fleets; every where designing to invade the liberties of Europe, and to obstruct the freedom of navigation and commerce: And it being provided, by the third and fourth articles of the forementioned alliance, That if, in the space of two months, which are some time since expired, injuries complain'd of were not remedied, the parties concern'd should mutually assist each other with their whole strength: And whereas, instead of giving the satisfaction that ought justly to be expected, the French king has not only proceeded to farther violences, but has added thereunto a great affront and indignity to us and our kingdoms, in taking upon him to declare the pretended prince of Wales king of England,

England, Scotland and Ireland; and has also influenced Spain to concur in the same affront and indignity, as well as in his other oppressions: We find ourselves obliged for maintaining the publick faith, for vindicating the honour of our crown, and for preventing the mischiefs which all Europe is threatned with, to declare, and we do hereby accordingly declare, war against France and Spain; and placing our entire confidence in the help of Almighty God, in so just and necessary an undertaking, we will, in conjunction with our allies, vigorously prosecute the same by sea and land; being assured of the ready concurrence and assistance of our subjects, in a cause they have so openly and so heartily espoused: And we do hereby will and require our lord high admiral of England, our general of our forces, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war against France and Spain, their vassals and subjects and to oppose their attempts; willing and requiring all our subjects

subjects to take notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with France or Spain, or their subjects; but because there are remaining in our kingdoms many of the subjects of France and Spain, we do declare our royal intention to be, That all the subjects of France and Spain, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and estates.

Given at our court, at St. James's, the 4th day of May, 1702, in the first year of our reign.

About the sametime, the house of lords examin'd into the report that had been rais'd, that the late king designed to have excluded her majesty from the throne; and Dr. Drake, being charg'd with suggesting something of this nature, in a pamphlet he publish'd, intituled, the history of the last parliament, was brought before the house; and it being demanded of him, if there was any thing said in the pamphlets he cited, as an authority for this suggestion concerning setting the present queen aside, the doctor being in some confusion, answer'd, he did

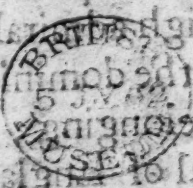
did not remmember there was ; tho' in one of these pamphlets then under their lordships examination, entitled, reasons for addressing his majesty to invite into England their highnesses the electress dowager, and the electoral prince of Hanover, written by Toland, it expressly said, that it appears from history, that all free people have set aside the children of tyrants, for reasons of eternal and universal force, as inheriting the principles and designs of their parents, bearing an affection to their friends, and owing revenge to their enemies : and their lordships were so well satisfied of the drift of this clause, and others of the like nature in that piece, that they resolv'd the said pamphlets contain'd insinuations, scandalous and dangerous, tending to alienate the affections of the subjects from her majesty, and to disturb the peace and quiet of the kingdom: They also resolv'd that the report of the late king intended to exclude her majesty from succeeding to the crown, was false and groundless ; and address'd her majesty to give orders to the attorney general to prosecute Dr. Drake, and all other authors and publishers of the said scandalous report. But
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Philip V. King of Spain

...her Majesty, having
...to be pray'd for
...with the rest of the royal family
...lords and commons separately
...her Majesty with an address of
...upon the occasion; and on the
...May, her Majesty was pleased
...the lord Godolphin lord high
...of England.
...now was being declared a revolt
...was issued the 1st of May, 1706
...all English seamen that were
...and requiring them not to
...service: The same day and
...proclamation was published for
...a general fast on the 10th of June
...the effects of the war: and on the
...her Majesty declared in com-
...royal highness prince George
...lord high Admiral of Great
...and the dominions and
...thereto belonging in Great
...vice Admiral of England; and
...and Sir David
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to proceed; her majesty, having ordered the princess Sophia to be pray'd for in churches, with the rest of the royal family, the lords and commons separately attended her majesty with an address of thanks upon the occasion; and, on the 6th of May, her majesty was pleas'd to constitute the lord Godolphin lord high treasurer of England.

And now war being declar'd, a proclamation was issued the 15th of May, for recalling all English seamen that were abroad, and requiring them not to enter into foreign service: The same day another proclamation was published for observing a general fast on the 10th of June, for the success of the war: and on the 21st instant, her majesty declar'd in council his royal highness prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereto belonging; sir George Rook vice-admiral of England; and admiral of the fleet: and Sir David Mitchell, sir George Churchill, and Richard Hill, Esq; were appointed be of the lord high admiral's council.

The lords, the same day, address'd her majesty, to encourage privateers

and adventurers, who should endeavour to possess themselves of any part of the Spanish dominions in America; this being the only part of the world where the nation could gain any advantage by the war on the terms of the grand alliance: and, on the 25th of May, her majesty came to the house of peers, and made the following speech to both houses.

My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot conclude this session, without repeating my hearty thanks to you all for your great care of the publick, and the many marks you have given of your duty and affection to me.

And I must thank you gentlemen of the house of commons in particular, both for the supplies you have given to support me in this necessary war, and the provisions you have made for the debts contracted in the former: your great justice in making good those deficiencies, will be a lasting honour and credit to the nation; I wish the difficulties they have brought upon us, may be a warning to prevent such inconveniencies for the future.

I must

I must recommend to you all in your several countries the preservation of the publick peace, and a due execution of the laws

I shall always wish, that no difference of opinion, among those that are equally affected to my service, may be the occasion of heats and animosities among themselves. I shall be very careful to preserve and maintain the act of Toleration, and to set the minds of all my people at quiet : my own principles must always keep me intirely firm to the interests and religion of the church of England, and will incline me to countenance those who have the truest zeal to support it. Then the parliament was prorogued to the 7th of July.

On the 27th of May, the earl of A-
bingdon was constituted constable of the
Tower, and lieutenant general Churchill
lieutenant of the same fortrefs. The 1st
of June, a declaration was publish'd for
discharging such of the merchant-ships as
belong'd to the enemy, and had been
seiz'd in the British ports, before the de-
claration of War was publish'd; the same
day another declaration was publish'd to
encourage

encourage her majesty's men of war and privateers to do their duty: the 2d instant, her majesty was pleas'd to make Simon Harcourt, Esq; her solicitor general, and to confer the honour of knight-hood both on him, and Edward Northey Esq; the attorney-general. And now it is time to shift the scene, and take a view of affairs in Scotland.

I have already taken notice that the queen, on her accession, sent a letter to the privy-council of Scotland, to continue to act as her council of that kingdom, till further orders: Her majesty not long after thought fit to send them another letter, in answer to one the late king had received from them a little before his death; complaining of the hardships they underwent, in relation to their trade to Africa and the West-Indies, which had been ruined by English influence: wherein her majesty tells them, she would maintain the sovereignty and dependency of that her ancient kingdom, and be as tender of their rights, as of her kingdom of England: That she would govern each kingdom according to their respective laws, and endeavour to avoid all misunderstandings

ings and differences between them; to that end, she would endeavour to establish a Union between them: That the parliament of England having shewn such an inclination towards a Union, she hoped the parliament of Scotland would not obstruct the design: that the late king had order'd, that none of the subjects of Scotland should be impress'd for the English sea-service; and she would continue to protect them in this matter; she regretted their losses and disappointments in their trade to Africa and the Indies, and in settling a colony in America, which was now a misfortune to the whole kingdom and she would concur in any proposals for their reparations and assistance; and she should encourage not only the trade of that company, but of the whole; and, to the utmost of her power, promote the welfare of her people.

In the beginning of this reign there happen'd warm debates in Scotland concerning the Being of the present parliament, or rather convention there, which consisted of the same body of men that assembled at the Revolution, while the kingdom was in the utmost confusion;
for

for though, by their ancient constitution, they ought to have had a parliament every year, there was none but this called all the preceding reign: duke Hamilton, and a majority of the nation, were of opinion that this parliament was dissolved by the late king's death, and applied themselves to her majesty to call a new one. But the duke of Queensberry, and his party, were for continuing the present parliament; representing, that the calling another at this juncture, might occasion tumults in the kingdom; nor could it be called time enough for her majesty's service, which required immediate supplies of them, and money for the war; and these gentlemen were so fortunate to carry their point under a wrong notion, that the rigid presbyterians, at whose head the duke of Queensberry now appeared, were much superior to the Hamilton party in number: whereupon the duke of Queensberry was constituted her majesty's high commissioner, and ordered to assemble the parliament of Scotland the 9th of June. At which meeting, duke Hamilton desired to be heard, before the queen's commission was read; and

and this being granted, he said in behalf of himself, and the other members, who adhered to him, that they were all heartily glad at her majesty's happy accession to the throne of that kingdom, not merely on the account that it was her undoubted right by descent, but likewise because of the many personal virtues and royal qualities her majesty was endow'd with; which gave them grounds to hope, that they should enjoy, under her auspicious reign, all the blessings that could attend a nation which had a gracious and loving sovereign, united with a dutiful and obedient people: That they were resolved to sacrifice their lives and fortunes, in defence of her majesty's right, against all her enemies whatsoever: but that, at the same time as they acknowledged their submission to her majesty's authority, they thought themselves bound in duty, by virtue of the obedience they ow'd to the standing laws of the nation, and because of the regard they ought to have for the rights and liberties of their fellow subjects, to declare their opinion as to the legality of that meeting: that they did not think themselves warranted

by law, to sit and act any longer as a parliament; and that by so doing, they should incur the hazard of their lives and fortunes, if ever their proceedings should come to be question'd by a subsequent parliament.

Then his Grace read a paper containing these words: Forasmuch as, by the fundamental laws and constitutions of this kingdom, all parliaments do dissolve, by the death of the king or queen, except in so far as innovated by the 17th act, 6th session of king William's parliament, empowering the parliament last in being at his majesty's death, to meet and act what should be needful for the defence of the true protestant religion, as now by law established, and maintaining the succession to the crown, as settled by the claim of right, and for preserving and securing the peace and safety of the kingdom. And now seeing that the said ends are fully satisfied by her majesty's succession to the throne, whereby the religion and peace of the kingdom is secured; we conceive ourselves not warranted by this law to meet, sit or act, therefore do dissent from all
that

that shall be done, and thereupon take instruments.

The duke, having accordingly taken instruments, he went out of the house, but without giving in his paper: Thereupon the clerk-register, and seventy-nine of the members declared, that they adhered to duke Hamilton's papers, and likewise took instruments, and withdrew; nevertheless the duke of Queensberry's commission to be her majesty's high commissioner this session was read, and her majesty's letter to the parliament was presented by the lord commissioner: Wherein she tells them, that it would have been a great satisfaction to her at her accession to have met them in person, but the multiplicity of weighty affairs depriv'd her of that opportunity. However, she gave them full assurance, that she was firmly resolved to maintain and protect them in the full possession of their religion, laws and liberties, and of the Presbyterian government of the Church: That she had been obliged in pursuance of an express article of treaty entered into by the late king and her allies, to declare war against France and Spain; wherein she expected their hearty con-

concurrence and assistance, not doubting but they were affected with the same sense of the wrongs and indignities offered by the enemy, and other just causes of the war, as appeared in the many loyal addresses of her subjects on that occasion; and recommended their providing competent supplies for the forces it would be necessary to have on foot: She also recommended to them the entering on a treaty of Union with England, concluding with the usual popular topicks of encouraging virtue and piety, suppressing vice and immorality, advancing trade, and providing for the poor.

Then the duke of Queensberry, the high commissioner, made a speech alone; wherein he bewailed their great loss in the death of king William, but congratulated them on her majesty's happy accession to the throne; said, it was a great blessing that they had a queen of such principles, of the royal blood, and line of Scotland; a princess who had been amongst them (when the duke of York her father resided there) and had a particular regard for them; and, having enlarged upon the articles mention'd in her

her majesty's letter, concluded with recommending an Union between the two kingdoms, there appeared a greater disposition in the English, towards an Union, than he had observed in any preceding time; and the same heads were further enforced by a speech of the earl of Marchmont's, the lord chancellor.

This assembly, having in the first place voted themselves a free and legal parliament, and declared that pursuant to their ancient laws, it was high treason to impugn their authority, were proceeding to ratify all acts made in favour of their presbyterian government; in which they drove with great fury, that sir Alexander Bruce mov'd, that all those acts might be read; for he believ'd some of them would be inconsistent to monarchy: this being by no means acceptable to that remnant of a parliament that was left, he thought fit to make them the following speech upon the occasion.

My Lord Chancellor,

I Have the honour of being an old servant to the country, and I am very sorry to see what has now happened amongst us: There was never such a conjuncture

juncture in this kingdom, nor can imagination form a more dismal prospect: I own that my wishes agreed with the universal opinion of a new parliament, judging that to be most for the honour and service of the queen, and for the satisfaction of the whole nation, with which the saving or supporting a few unhappy instruments of the late administration is never to be put into the balance.

Yet, without knowing or enquiring into the motives for continuing us, I submit my own judgement, and choose to stay within doors, that malice itself may find no objection against my obedience to the queen, or my respect to her high commissioner.

But, by staying in this assembly, I do not mean in the least to renounce any liberty of speaking my thoughts very freely, tho' they may be different from those of others; and the subject at present before us being the presbyterian government, I shall give my opinion on that head in very fair words, and very fair language.

My lord, we may all remember in what manner, and for what reasons the

zeal

zeal of this house pull'd down episcopacy at the revolution: It had been the legal establishment for many years before, and it was always formerly the government of our church in orderly times of peace and loyalty.

It is a very melancholy reflection, to consider how many excellent pastors we lost by that alteration; for, pray give me leave to say impartially, that our pulpits were filled with a set of men at that time, who, for good life and good doctrine, were inferior to no church in christendom, in proportion to our number.

The misery of these poor gentlemen, and their starving families at home, or their wandering in want over the world, has brought a reproach on our country; and it is but a very indifferent charm to invite any country into the world to unite with us, while we are in this situation.

The reason we gave to the world for our new fabrick of Presbytery, was its being suitable to the inclinations of the people; and both our neighbour-nation and strangers, generally believed it to be so: but I wish we had first polled
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the kingdom to know their inclinations.

The episcopal clergy have always offered to put the cause upon that issue, being very confident of a vast inequality; and truly the force, and other extraordinary methods that were used in most places, to pull them from their parishes, were no great proofs of the inclinations of their people against them: but seeing we pretend to go by this rule, and seeing the inclinations of the people may be very far from it at present; that we may not support an error by publick authority, my humble opinion is, that it is both just and necessary at this great period of time, and at the beginning of her majesty's reign, to address her majesty to take the properest methods of consulting the inclinations of the kingdom in this matter.

I am afraid our spiritual rulers will oppose it as an ungodly numbering of the people; and they are not ignorant how little ground they have gained by their late dominion: but it is neither fair nor excusable, not to put it to a trial, now when themselves are in the saddle,

saddle, and possess'd of the chair with the means of influence.

For my part, without waiting for that occasion, to declare my own judgment freely ; I was formerly pretty indifferent, as many of us gentlemen used to be in these points ; we fancied it a kind of generosity too, to pity those that were under the hatches ; but now we have seen them in their own colours, and no argument like matter of fact : When our blood and our stomachs are in disorder, we are for extraordinary meats, and sometimes for mountebank receipts and experiments ; but when our pulse comes to beat more calmly, and we have a little recovered our health, with a sedate temper, our plain and natural ordinary food is not only more nourishing and healthy, but also more agreeable.

To be very plain, my lord chancellor, I have read and heard, and seen a great deal of old Presbyterians, and I have practised many of the new ones, and for my part I have enough of them ; I am persuaded that king James VI. had reason for what he said and wrote against the Puritans : He was bred by the

bigots of that sect, and his experience and knowledge of them brought him to hate them, as indeed the breeding of a king to any sort of bigotry, is the readiest way to give him an aversion to it when he comes to make use of his own reason, and has more liberal conversation: Nor can I reflect, without indignation, on the Presbyterians of the late rebellious times, who hatch'd and promoted, and too late repented the destruction of the best of kings, whose birth was an honour to this country.

I shall say nothing of the nature of this government itself, while it is by law established; and perhaps our modern Presbyterians may be brought to renounce the maxims of their predecessors.

But of former times I may safely say, that such hellish principles were advanced, and the practices so suitable to the principles, as gave a full demonstration to the sober part of the world, that Presbytery was inconsistent with monarchy; that it maintained a constant opposition to the rightful sovereign; and that, like vice and hypocrisy, and the other pests of mankind, it spread
and

and flourished most in turbulent times of anarchy and rebellion.

And I do not wonder that our predecessors in cold blood, and taught by woeful experience, preferred order and decency in the house of God, to the pride and infallibility of a Pope in every parish.

I shall have one reason to believe, that the present Presbyters have renounced those pernicious principles, if I am not persecuted for this freedom; but, if I am, I have the satisfaction of having discharged my duty: and thanks be to those worthy persons that contrived the taking the sting out of excommunication.

For this speech, Sir Alexander, as he expected, was expell'd the house; and they afterwards proceeded to pass the following acts (viz.) For recognizing her majesty's authority: for declaring the present assembly to be a lawful parliament; and a third, which Sir Alexander Bruce had so warmly opposed, for securing the true Protestant religion and Presbyterian church-government: there

passed

passed a fourth, empowering commissioners to treat of a Union with England.

It may be thought strange by posterity, that the queen, whose heart was set upon encouraging and establishing episcopacy, should thus take the part of its most inveterate enemies, the Scotch Presbyterians especially, when a majority of that nation were episcopally inclined; and near one-half even of this convention-parliament, great part of which the fanatics had procured to be chosen by force, declar'd themselves to adhere to the party of duke Hamilton, who was at the head of the episcopal men: but it must be remembered, that the Scotch Presbyterians now, as well as at the revolution, had the good fortune to gain the ear of the court of England, and represented matters very different from what in reality they were: At the revolution they pretended the Presbyterians were three to one, and that all the episcopal men were enemies to king William; whereas, in truth, the Presbyterians brought down Argyle's Highlanders, and their bards of Cameronians, upon the episcopal clergy and

and their friends in the Low-Lands, whom they plundered and ruined; and, when they stood on their defence against these highland robbers, they represented them as enemies to the revolution; whereby the prince of Orange's forces were induced to join the Highlanders, and so influenced elections, that they procured that Presbyterian convention, which pull'd down the church, and established Presbytery.

However, they were convinced that they could not carry their point on a free election, that they prevailed upon the court of England never to suffer another parliament to be called all that reign; and even this convention, at the queen's accession, appeared to be so well inclin'd to episcopacy, after they had been a dozen years tyrannized over by the presbyterian clergy, that, had the court of England struck in with them, then episcopacy had certainly been restored in that kingdom: But the presbyterians had the art a second time to impose on the administration here, and make them believe that their numbers were formidable, and that a new parliament would occasion disturbances, which was by all means to be avoided

avoided upon our entering into foreign war.

It was proposed in this parliament also, to have settled the succession of the crown on the Hanover family, according as the president of England had set them; but a majority of the house were for postponing this matter, till they could see what terms the English would afford them on a treaty of union; and thereupon the high commissioner thought fit to adjourn them. But I ought to have taken notice, that during this session the parliament of Scotland transmitted a letter to the court of England, in answer to that they received at the opening of the session wherein they say, that they accepted, her majesty's letter as a most high and reasonable favour: That the late king deliver'd them from imminent ruin, and under him they enjoy'd a happy settlement for many years, with the quiet and full possession of their religion, laws and liberties; and, when so great a loss had fill'd them with sorrow and fear, her majesty's succession, by an undoubted right to the crown of her many royal ancestors, under whose scepter that her ancient kingdom had so long flourished, was

was the only comfort they were capable of: That the late king was pleased to continue them, during his reign, as the parliament and representative of his people: and nothing, they thought, could be more for her majesty's service, and the kingdom's satisfaction, than that she had been pleased to call them together at this time, and to signify, by them, her good will to all her subjects; and they most heartily embraced this opportunity to recognize her majesty's right and title and to congratulate her entry upon the government, and offer the best endeavours to maintain her authority: That some of their number, not waiting to hear her majesty's commission or letter read, had withdrawn themselves from their attendance, and from concurring to recognize her majesty, or assisting in what appeared so necessary for the defence of the protestant religion, and securing the peace of the kingdom.

But, leaving this to her royal consideration, they assured her majesty, that this their groundless secession should increase and strengthen their care and zeal for her service, and what she had recommended to them, that the growing

ing power and unbounded ambition of the French king, and his owning the pretended prince of Wales as king, having engaged her majesty in a just and necessary war, they should be wanting to themselves, if they did not provide supplies for their defence: And the Union of the two kingdoms had been so long desired by all good men, that they were resolved to prosecute her majesty's recommendation, and the advances already made by the parliament of England, with such a suitable return, as might best contribute to accomplish this great design.

On the other hand, duke Hamilton and his party prepared an address to the queen, to justify their withdrawing themselves; shewing, that, by the constitution of Scotland, the convention or parliament was dissolved by the death of the late king: but her majesty refused to receive their address, and adhered to the parliament.

To return to England: A descent upon the coast of Spain having been agreed on between England and Holland, Sir George Rooke, Admiral of the fleet, came to the rendezvous at Spithead

Spithead the 30th of May ; where, while he waited for the Dutch squadron, a camp was mark'd out in the Isle of Wight for the English Land-forces, amounting to seven thousand Men, that were intended to serve on board the fleet in this expedition; and on the 3d of June, his royal highness the Prince of Denmark arriving at the Isle of Wight, reviewed the said forces, and dined the next day with admiral Rook, on board the Royal sovereign.

On the 14th of June the prince of Denmark was constituted constable of Dover Castle, and lord warden of the Cinque ports; the honourable John Granville, esquire, was appointed lord warden of the Stannaries, and the earl of Carberry governor of Milford Haven; and his royal highness was pleased to appoint Charles earl of Winchelsea lieutenant of Dover-castle.

Several alterations also were made in the privy council: The lord Somers, and some zealous whigs, who had not treated her majesty with great decency while she was princess, were left out; and the lord viscount Weymouth, the lord Dartmouth, sir John Trevor master

the rolls, sir Thomas Trevor, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and the honourable John Granville, esquire, were called to the council board, and, about the latter end of June, great alterations were made among the lord lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of the respective counties: The earl of Marlborough was made master of the ordnance, William Bridges, esquire, master surveyor, Christopher Musgrave, esquire, clerk of the ordnance, and sir Thomas Littleton, baronet, was confirmed in his post of treasurer of the navy.

In the mean time, William Fuller, that infamous impostor, who had so often abused the patience both of lords and commons, on pretence of making some notable discoveries concerning the birth of the prince of Wales [the pretender] was brought to his trial, at the King's-bench bar, the 20th of May, on an information, setting forth, That the defendant being an impostor and common liar, and maliciously contriving and intending to delude and deceive the late king William and his subjects, and breed discord between the said late king, his peers, and other great officers and sub-

subjects; and, in order fraudulently to obtain money of the said late king, he the said William Fuller, did falsely, maliciously and scandalously write and print a false and defamatory libel, entitled, *Original Letters of the late king James, &c.*

It appeared on this tryal, that Fuller had been censured by the house of commons in the year 1691, for crimes of the like nature; for which he was prosecuted at common law, and punish'd: That he had, however, since applied himself to the ministry, and pretended to make farther discoveries concerning the birth of the pretended prince of Wales: And though these stories were very foolishly laid together, and the author of them punished as an Impostor; yet we find bishop Burnet, and other credulous people, building much upon them; and the warming pan plot, formed in Fuller's fruitful noddle, came to be in great request.

Fuller would have trifled with the lord chief justice Holt, as he had done formerly with the two house of parliament, pretending he would have produced witnesses to prove what he advanced,
if

if they would have given him time; but the imposture was so notorious, that the jury found him guilty without withdrawing; and he was thereupon condemned to stand three times in the pillory, to be sent to the house of correction, there to be whipp'd, and kept to hard labour for five Months; to pay a fine of one thousand marks, and remain in prison till it was paid.

In the mean time, the Dutch being arrived at Spithead with five thousand land men on board, the united fleets prepared to sail, but were detained till the 1st of July by contrary winds; when, the wind coming about fair, they weigh'd anchor, and were join'd off of Plymouth by five men of war more [the whole fleet amounting to one hundred and sixty sail] but, meeting with stormy weather in the stormy chops of the channel, they were forced to return and beat away to Torbay, where they lost their chief engineer, collonel Brown. On the 16th of July 1702, the fleet set sail again, and on the 8th of August they made the rock of Lisbon; where the prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and Mr. Methuen, son to the English ambaf-

ambassador at the court of Portugal, came on board the fleet, and brought with them the following letter from Mr. Methuen to the duke of Ormond.

May it please your grace,
I Arrived here on Tuesday morning, and found this court in the same disposition I left it. Though the four French men of war and four gallies, sent hither are not thought worthy of the name of the succours promised by France yet I cannot press this king positively to act farther 'till the fleet should arrive at the opening of the river; and have therefore dispatch'd the ship which brought me, in hopes that it will soon join the fleet; and have sent your grace enclosed the best account of things that I could obtain from the most certain intelligence at this time. If the ships stay in Cascaes any number of days, I shall give your grace a better account; as I will likewise do from Faro. By the king of France's sending away his fleet in the gulph of Venice, and not providing for the defence of Spain, it seems as though they abandoned Spain, and doubted of the reality of our intention
to

to send our fleet: This is thought to have such an effect on the minds of the Spaniards, that if your grace succeeds at Cadiz, there will soon be a great defection from the French government; which I am confident, will immediately begin at Madrid. The condition of Cadiz makes me hope you will succeed, when I consider the vigour of the force your grace commends; and the point of the greatest importance is, to insinuate to the Spaniards, and shew, by your proceeding, that you come not as an enemy to Spain, but only to free them from France, and give them assistance to establish themselves under the government of the house of Austria. The prince of Hesse and the emperor's ambassador make me hope this is done already to a great degree: That prince's coming hither hath already raised a great consternation to the present government of Madrid; and the most earnest endeavours have been used here, both by Spain and France, to get the Prince sent from hence; which will render his stay here impossible, and, what is worse, hinder his passing to the frontier of Spain; where, I am convinced by the intelligence he hath, he would
be

be very useful, and serve the Spaniards for a Pretence to acknowledge the house of Austria, according to their inclinations: The prince seems very desirous to go to the frontier of Spain, any way, and at any time, and in any manner, your grace shall think proper; and so to act as only to follow your orders in facilitating your grace's intentions. I shall make no step, in relation to him, but as your grace shall please to command me. I conclude, at present, with my earnest wishes for your grace's success; which, as it will establish the affairs of the allies more than any other enterprize, so it will give you the glory and satisfaction to have done the greatest service to your country. I am with the utmost respect,

May it please your grace,
Your grace's most humble
and most obedient servant,
John Methuen.

In this Letter Mr. Methuen had enclosed an account of the condition the city of Cadiz was in, dated the 10th of August 1702; wherein he informs his grace, That the duke of Bomanio
was

was governor of the town, and seemed not to be beloved either by the inhabitants or soldiers: That there were in Cadiz six regiments, but they did not amount to above two thousand men, and those most of them new raised: That there had been several new works made in the fortifications of Cadiz since the late king of Spain died; but, as they had been run up in haste, were not to be much dreaded: That the French had erected a battery of forty five pieces of cannon near fort St. Catherine's, which was designed to answer fort St. Philip on the other side, and so reach over the whole bay of Cadiz; but it was found, by experience, the balls fell short of each other: That there were no French soldiers in the place, but some taken out of the gallies, who descended the fort and the new battery; and that the Spanish horse lay at port St. Mary: That there were too great Spanish ships, which were disarm'd, drawn up far within the puntals (the batteries upon the points of the land that defended the entrance of the harbour;) and three French men of war likewise carried within the chain, and eight gallies lay just

just without the chain: That many of the inhabitants, especially the women and children, were removed; and generally the best of their effects: That there were no provisions made by the government to subsist the soldiers above five days; but several of the inhabitants had made provisions for their own families, which the soldiers had made very free with, frequently breaking open their houses, and that it was scarce possible now to provide the town with twenty days provision: That the water they had was from two wells near the bridge; but that every house also had a cistern or reservoir of rain water, which served the family to drink, and which usually lasted till the middle of September: And that, upon the whole, the best judges look'd upon an enterprize on Cadiz, in the condition it was in at present, as very certain; and that neither the soldiers or the inhabitants would shew any vigour in sustaining either an attack or siege: That by a manifesto published at Madrid, it appeared the Spaniards were in general expectation of the confederate fleet, and waited for an opportunity to shew their discontent at the French government.

Upon receiving this advice, a council of the sea and land officers was held; and the next day, being the 12th of August, the fleet continued their voyage to Cadiz; to which city I shall leave them sailing for the present, and take a view of the military operations this campaign in the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy.

I left the allies engaged in the siege of Keyserwaert, a town situated on the Wall (a branch of the Rhine) near the frontiers of the states. It was invested on the 16th of April, N. S. but the badness of the weather, and the overflowing of the Rhine, retarded the besiegers to that degree, that the place was not taken till the 17th of June, N. S. And marshal Boufflers, who commanded the French army under the duke of Burgundy, eldest grandson of France, was very near surprizing the city of Nimeguen, while the allies were engag'd in that siege: The earl of Athlone arrived scarce an hour before the French, and posted his army under the walls of Nimeguen, whereby he prevented the loss of that important place; for which he receiv'd the thanks of the states.

The

The earl of Marlborough arriving in the Netherlands in the beginning of July, the states made him the complement of commanding the grand army; whereupon his grace, apprehending he was superior to the French, passed the Maes, and obliged the duke of Burgundy to retire before him: the earl still press'd forward, and would have forced the enemy to fight; but he soon found, that the command the states had given him was but nominal, and, indeed, a mere compliment; for first, the earl of Athlone in a manner shared the command with him; and, when any important resolution was to be taken, the deputies of the states interposed, and would not suffer the earl to engage where any hazard was to be run. The loss of a battle they represented on this occasion, would expose their frontiers; and insisted that he should employ himself in reducing such towns as gave them most uneasiness in their neighbourhood.

This is the misfortune of being engaged in a confederacy, when one of the parties sees an apparent advantage, he must not take it, because his allies
find

find another conduct will be more secure and advantageous to them. In particular, it was certainly prudent in the general to offer a battle, when he had a superiority in the field; a victory at the beginning of the war might have gone a great way in procuring a speedy and advantageous peace, and, had we suffered a defeat, our army would soon have been recruited again; but the Dutch had been sufficiently frightened when the French army advanced to Nimeguen, and would not be brought to consent to a battle; the loss of which might have exposed their country: And for this reason we were condemned to throw away our troops and treasure some years against stone walls, to enlarge their frontiers; whereas, had we gained a victory at the beginning of the war, those towns would have fallen of course, as we found at the battle of Ramilies, when the enemy abandoned their towns by dozens: However, as we were engaged with the Dutch, we were bound to be conform to their methods of carrying on the war; accordingly the allies invested Venlo the 29th of August: The trenches were opened before
that

that place the 7th of September, and on the 25th of the same month the town surrendered. At this siege the lord Cutts, being ordered to lodge himself on the outworks of fort St. Michael, advanced sword in hand, and forced his way into the fort itself, before any breach was made; which mightily facilitated the taking of the town, and was looked upon as a most heroic action.

The earl of Huntingdon, and abundance of English volunteers of quality, were engaged in this daring enterprize. The allies afterwards laid siege to Ruremond and Stevenswaert; both which places surrendered the beginning of October. The earl of Marlborough then marched towards the city of Liege, which marshal Boufflours thereupon abandoned, and the earl took possession of it; but the Citadel, and another strong fort called the Chartreuse of liege, held out till the end of October.

The citadel of Liege, in which were eight French battalions, was taken by storm the 23d; of which we receiv'd the following account. All things being prepared, and the signal given, our troops came out of the trenches, and marched
towards

towards the enemy without firing a shot, and with so much order and intrepidity, that the like was never seen, and attacked the counterscarp with such fury, that the enemy could not defend that post: But our men, instead of lodging themselves thereon, got into the covered way, pass'd the Mont, and mounted the breach. Whereupon the governor, who did not expect to be so vigorously attack'd, beat a parley; but our troops, being already in the place, would not hearken to it, and had cut the whole garrison in pieces, if they had not thrown down their arms, and begg'd for quarter, which was granted them: In this glorious action which can hardly be paralleled, the hereditary prince of Hesse Cassel signalized his courage; he went voluntier in the attack at the head of the grenadiers, and mounted the breach the very first, wresting a colour out of the hand of a French officer; Mr. Wentworth brother to the lord Raby, also want a voluntier in this attack, and had the glory of dying in the bed of honour: The troops, and especially the English, behaved themselves to admiration; and did not only gain immortal honour

honour but riches, in the plunder of the place ; for in cash alone, there was found three hundred thousand florins, and notes for twelve thousand more, upon substantial merchants of Leige which were as good as money : One of the English grenadiers had the good fortune to meet with a bag filled with a thousand Louis d'ors, which he converted to his own use.

The confederate army separating soon after the taking of the castle, the earl of Marlborough went to Maestricht the 3d of November, where he embark'd that evening on the Maese for Holland, in company with Monsieur Geldermansel, one of the deputies of the states, and Monsieur d'Opdam, general of the horse, taking on board with him twenty five soldiers, under the command of a lieutenant, to serve as a convoy : The next morning their excellencies came to Ruremond, whe they join'd Monsieur Coehorn ; and having din'd with the prince of Holsteen Beck, commander of that garrison, continued their voyage together, having order'd a party of fifty horse, [besides sixty men that were in Monsieur Cohorn's boat] for their better

better security against any of the enemy's parties. About seven of the clock that evening their excellencies came to Venlo, where the party of horse being reliev'd by a like number of that garrison, they pursued their journey ; but the boats separated in the night, and the horse march'd to some distance from the river side, between eleven and twelve at night a party of thirty five men of the garrison of Gelder, who lay skulking on the banks, near three leagues on this side Venlo, having, by surprize, seiz'd the rope which with the boat was drawn, and then haul'd it to shore, they immediately made a discharge of their small arms upon the boat wherein their excellencies were, and then threw in several granadoes, with which some of their people being wounded, the party enter'd and seiz'd the boat ; and having examin'd the several passports, without knowing my lord Marlborough, they afterwards search'd the trunks and baggage, from whence they took what plate they could find, and made their excellences guard of foot prisoners and and, about five in the morning, retired

tired with their booty, leaving their excellencies to continue their voyage.

The governor of Venlo, having soon notice of their excellencies being taken, march'd out with his whole garrison by break of day to invest Gelder; and immediately sent an express to the states, which arriving on the sixth at night, they assembled upon it the next morning, and all the people in the Hague were in the greatest consternation imaginable, till the arrival of his excellency that evening: Whereupon the streets were so crouded, that it was with much difficulty that his excellency pass'd to his own house, and all possible demonstrations of joy were shewn by all ranks of People for his excellency's escape and safe arrival.

In Germany prince Lewis of Baden, who commanded the imperial army, finding himself superior to the enemy, laid siege to Landau the 6th of June; but the place being strong, and defended by a numerous garrison, held out till the beginning of September; when prince Lewis informing the king of the Romans that the town was upon the point of surrendering, he came into the imperial

army, and was present when the garrison beat a parley, the 10th of September; and consequently had the honour of that conquest.

In the mean time the duke of Bavaria, having declar'd in favour of France, surpriz'd the imperial city of Ulm, the capital of Suabia, and publish'd a manifesto, giving the circles of Suabia and Franconia to understand, he expected they should observe an exact neutrality; alledging, that this war concern'd only the house of Austria, and not the empire in general. It appear'd also by some intercepted letters, that the Bavarians intended to penetrate into the Brissgow with ten thousand men, and to have posted themselves on the Rhine near Hunninghen, in order to join the French: Whereupon the ministers of Bavaria and Cologn were forbid to appear any more in the general of the Empire.

In the mean time, prince Lewis of Baden being weaken'd by several detachments he made to prevent the Conjunction of the French and Bavarians, marshal Villars attack'd him with some advantage, on the 13th of October O.S.

at Friedlingen, where both sides claimed the victory; Villars, because took Friedlingen the next day; and the prince, because he had gain'd his point in preventing the conjunction of the elector with the French.

And now the empire having declar'd war against France, the diet came to a resolution to maintain an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, but fell miserably short almost every year, as will be too soon evident in the ensuing history.

The emperor being extremely embarrass'd by the duke of Bavaria's declaring for France, could not send those reinforcements into Italy that he had promis'd prince Eugene, though that general stood in great need of them; for the king of Spain, having first visit'd his kingdom of Naples, afterwards join'd the duke of Vendôme in Lombardy: However prince Eugene attack'd their united forces on the 15th of August, and, according to the German account, obtain'd the victory; though the French gave out their army was victorious, and singing Te Deum for it as well as the Germans. It was certainly a very bloody battle,

tle, and neither side had so much the advantage, as to attempt to renew the fight the next day : But as the town of Luzara was a place of little strength, and the French lay intrench'd between that place and the German army, it was forc'd to surrender to the duke of Verdome the next day : Prince Eugene however maintain'd all the rest of his posts, and there happen'd no farther action in Italy this campaign.

The war between the king of Sweden on the one side, and the Poles and Muscovites on the other, did not so immediately concern the confederacy as those already mentioned ; but it had this ill effect, that neither the Swedes or Saxons sent their quota of troops to the confederate army. The king of Sweden obtained a signal victory over the king of Poland this campaign, taking all his artillery and baggage ; and having afterwards made himself master of Cracow, continu'd to pursue the Poles and Saxons from place to place : Nor could territories, though the Russians and Lithuanians, were all the while destroying Livonia with fire and sword.

Another

Another war broke out this year in the Cevennes, mountains of Languedoc, chiefly inhabited by French protestants grown desperate: These people by the oppression of their Popish task-masters, had recourse to arms, and defended themselves several years, tho' the allies found it impossible to support them, the French king's troops being possess'd of the sea-coasts: However, this insurrection was so far advantageous to the confederates, that it obliged the French king to keep ten or twelve thousand men in that province to observe their motions.

Thus having survey'd the several scenes of war abroad, it is time now to return to England; where we find a proclamation was published the 2d of July, for dissolving the parliament, and calling another to meet the 29th of August. The elections were carried on with all the temper and unanimity imaginable; the people in general having no other emulation, but to distinguish themselves by their loyalty and affection to her majesty.

The elections of parliament being over, her majesty attended the prince of Denmark

Denmark to the Bath, whither he was advis'd to go the latter end of the summer on account of an Asthma, which he found very troublesome to him: The court lay the first night [the 26th of August] at Oxford, her majesty and the prince being splendidly entertained at supper in Christ-Church that evening: The next day, the queen was pleased to honour the convocation with her presence, where the University orator congratulated her majesty's arrival amongst them, and several of the nobility and persons of distinction took the degree of doctor laws. From Oxford her majesty proceeded to the Bath: passing all the way through crowds of her joyful subjects: Every village endeavouring to exceed their neighbours in expressions of duty and affection for their sovereign. Within half a mile of Bath, she was met by two hundred young virgins, dress'd like Amazons and arm'd with bows and arrows, who welcom'd her arrival amongst them: and indeed the people in every place discovered uncommon transports of joy; they left no arts unpractis'd to manifest their loyalty and affection for her.

I return

I return now to the confederate fleet, which I left under sail for Cadiz: Before which place it came to an anchor the 12th of August in the evening 1702.

An hour before day, on the 13th, the duke of Ormond sent Sir Thomas Smith, quarter-master-general, with Colonel Carls, chief engineer, and some other officers, to take a view of the backside of the island of Leon [on which Cadiz stands] next the ocean, and to sound the shore, proposing to have landed on that side: The admiral also sent out to get intelligence; and, having gain'd what information they could, a council of war, consisting of all the admirals and generals, was held the next day (the 14th instant.)

At which it being observ'd, that, according to the best advice they could get, the enemy had about 4000 disciplin'd foot in the town, and 1000 horse, old troops, besides the Militia that was assembled for the Guard of the coast: and in regard the fleet could give no assistance to the land forces after they were on shore, and the impossibility there was of supplying the army with

with provisions from the fleet in blowing weather, it was adjudged impracticable to land directly on the island of Leon [or Cadiz.]

But, in consideration that the taking of fort St. Katherine's and port St. Mary's, on the opposite shore of the continent, might facilitate the access of the fleet into the harbour, and the annoying of the town with their bombs, that they might hereby get better intelligence of the condition of the enemy, supply the fleet with water (which was wanting) and try the affections of the people to the house of Austria; it was resolved to land on the continent, and the same evening a boat was sent to Cadiz from the admiral with a flag of truce, and some declarations. The duke of Ormond also wrote a letter to the governor, with whom he had been acquainted in Flanders, expressing a great esteem for him, and inviting him to surrender: To which the governor answer'd, he was obliged to his grace for his good opinion, and he hoped he should do nothing to forfeit it, or against the trust the king his master had reposed in him: Whereupon preparations were made for

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for a descent, which was put in execution early the next morning (the 15th) the grenadiers, consisting of 1200 men, led the van, and landed between Rota and fort St. Katherine's, in the bay of Bulls, though with great difficulty, the wind being high, and the sea beating on the shore with that violence, that thirty boats were overfet, and several men drown'd, others were obliged to swim on shore, or wade up to the neck; which the enemies horse observing, boldly attacked the first fourscore grenadiers that came on shore, but they were so warmly received, that they soon retired, leaving their general and several of their companions dead on the place, and a Spanish captain and cornet, with some others were made prisoners. The English were pretty much annoy'd on their landing by St. Catherine's fort, though some frigates fired at it, to favour the descent. However, the foot were that day happily landed, and marched within two miles of Rota, lying all that night upon their arms in the field; Early the next morning the duke of Ormond continued his march towards Rota, and was met near the town by the alcaide or

chief magistrate, with the principal Inhabitants, who offer'd to put it into his hands : Whereupon his grace took up his quarters in the castle of Rota, while the army encamped before the town : And a declaration was published, setting forth, that the queen of Great Britain having been pleased to confer on his grace the command of her forces (in conjunction with those of the States General) for asserting the rights of the house of Austria, in pursuance of their treaties of alliance with the emperor, his grace judged it necessary before he made use of force, to declare, that he did not come thither to possess himself of any place in Spain in the name of her majesty and the states general, or to introduce the calamities of war by way of conquest ; but rather to defend the good and loyal subjects of the said monarchy, and free them from the insupportable slavery of France, to whom they had been sold by some disaffected persons ; concluding with an invitation of the Spaniards to join him ; and they should thereupon be protected in their persons, estates, privileges and religions : But if, contrary to expectation, they did not
concur

concur with the good intentions of her majesty and the states, the hostilities committed by their forces must be ascribed to themselves; who, having so fair an opportunity to show their loyalty, and pursue their own interests, refused to embrace it. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt also publish'd a declaration in the emperor's name, inviting the Spaniards to join his allies; which he caused to be distributed in the neighbouring town.

While the duke of Ormond continued at Rota, he summoned the governor of port St. Mary's to surrender; to which the haughty Spaniard returned the following answer: We Spaniards neither change our religion nor our king. However, upon the duke's advancing towards port St. Mary's, on the 21st the governor and his garrison, with most of the inhabitants, thought fit to abandon that fine city. The governor of St. Catherine's fort also being summoned the 22d retired out of the place, having only an ensign and a small party in it, which surrendered at discretion.

The

The soldiers in their march over the hot sands to Port St. Mary's, being ready to perish with thirst, and finding the place in a manner forsaken, and the cellars full of delicious wine, drank without measure; which had such an effect upon them, that they fell to plundering the place, and committing all manner of outrages, insomuch that it was not possible for their officers to restrain them; and even some of them were so intoxicated that they joined with their men, and calling in the sailors to their assistance, carried the spoils of the place on board the fleet, which are said to amount in value to more than a million of money; for they plundered even the churches and altars of their plate and ornaments, spoiled what they could not carry off, and, as it is reported, ravished the nuns in their cloysters: which when the duke of Ormond was acquainted with (for he was not yet come to port St. Mary's) he ordered Sir Henry Bellasis and Sir Charles Hara, who had the command of those troops that took possession of the place, to be apprehended, and would have proceeded with greater severity, if the criminals had been less numerous,

numerous, and the outrage had not been the effect of an unavoidable accident ; for it was not expected that the place would have been forsaken so suddenly without making terms, and that the soldiers oppressed by weariness and thirst, should on a sudden have fallen into such plenty of strong liquor, and became intoxicated before their officers were aware of it : However, certain it is, this accident gave the Spaniards a dread of our forces, and those, who had before determined to join them, alter'd their minds, and adhered to king Philip. And as it was now very evident that nothing was to be expected in Spain, but what could be obtained by pure force, baron Sparr, the Dutch general, was ordered to invest the fort of Matagorda, which defended the entrance into the harbour of Cadiz ; but the ground was found so boggy, that the batteries which were raised in a morass sunk ; and the taking of that fort was found impracticable : The men also began to grow sickly, and the season of the year made it dangerous. Whereupon it was agreed to reembark the troops, which was performed without any loss on the 17th of September.

When

When the forces were all on board, it was debated in a council of war, whether the army should yet winter in Spain, or return to England [for the Duke of Ormond had proposed to maintain himself in Spain, till he should be reinforced the next spring;] but it being carried for returning home, the greatest part of the fleet bent their course for England, sir George having first detached a squadron of men of war to the West Indies, in pursuance of his instructions: And, in this situation, I shall leave the fleet, and take a view of what was transacted during this Spanish expedition in England, whether, it appears, the duke of Ormond had sent an express to acquaint her majesty with the disorders that had happen'd at Port St Mary's, and the little hopes he had of success; soon after the arrival of which unlucky news, (viz.) the 20th of October, the parliament met at Westminster, being the first parliament that was called in this reign. Then the commons being directed to chuse a speaker, elected Robert Harley, Esq; who had been speaker of three preceeding parliaments, and presenting him the next day

day to her majesty, she made the following speech to both houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great satisfaction I meet this parliament, which I have summon'd to assist me in carrying on the just and necessary war, in which we are engag'd; I have call'd you together as early as was consistent with your convenience in coming out of your several countries; and I assure myself of such evidences of your affections to me; and of your zeal for our common cause, as will not only give spirit and forwardness to our own preparations, but such example and encouragement to our allies, as by god's blessing cannot fail of a good effect for the advantage of the whole confederacy.

I have met with so many expressions of joy and satisfaction in all the whole countries, through which I have lately had occasion to pass, that I cannot but look upon them as true measures of the duty and affection of the rest of my subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I must desire you to grant me such supplies, as will enable me to comply with both our particular treaties and engagements already made, and such others as may be necessary for the encouragement of our allies, and the prosecuting the war where it shall most sensibly affect our enemies, and be most effectual for disappointing the boundless ambition of France.

And, that my subjects may the more chearfully bear the necessary taxes, I desire you inspect the accounts of the publick receipts and payments; and if there have been any abuses or mismanagements, I hope you will detect them, that the offenders may be punished, and others be deterred by the like practices.

I must observe to you with some concern, that the funds given by the last parliament, have, in some measure, fallen short of the sums proposed to be raised by them; and tho' I have already paid and applied to the publick service the hundred thousand pounds which I promised to the last parliament, it has not supplied that deficiency.

My



The Taking and Plundering Port St. Mary's, where the Soldiers got drunk, ravish'd the Nuns, &c.



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My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot without much trouble, take notice to you of the disappointment we have had at Cadiz : I have not yet had a particular account of that enterprize, nor of all the difficulties our forces have met with there; but I have had such a representation of disorders and abuses committed at Port St. Marp's as hath obliged me to give directions for the strictest examination of the matter.

I am earnestly desirous for all our sakes, that this may prove a short session; However, I hope you will find time to consider of some better and effectual method to prevent the exportation of wool, and to improve that manufacture which is of great consequence to the whole nation; on my part nothing shall be omitted for its encouragement.

I am firmly persuaded, that the love and good affection of my subjects, is the surest pledge of their duty and obedience, and the truest and justest support of the throne: and as I am resolv'd to defend and maintain the church, as by law established, and to protect you in the full enjoyment of all your rights and liberties; so I rely upon your care
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of me: my interests and yours are inseparable, and my endeavours shall never be wanting to make you all safe and happy.

In answer to which, the lords presented her majesty an address of thanks the 23d; wherein they congratulate the success of her arms, in conjunction with her allies, under the command of the earl of Marlborough: as also for the success of her majesty's allies in Germany and Italy, and for the prosperous condition of trade, which they acknowledged to be chiefly owing to her majesty's wisdom and conduct; declaring their readiness to assist her in this just and necessary war. They also thank'd her majesty for the resolution she express'd to maintain and defend the establish'd church, and to protect their rights and liberties; assuring her, they would support and defend her royal person and government with all possible zeal and duty.

The commons also return'd her majesty thanks for her speech; and observ'd, that her subjects had already received so many benefits under the influence



The taking of *Vigo*, by the Duke of *Ormond*, &c. and burning or destroying 35 of the Enemy's Ships.



ence of her happy government, that she would have met with the like expressions of joy and satisfaction in any other part of her dominions she had visited, as she did in her journey to Bath: That the late disappointment at Cadiz did affect them more, as it gave her majesty so much trouble.

But this misfortune could not make them forget the security of their trade, the vigorous support of her majesty's allies, and the wonderful progress of her arms under the earl of Marlborough; having signally retrieved the antient honour and glory of the English nation.

That her majesty had been always a most illustrious ornament to this church, and exposed to great hazards for it, and therefore they promised themselves, that, in her majesty's reign, they should see it perfectly restored to its due rights and privileges, and secured in the same to posterity, which was only to be done by divesting those men of the power, who had shewn they wanted not will to destroy it.

That her majesty's desire to have the publick accounts inspected, and the abuses therein punished, would endear
her

her majesty to her people, and encourage them cheerfully to assist her in carrying on the present war: That she might rely upon the care of her faithful commons: The value she was pleased to set on the love of her subjects, was the highest obligation could be laid on them: They were sensible her majesty's interests and theirs were inseparable: As they gratefully acknowledged her endeavours to make them safe and happy, so their prayers and endeavours should never be wanting to make them safe and happy, so their prayers and endeavours should never be wanting to make her majesty's reign more prosperous and glorious than any of her predecessors.

There happened some debate in the house upon the word *retrive* in this address; it being alledg'd, that it seemed to cast a reflection on the memory of king William, and the word *maintain* was proposed to be inserted in the room of it; but upon a division it was carried for *retrive*, 180 against 80.

Her majesty was pleased to accept an invitation from the city at the beginning of this session, and dined at Guildhall the 29th of October, being Lord Mayor's

mayor's day, when sir William Gore enter'd upon that office.

The next day, being the 30th, the lord Shannon arrived from the confederate fleet, and brought advice of a signal victory obtain'd over the French and Spaniards at Vigo—in Spain. As the duke of Ormond and sir George Rook were sailing for England, it seems they receiv'd intelligence by captain Hardy, commander of the Pembroke (who had been detach'd with some ships to Lagos-Bay to fetch water for the fleet) that admiral Chateauneraud) with a fleet of French men of war and the Spanish galleons, was arriv'd at Vigo in Galicia; with which admiral Rook acquainted the Dutch, declaring his opinion, that they ought to bear away for Vigo; which the duke of Ormond and the Dutch concurring in, they made all the sail they could, and arriv'd before the the harbour of Vigo the 7th of October.

The weather fortunately proved so hazy, that the confederate fleet was not discover'd till it arriv'd near Vigo: however, the French and Spaniards look'd upon themselves as pretty secure, the en-

trance of the harbour being defended by a castle; and numerous batteries on each side, and a strong beam laid across it, consisting of masts, yards, cables, top chains, &c.

A council of the general sea and land officers being held, it was resolved, since the passage to the harbour was so narrow, that the whole fleet could not attempt the enemies ships and galleons, without falling foul of each other, that a detachment of fifteen English and ten dutch men of war of the line, with all the fireships, should be sent in to take and destroy the enemies fleet: That the frigate and bomb vessels should follow the rear of this detachment, and that the great ships should move after them, and go in, if there was occasion. It was resolv'd also, that the army should land at the same time, and attack the forts that defended the entrance of harbour.

Accordingly, on the 12th instant, the duke of Oimond landed early in the morning, in a sandy bay, about two leagues from Vigo, and march'd with all imaginable expedition to attack the forts and batteries of the enemy. As
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Soon as the admiral saw the land force on shore, he made a signal to weigh anchor, which was immediately done, the line formed, and the squadron appointed for that service bore up briskly to the boom; but when the Van was got within cannon-shot of the batteries, it fell calm; so that they were compelled to come to an anchor again: However, it blowing a fresh gale not long after, the men of war next the enemy cut their cables; the rest weigh'd, and bearing up directly upon the boom, receiv'd all the enemies fire till they came to it: Vice-admiral Hopson, in the *Torbay*, broke through at once; but the rest of his division, and vice-admiral *Vandergoes*, with his detachment, who sail'd a-breast; to give a greater shock to the boom, all stuck, and was forced to hack their way through, in the midst of the enemies fire.

The Onset was made with extraordinary bravery; and the good conduct of the land forces contributed very much to the success of the enterprize, by attacking the forts just as the men of war came to the boom, and compelling them to surrender at discretion. The confederate

derate fleet having pass'd the boom, the French admiral fired his ship, and several of his captains followed his example, some run themselves ashore, and others were taken; insomuch, that five and thirty sail of French and Spaniards, not one escaped. The English took five large French men of war and four galleons afloat, and two galleons on shore: The Dutch took a French man of war called the Bourbon, and five galleons; and there was some silver taken out of the galleons that been burnt.

In this engagement admiral Hopson's ship was clapp'd on board by a French fire-ship, and had been burnt, if the fire-ship had not blown up: The admiral himself remain'd on board 'till he extinguish'd the fire, though above a hundred of his men jump'd over-board to escape the flames. But, in general, this victory was obtained with very little loss.

When the action was over, the duke of Crmond propos'd to have made himself master of Vigo, and to have winter'd in Spain, if the admiral could have spared him a squadron of men war, and provisions for his troops; but the admiral declaring

claring he could not furnish the troops with provisions for more than two months the land forces were re-embark'd; and on the 19th sir George with twenty men of war, set sail for England, leaving Sir Cloudesly Shovel, having burnt such ships as could not be got off, and taken a hundred and ten brass guns out of the enemies ships and batteries, followed the grand fleet some few days after.

The Duke of Ormond and admiral Rooke arriving at London the 8th of November, the commons unanimously voted, that the thanks of the house be given to his grace the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke, for the great and signal services performed by them, by sea and land; and, sir George afterwards taking his place in the house of commons, Mr. Speaker gave him their thanks in a speech; wherein he observed, that formerly admirals and generals had success against France or Spain singly; but the action at Vigo, had been a victory over them confederated together: That he had not only spoiled their enemies, but enriched his own country; common victories brought only terror to the conquer'd; but he brought destruction

truction upon them, and additional strength to England; That France had endeavoured to support its ambition by the riches of India; but his success had left them the burthen of Spain, and stript them of the assistance of it: The wealth of Spain and the ships of France, were by this victory brought over to their juster cause: That this was an action so glorious in the performance, and so extensive in its consequence, that, as all times would preserve the memory of it, so every day would more and more inform them of the benefit.

No doubt, in France he was writ in remarkable characters in the black list of those who had taken French gold; and it was a justice due to the duke of Ormond and his merits, that they would stand recorded in the register of that house, as the instruments of that glorious victory: Therefore, the house having come to this unanimous resolution, that the thanks of this house be given to his grace the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke, for the great and signal services performed by them to the nation, at sea and land; he did, by their command, return them their thanks.

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The Republicans, it seems, in some libellous pamphlets, had put the names of Sir George Rooke, and several other loyal gentlemen, in black characters, as pensioners to France; which occasioned the speaker's mentioning the black list on this occasion.

The duke of Ormond also, on taking his place in the house of Peers, received the thanks of that house, by the lord keeper, for his signal services performed at Vigo, and the commons sent him their thanks by a committee of their members.

The 11th of November being appointed to be solemnized as a thanksgiving for the Successes of this campaign, in the cities of London and Westminster (and the 3d of December in other parts of this kingdom) her majesty went to St. Paul's, attended by the two houses of parliament, which seem'd one of the most splendid processions that ever this nation beheld; and, the latter end of this month, the brave vice-admiral Hopson, who broke the boom at Vigo, and singly engaged the French admiral, and several more of the enemies men of war, on his being presented to

her majesty by the prince of Denmark, was knighted, and had a pension settled on him for life of 500 l. per Ann.

Among the successes of this year must not be forgot those at Newfoundland, and the West-Indies. That brave sea officer commodore Leake took in the French harbours of Newfoundland, this summer, twenty-nine sail of the enemy, and burnt two and twenty more; destroying all the stages and settlements of the French in or near Newfoundland.

Admiral Bembow also protected the English trade in the West-Indies, harra's'd the Spanish settlements, and made several prizes; and, understanding that Du Casse, with a French squadron, was expected at Hispaniola, he placed himself in a station where he might most probably intercept him; and according to his expectation, on the 19th of August, there appeared ten sail of French and Spaniards in view, viz. four of about seventy guns, one about forty guns, and the rest small ships [the English squadron consisted of seven men of war;] admiral Bembow in the Breda, with the Falmouth, captain Vincent, and the Ruby, captain Walton, engaged the enemy;

enemy; but the other four captains fell a-stern, and scarce fired a shot: However, admiral Bembow pursued the enemy, and continued a running fight from the 16th of August, to the 24th, when one of the enemies men of war appeared quite disabled; but the French at length discovering that the admiral was not seconded by the rest of his captains, fell upon him very furiously, and he had the misfortune to have his leg shattered in the action by a chain shot: However, he ordered his cradle to be brought upon deck, and still continued the fight; and, sending for his captain on board, he commanded them to behave themselves like men of honour; but they all refused to continue the fight any longer, and suffered the enemy to escape and carry off their disabled ship. The admiral afterwards returning to his station at Jamaica, caused the captains who abandoned him to be try'd for cowardice and breach of orders; and captain Kirby, captain of the *Defiance*, and captain Cooper Wade, commander of the *Greenwich*, were sentenced to be shot to death: Captain Hudson, commander of the *Pendennis*, died some days before

before his trial; and captain Constable, commander of the *Windsor*, was sentenced to be cashier'd, and imprison'd during her majesty's pleasure; The other two captains also were sentenced to be suspended, for having given their advice against continuing the action. Admiral Bembow died of the wounds he received in this engagement the 4th of November at Jamaica; and the queen did him that justice, to order the captains Kirby and Wade to be shot on ship-board at their arrival at Plymouth, without suffering them to set their feet on shore in England again.

The last sea adventure I shall mention, is that in which admiral Munden was engag'd; and indeed, in point of time, it ought to have been taken notice of sooner: this gentleman, while the grand fleet lay at Spithead, preparing for the enterprize of Spain, was detach'd with a squadron of men of war to intercept the same du Casle, whom Bembo afterwards so unfortunately engaged in the West Indies. Munden came up with du Casle at the Groin, on the coast of Spain; but did not think fit however to attack him, for which he
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was tried by a court marshal; and tho' he was acquitted by his brethren the officers of the fleet, there were such marks of cowardice or treachery in his conduct, that the queen thought fit to cashier him. But notwithstanding, in some instances, we had not all the success in our sea enterprizes this year that might have been expected; yet it was evident, from the advantages we did gain, how much it was for the interest of the nation to make our principal efforts at sea, both in Europe and the West Indies. But our success in Flanders had that unhappy effect, that the sea war was too much neglected to maintain vast armies in the Netherlands; and there are those who have not scrupled to affirm, we were losing by the conquests we made for the Dutch and Germans on that side, our charges annually encreasing, in proportion to the acquisitions of our confederates in the low countries.

I return now to take a view of the farther proceedings in parliament; and it appears, that this house of commons had so much regard to the impeachments carried up by a former, against admiral

Russel

Ruffel and the other three lords, that they resolv'd that right had not been done them upon the impeachments before the lords in the 13th year of the late reign; however, for reasons very obvious, they did think fit to revive those prosecutions.

The next thing that came under their consideration, was a complaint made by sir John Packington, one of the representatives for the county of Worcester, against the bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Lloyd his son, for certain undue practices, in order to prevent sir John's election for that county; and the house having examined the matter, and resolv'd, that sir John Packington had by evidence fully made out the charge which he exhibited against the lord bishop of Worcester: That it appeared to the house, that the proceedings of William, lord bishop of Worcester, his son and his agents, in order to the hindering the election of a member of the county of Worcester, had been malicious, unchristian, and arbitrary, and in high violation of the privileges of the commons of England, and that an humble address be presented to her majesty, that she would

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be graciously pleased to remove William lord bishop of Worcester; from being almoner to her majesty; and ordered Mr. attorney general to prosecute Mr. Lloyd the bishop's son; for his said offence, after his privilege, as a member of the lower house of convocation, was out.

On the other hand, the lords addressed her majesty, shewing, That was the undoubted right of every lord of parliament, and of every other subject of England, to have an opportunity of making his defence, before he suffer any sort of punishment; and therefore desired she would not remove the bishop of Worcester from the place of lord almoner, nor shew any mark of her displeasure towards him, till he was found guilty of some crime by due course of law. To which her majesty answered, she agreed that every peer and lord of parliament, and indeed every other person, ought to have an opportunity of being heard to any matters objected against him, before he is punish'd: That she had not yet received any complaint against the bishop of Worcester; but looked upon it as her undoubted right, to continue or displace

place any servant attending her own person, when she thought proper.

Hereupon the lords resolv'd, that no lord of that house ought to suffer any sort of punishment by any proceedings of the house of commons, otherwise than according to the known and antient rules and methods of parliament.

But her majesty, being attended by sir Edward Seymour, comptroller of the household, with the resolution and address of the commons for removing the bishop of Worcester from being almoner; the queen answer'd, she was very sorry there was occasion for this address against the bishop of Worcester; and she would direct, that he should no longer continue to supply that office, For which answer the commons returned her majesty their most humble thanks.

The commons, having received a message from her majesty, recommending their making a further provision for the prince of Denmark; it was unanimously resolved, on the 20th of November, that the annual sum of one hundred thousand pounds be settled upon his royal highness the prince of Denmark, in case he should survive her

her majesty : About this time, Thomas Colepepper, esquire, one of the Kentish petitioners, who had been so troublesome to the house in the late reign, presented a petition of another nature ; wherein he acknowledged, that he had, in the reign of his late majesty, given just offence to the house of commons, and thereby justly drawn on himself, not only their displeasure, but also there vote for his prosecution by the attorney general ; and that he was truly sorry for all those causes, by which he ever offended the said house of commons, or might incur their displeasure ; and humbly pray'd, that the house would be pleased to interpose with her majesty in his behalf, to give order to her attorney general to surcease further proceedings in the prosecution against him : Mr. Colepepper hereupon was call'd in, and having own'd the petition, was commanded to withdraw : Then the house order'd, that he should be ask'd, whether he was sorry for his several scandalous and seditious practices by him acted, against the honour and privileges of that house, against the peace of the kingdom in general, and quiet of his own country in par-

ticular, and the same having been ask'd him accordingly, he answer'd he was sorry: And, being withdrawn a second time, the commons resolv'd to address the queen to stop the prosecution against him, which had been made at their desire, and so this matter ended.

And now the earl of Marlborough being return'd from Holland, he also received the thanks of the lords and commons, for his signal services this campaign; and on the 2d of december, her majesty declar'd in a committee of council, that she was so well satisfied of the eminent services of my lord Marlborough to the publick, and to herself, both in the command of the army, and the entire confidence he had settled between her and the states general, that she intended to make him a duke; and on the 10th, she sent the following message to the house of commons.

Anne R.

THE earl of Marlborough's services to her majesty, and to the publick, have been so eminent, both in his command of the army, and in his having establish'd an entire confidence and good
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correspondence between her majesty and the states general, that she has thought fit to grant the title of a duke of this kingdom to him, and to the heirs male of his body; and also a pension of 5000*l.* per annum upon the revenue of the post-office, for the support of his honour, during her majesty's natural life. If it had been in her majesty's power, she would have granted the same term in the pension as in the honest; and she hopes you will think it so reasonably in this case, as to find some proper Methods of doing it.

The commons shewing little inclination to comply with this message, and there arising here debates upon it, the duke procured another message to be sent to the house; whereby her majesty acquainted them, that the duke of Marlborough had declin'd her majesty's message sent them before.

However, the commons resolved to address her majesty on the subject of her first message; wherein they declar'd their unanimous satisfaction in the just esteem her majesty expres'd of the eminent services perform'd by the duke of Marl-

Marlborough; who had not only, by his conduct of the army retriev'd the ancient honour and glory of the English nation; but by his negotiations, establish'd an entire confidence and good correspondence between her majesty and the states general, and therein vindicated the gentlemen of England, who had, by the vile practices of designing men, been traduc'd, and industriously represented as false to her majesty's allies, because they were true to the interest of their country.

It was to their inexpressible grief that her dutiful commons found any instances where they were unable to comply with what her majesty propos'd to them; but they beg'd leave to lay before her the apprehensions they had of making a precedent for alienating the revenues of the crown, which had been so lately secur'd by her majesty's unparallel'd grace and goodness.

That they were infinitely pleas'd to observe, that the only way to obtain her majesty's favour, was to deserve well of the publick; and assured her, that whenever she should think fit to reward
such

such merit, it would be the entire satisfaction of her people.

The commissioners for taking the publick accounts, having examined the accounts of the earl of Ranelagh, paymaster of the army, and laid them before the commons; the house, among other things resolved, that the commissioners had very good grounds for making the observations in their narrative, that all monies issued to the paymaster-general of the army, ought to be applied to the use of the army only.

That all privy-seals, orders of the treasury, and other warrants, to apply the money in his hand to other uses, were illegal and void; and lastly, that the paymaster of the army had misapplied several sums of publick money. Whereupon the earl in order to prevent further prosecution, thought fit to resign his place; which was afterwards divided, Mr. How being made paymaster for the guards and garrisons at home, and sir Stephen Fox of the army abroad.

But it appears the earl's resignation did not appease the commons; for they expelled him the house, and ordered an
address

address to her majesty for the further prosecution of him.

The commons also resolved, that the borrowing of money, and striking of tallies with interest, before the publick occasions required, had been one occasion of the great debt contracted by the nation; and that the applying of the publick money to the use of the civil list, which was otherwise provided for, was another cause of that debt.

The commons also resolv'd, that Charles lord Halifax, auditor of the receipt of the exchequer, had neglected his duty, and was guilty of a breach of trust, in not transmitting the imprest rolls half yearly to the king's remembrance, according to the late statute made in the reign of king William: That the auditors of the imprest had been guilty of great neglect, in not certifying the king's remembrancer of the neglect of the several accountants, that process might go out againk them: That it appear'd to the house, that there had been a general mismanagement of the publick money, by not obliging the accountants to make up their accounts in due

due time; which was another cause of the national debt: That Charles lord Halifax had been guilty of a breach of trust, in not examining every three months the tellers vouchers, for the payments upon the annuities which he allow'd in his weekly certificates, according to the late act; and addressing her majesty, to give directions to the attorney general to prosecute the said lord, she answered, she would give orders accordingly.

On the other hand, the lords, apprehending they had a right to examine the publick accounts, sent a message to the commons, desiring that the commissioners of accounts might attend them, which the commons deny'd: However, the lords proceeded in their examination, and resolv'd, that Charles Lord Halifax, auditor of the receipt of the exchequer, had performed the duty of his office, according to the ancient custom of the exchequer, and the late act of king William III, and that he had not been guilty of any breach of trust, ordering their proceedings to be printed and publish'd: Whereupon the commons desir'd

a conference with the lords; which being agreed to, the commons offered the following reasons why they could not comply with their lordships message, concerning the commissioners of accounts attending them, viz.

They said, should there appear to have been any misapplication of the publick money, or a default in the distribution of it, your lordships cannot take cognizance thereof originally or otherwise, even in your judicial capacity, than at the complaint of the commons; and should a failure or want of money appear, 'tis not in your lordships power to redress it; for the grant of all aids is in the commons only; or if there be any surplufage, the commons only can apply it to the charge of the ensuing year.

But, should the commons give leave to the commissioners to attend your lordships, no information they can give against any person whatever, can entitle your lordships either to acquit or condemn; yet, since this message, the commons find in your lordships journal a resolution, declaring that Charles lord Halifax,

Hallifax; auditor of the receipt of the Exchequer, has perform'd the duty of his office, &c. which looks to the commons as if your lordships pretended to give judgment of acquittal, without any accusation brought before your lordships, and consequently without any trial: and that which makes your lordships proceeding yet more irregular, it tends to prejudging a cause which might regularly have come before you, either originally by impeachment, or by writ of error from the courts below; and therefore the commons can see no use of your resolution, unless it be either to intimidate the judges, or prepossess a jury: but if your lordships could have judg'd in this matter, it does not appear by your lordships journals, that you have had under examination the respective times of transmitting the impress rolls to the queen's remembrance; without which it is impossible to know, whether the auditor of the receipt has done his duty according to the late act of parliament.

On the 18th, the lords, not a little provok'd by the reasons of the commons, came to the following resolutions: First, that the lords have an undoubted right

(which they can never suffer to be contested) to take cognizance originally of all publick accounts, and to enquire into any misapplication or default in the distribution of publick monies, or into any other mismanagement whatsoever: Secondly, that the lords, in their enquiry into the examination of the observations of the commissioners of accounts, in relation to Charles lord Halifax, and in the resolution thereupon, had proceeded according to the rules of justice, and the evidence that was before them; And thirdly, that the commons, in their reasons deliver'd at the last conference, had used several expressions and arguments highly reflecting, and altogether unparliamentary, tending to destroy all good correspondence between the two houses, and the subversion of the constitution.

Another thing which occasioned a misunderstanding between the two houses, and took up a great deal of their time this session, was a bill that was brought in and passed the house of commons, for preventing occasional conformity; whereby any person in office resorting to a conventicle or dissenting meeting, was made liable to a forfeiture of

of one hundred pounds, and five pounds for every day he should continue in his office afterwards; and such person was disabled to hold that or any other office, till he had conform'd regularly for one whole year, and received the sacrament according to the church of England, three times within such a year; and upon a second offence the penalties were doubled.

To which bill the lords made several amendments; as, that Jacobite meetings should be included; That the hundred pounds penalty should be reduc'd to twenty pounds; and that the whole incapacitating clauses should be omitted; They also limited the information to ten days, and the prosecution to three months; exempted dissenters from holding offices, for which they could not be qualified without taking the sacrament; provided that the act should not extend to the university churches, or to the governors of hospitals, or the assistance of corporations or work-houses for relieving or employing the poor.

The commons taking their lordships amendments into consideration, agreed to some of them, but disagreed to others; which

which occasioned several conferences between the two houses; wherein the commons said, that the intent of this bill for preventing occasional conformity was only to restrain a very scandalous practice which is a reproach to religion, gives offence to all christians; and to the best among the dissenters themselves: That this bill enacted nothing new, and was only intended to make the laws in being more effectual: That those laws were thought sufficient to secure our establishment; but since the invention and iniquity of men had found out ways to elude them, the commons could never doubt, but the lords would let those men see they would not be wanting on their part to maintain and support them: That this bill appeared to the commons absolutely necessary, for the preventing those iniquities which must prove destructive to the church and monarchy. That the commons were incapable of having any designs they were afraid to own; and as they designed nothing but the preservation of the church of England and the monarchy, so they doubted not to meet with a ready concurrence from the lords in these designs; that an establish'd

establiſh'd religion, and a national church, are abſolutely neceſſary, when ſo many ill men pretend to inſpiration, and when there are ſo many weak men to follow them: That if a nation church be neceſſary, the only effectual way to preſerve it is, by keeping the civil power in the hands of thoſe whole practices and principles are conformable to it: That when the corporation-act was made, the parliament had freſh in their minds the confuſion and calamities that had been brought upon the nation, by ſuch as pretended to be at the ſame time in the true intereſt of religion and of their country. That the parliament, by that act, and afterwards by the teſt-act, thought they had ſecured our eſtabliſhment both in church and ſtate; and that they had provided a ſufficient barrier to defeat and diſappoint any attempt againſt them, by enacting, that all in offices ſhould receive the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites and uſage of the church of England; and never imagined a ſet of men could at any time riſe up, whoſe conſciences were too tender to obey the laws, but harden'd enough to break them. That

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as, upon the revolution, the last reign began with an act in favour of the dissenters; so the commons did desire, in the beginning of her majesty's auspicious reign, an act might pass in favour of the church of England, that the laws which had been evaded might now be effectually enforced, and that those men might be kept out of offices, who have shewn they never wanted the will, when they had the power, to destroy the church: And that nothing had been more misrepresented than this bill; which did not in any respect intrench on the act of toleration, or take from the dissenters any one privilege they have by law, or give any one privilege to the church of England, which was not [at least] intended her by the laws as they now stand.

Then the commons, descending to particulars, insisted on their disagreement to an alteration the Lords had made in the preamble of the bill: where it was recited, That the laws intended all people in office should be conformable to the Church. They also disagreed to their lordships amendment in relation to the penalty: They said, if their lordships pleased to consider how much greater

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the penalties in other penal laws were in many instances than in this bill, they presumed the lords could not think those in this bill excessive: That in laying penalties, the commons shall always endeavour to make them such, as shall neither tempt to perjury, nor totally discourage informations and prosecutions; which they thought this amendment of the lords would do, could the commons agree to it. As to the commons disagreeing to their lordships ninth amendment, they alledged, that the punishment of incapacity, the recaptivating, and the increase of punishment for a second offence, are warranted by many precedents of the like nature in other penal laws. That an incapacity, as qualified by subsequent prov so, is a very proper punishment: That a second offence is a relapse, an apostacy; which are circumstances that aggravate and make it more heinous than the first offence; and therefore deserve an increase of punishment: That he is indeed reduced to a very unhappy condition, who is made incapable of serving his prince and country; but in the present case, our King and country would be in a more unhappy condition to be served

served by such, whose principles are inconsistent with the good and welfare of our establishment: That the commons could never imagine the lords could infer from this incapacity, the taking away the toleration: That the toleration was intended only for the ease of tender and scrupulous consciences, and not to give a licence for occasional conformity: That conforming and non-conforming are contradictions, nothing but a firm persuasion, that our terms of communion are sinful and unlawful can justify the one, and that plainly condemns the other.

Lastly, as to the commons disagreeing to the clause mark'd b, c, d, e, their managers urg'd, that the exempting protestant dissenters from serving offices, would rather establish occasional nonconformity; and therefore increase, and not cure the evil the bill was intended to remedy: That the act of uniformity, which establishes the liturgy and practice of the church of England, has provided for the sermons or lectures preach'd or read in the universities: That those sermons and lectures having been in such manner provided for, it was not thought necessary, when the acts pass'd in the

sixteenth

sixteenth and twenty-second of Car. II. to prevent and suppress seditious conventicles (in both which acts conventicles are described as in this bill) to have any particular exceptions for them; and yet they were never, by any construction, taken to be conventicles: That the allowing an exemption to such as should be present at the exercises in foreign reformed churches, would be to open a door for the evading this law: That the places of governors of some hospitals are very considerable preferments, and given as such to the clergy of the church of England; and the commons can never consent, by any law, to let in the dissenters to the enjoyment of them.

The lords, on the other hand, said, that this seemed to be a breaking in upon the toleration. That the nation had been quiet ever since the toleration act had been made, and that the dissenters had lost more ground by it than the church: That the nation was engaged in a great war, and it was not prudent to encourage animosities in religion at such a time: That the fines were excessive, and would induce informers to prosecute innocent men; and that every one

would be exposed to the malice of profligate villains and wicked servants.

To which the commons reply'd, that the bill establish'd the toleration, instead of weakning it; that the fines were suited to the nature of the case; and that the lords could not alter any fine; that it was the practice of all governments, even of Holland itself, not to admit any dissenters to the establish'd church to any share in the government; and, if there was no precedent for it, the thing itself was so reasonable, that none could oppose it that had not some sinister view; for it could never be imagined, that dissenters, whose principles led them to destroy the church, would advance its interests, but rather ruin the church, if power was put into their hands; or that republicans in places would not contribute to the subverting the monarchy, rather than the defending it. In short, that if any government was so sottish to put the civil or military power into the hands of their enemies, they must expect to feel the ill consequences of it; and even, in a time of war, the administration would be much safer

safer in the hands of its friends, than of its profess'd enemies.

With much reasons a majority of the temporal lords were satisfied; but the bishops, made in the late reign, to the surprize of all men, fell with their whole weight into the whig scale, and carried it against the church (which they were obliged to for their preferments, and of which they ought to have appear'd the protectors) by one voice; and accordingly the bill was lost.

Her majesty having, pursuant to an act of parliament of each kingdom, appointed commissioners to treat of a union between England and Scotland, the commissioners assembled the 22d of October, and, having settled the preliminaries, and made some progress in that affair, her majesty made them a speech the 14th of December; wherein she said, she was so fully persuaded that a union of the two kingdoms would prove the happiness of both, and render this island more formidable than ever, that she wish'd the treaty might be brought to a speedy conclusion; and desired to know what progress they had made: But it seems, the demands of the Scots were so extravagant,

vagant, that the English commissioners could not comply with them; and the treaty prov'd ineffectual at this time.

The episcopal clergy of Scotland, finding the queen zealous for establishing episcopacy in England, address'd her majesty to take into her royal consideration the condition of her subjects of the episcopal persuasion in Scotland: they said, her majesty was not ignorant of the hard measure and discouragement they had met with of late, particularly the clergy, tho' they had always behaved themselves peaceably and submissively.

They entreated her therefore to take them into her protection; and that she would give leave to such parishes, where all or most of the heritors or inhabitants were of the episcopal persuasion, to give their benefices to ministers of their own principles; which the Presbyterians had no reason to complain of, because, if they had a plurality, as they pretended, neither their churches or benefices were in any hazard from such an act for grace.

Soon after which her majesty sent a letter to the privy-council in Scotland, dated the 4th of February 1702-3; wherein she recommends to them the care
of

of the (Presbyterian) church established by law; but adds, she was informed that there were many dissenters [episcopalians] in that kingdom, who, tho' they differ'd from the establish'd church as to the church-government and form, yet were of the protestant reform'd religion; some of them in possession of benefices, and others that exercised their worship in meeting-houses: It was her pleasure, that these should be directed to live suitably to the reform'd religion which they profess'd, submissive to the laws, and decently and regularly with relation to the church establish'd there; and in so doing, that they should be protected in the peaceable exercise of their religion, and in their persons and estates, according to the laws of that kingdom: And recommended to the clergy of the established discipline their living in brotherly love and communion with such disorders.

The episcopal clergy of Scotland finding but little relief from these orders to the privy-council, sent up another address by Dr. Skeen and Dr. Scot; who were introduced to her majesty by his grace the duke of Queensberry and the
Lord

Lord Viscount Turbut. This address was in the following words:

Dread Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and obedient subjects, and most humble supplicants, being deeply sensible that the divine goodness hath raised your majesty to the throne of your royal ancestors as a nursing mother to the true church of God, for the support and preservation of the religion, laws and liberties of all your dominions; and now especially it is a remarkable blessing to this your majesty's ancient kingdom of Scotland [in the present deplorable circumstances of this national church] do presume to offer our most humble and most sincere congratulations upon your majesty's accession to the crown.

And beg leave to lay before your majesty the sad condition of the afflicted episcopal clergy, who, in the 1688 and 1689, and some years after [the truly ancient and apolical government of the church by bishops] were deprived of, and put from the exercise of their sacred offices and professions of their livings, and thereby

thereby reduced to great extremity and want.

During the continuance of which suffering state, many worthy ministers of the gospel have been taken away by death; and we, whom it hath pleased God to continue in life, have labour'd to sweeten the bitterness of our tryals, by a christian and peaceable submission and resignation to his will.

And, as in truth and gratitude we are obliged to acknowledge that many of us, in a great measure, owe our lives to the charity and beneficence of such of your majesty's good subjects, as thought it a disgrace to christianity, that a society of men, consecrated to the alter in the service of Christ, should perish in a christian kingdom for want of bread.

So now that it hath pleased Almighty God to place your majesty upon the imperial throne of these dominions, the relief and advantage which all your loyal subjects do enjoy from the benign influence of your majesty's auspicious government, encourages us, your majesty's most humble supplicants, under the present distress and miserable starving conditions of many of our numerous families, to
implor:

implore that princely commiseration and matchless clemency which have ever been congenial and peculiar in the blood-royal, and are eminently lodged in your sacred person.

Humbly beseeching, that your royal bounty and indulgence may be extended to us in such manner, and by such methods, as your majesty in your princely wisdom shall think fit, that we may find ourselves more and more obliged devoutly to pray that your years may be many, and your reign glorious.

To which her majesty gave the following answer:

I Take the expressions of your duty and loyalty very kindly: and you may be assured of my protection, and of my endeavours to supply your necessities, as far as conveniently I can: And I doubt not, but you will continue in your duty: and I recommend to you to live in peace and christian love with the clergy, who are invested with the church government in that our ancient kingdom.

To

To return to England: The states general having apply'd themselves to the queen, in the most moving manner, to augment her troops in Flanders with ten thousand men this spring, her majesty sent a message to the house of commons, importing, that she had received several letters and memorials from the states, setting forth the apprehensions they lay under from the extraordinary preparations of France; and that their ruin could not be prevented, but by an augmentation of the forces of England and Holland: Whereupon she had order'd the letters and memorials to be laid before that house, that they might judge of the danger that threatned the states.

In answer to which the commons presented an address to her majesty; in which they assure her, that in case her majesty thought it necessary to enter into any farther negotiation for encreasing the forces to act in conjunction with the states general [for whose interest and preservation they should always have the greatest regard] the commons would enable her majesty to make good the same. But they entreated her majesty would

insist on it with the states general, that there be an immediate stop to all posts, letters, bills, and other correspondence, trade, and commerce, with France and Spain; which the commons were of opinion was so absolutely necessary for the carrying on the war, to the interrupting the enemies trade, and reducing them to the greatest streights, that they desired England might not be charged with the pay of such additional troops, but from the day that such stop shall be made by the states.

The lords also presented her majesty an address on the same subject; wherein observing with what repeated and pressing instances the states general had represented the apprehensions they were under from the extraordinary and forward preparations of the French, advis'd her majesty without any loss of time, to agree to the proposals for an augmentation of force. But they further acquainted her majesty, that it was the opinion of that house, That her furnishing her quota of the augmentation of troops in the Low Countries would be ineffectual, unless all correspondence with France and Spain by letters or otherwise, be totally prohibited

hibited by the states general and the rest of her allies.

To which her majesty answered, That no time should be lost either in relation to the augmentation of her troops, or the prohibition of commerce.

But notwithstanding the danger of the Dutch [if we may credit their own memorials] was then equal at least to that of the English at the revolution, and that we furnished them with for times the number of troops they sent us at the revolution, and that we demanded only their forbearing to trade with France, in lieu of the great deliverance we affected for them; yet did these men of honour carry on their trade with the enemy all the whole war, except one year or two; and that at our expence, making us pay double for those goods they brought us from the enemies country. At the same the French were enabled by this commerce, to maintain the warrant against us much longer than they could otherwise have done; for suffering of which, I could never find any tolerable reason given, but that some great men found their account in winking at it.

But

But farther. This augmentation of our troops in flanders broke the neck of another very advantageous scheme that had been form'd for carrying on the war in the West Indies, the only part of the world where we were to keep what we conquer'd by the grand alliance; And here it was, that the enemy would probably have been more sensibly affected by the war than in any other part of the world, as we should have interrupted those treasures, by which, in a great measure they supported themselves.

But the danger the Dutch pretended they were in, aggravated by some ministers, who treated with them, or rather for them, prevail'd so far above all other considerations (tho' their condition was much improved by the successes of the former campaign) that every other design was neglected; the plan of the war that had been so wisely fram'd, by which the English were to have chiefly attended the sea service, their proper province, was now unhappily inverted; we were oblig'd to take the burden of the Low Country war upon us, and throw away our people against stone walls at a vast expence, chiefly to enlarge the territories of

of our allies, and gratify the ambition and avarice of some of their friends, without stipulating for a single town we should conquer, or to receive any benefit from the revenues of the countries; while we engaged much beyond our annual revenues, and contracted more debts in the quarrel, than all our allies put together: A conduct very different from that observed in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

And, that it may not be thought, I advance this without grounds: The reader will find in the common Gazettes and News papers of that time, that this very winter the Dutch admiral Vanderdussen, in pursuance of measures that had been concerted between England and Holland, arrived at Spithead with a squadron of men of war, and land forces on board, in order to join another squadron of English, with troops on board, which were to have been commanded by the lord Peterborough, and were to have endeavoured to take and destroy some rich Spanish settlements in America: but this augmentation of the troops in Flanders was no sooner agreed to, but admiral Vanderdussen was sent home,
and

and the expedition was entirely laid aside.

The commons indeed appeared very sensible, that immense sums must be sent over to Flanders, to maintain an army of fifty thousand men there; and address'd her majesty, that they might be supplied with provisions from England; but this was found impracticable: And, instead of lessening, we increased our forces and expences on that side almost every year, without demanding any recompence from the Dutch, though the states demanded and actually received six hundred thousand pounds of the English, when they came to their assistance with about fourteen thousand men in the year 1688; and, if we may credit the Dutch themselves, their state was in as much danger at the beginning of this century, as we were in 88; consequently their deliverance by the duke of Marlborough was very little inferior to our deliverance by king William. But it appears, that whether we deliver the Dutch, or the Dutch deliver us, the English constantly pay the piper, which could never have been submitted to, if our ministers had not sometimes found
their

their account in preferring a foreign interest to that of their own country; nor should we have seen some private men masters of more wealth than sovereign princes, if there were not too much truth in this suggestion.

During this session, a proclamation was issued for the discovery of such plate and goods as were plundered at Port St. Mary's, or Vigo; and another for the distribution of the prize goods taken at Vigo, among the soldiers and seamen that were present in that service. And a complaint having been exhibited in the House of Lords, charging Sir George Rook with the miscarriage at Cadiz, chiefly on account of his differing in opinion in some instances with the duke of Ormond, the lords ordered the journals of the duke and the admiral, and other great officers, to be laid before them; but, having examined that matter very thoroughly, they resolved, that Sir G. Rook had done his duty, pursuant to the councils of war, like a brave officer, and to the honour of the English nation. On the other hand, Sir Henry Bellasis, a lieutenant-general in the expedition to Cadiz, was try'd by a court of general officers,

ers, and found guilty of plundering the Spaniards at Port St. Mary's; whereupon Sir Henry Bellasis was broke and dismissed the service; but major-general Hara was acquitted by the same court, and his suspension thereupon taken off by her majesty.

The earl of Rochester, finding another interest too strong for him in council, and that the lieutenancy of Ireland was only continued to him, that he might remain at a distance from the court, resigned that post; and the duke of Ormond was made lord lieutenant of Ireland the beginning of February, whereby some great men had the pleasure to see another rival in the queen's favour removed from the court and camp: but, amidst the duke of Marlborough's triumphs at home and abroad, he had the misfortune to lose his only son, the Marquis of Blandford, on the 20th of December, 1702, in the 20th year of his age, being then a student in the university of Cambridge; for equally are good and evil intermixed. The duke no sooner saw himself happy in his prince's favour, and confel'd by all the powers in Europe one of the greatest

generals of the age, than he found himself deprived of his only son, the heir of his wealth and grandeur, by whom he hoped to transmit his great name down to posterity.

But to return to the parliament: The publick business being dispatched, her majesty came to the house the 27th of February 1702-3, and gave the royal assent to the Land-tax (four shillings in the pound :) To the act for enabling her majesty to settle a revenue (100,000 l. per Annum) on the prince of Denmark, in case he survived her; to the malt-tax; to an act for continuing the duties upon coals; to an act for granting an aid to her majesty by the sale of annuities; (by this act, every contributor was to have 14 l. per annum for 9 years, for every 210 l. paid in :) To an act for preventing escapes out of the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons: to an act for finishing and adorning the Cathedral of St. Paul's; to an act for the punishment of accessaries to felonies and the receivers of stolen goods; to an act for enlarging the time, for taking the abjuration oath, and for the further securing the succession in the protestant line, and extinguishing the

hopes of the Pretender; to an act for stat-
ing and examining the publick accounts;
and to an act for advancing the sale of the
forefited estates in Ireland; with some
others, which will be found at the end of
the reign.

After which, her majesty made a
speech to both houses; thanking them
for the dispatch they had given to the
publick affairs, for the large supplies that
had been granted, and the provision that
had been made for the prince: She said,
she hoped the dissenters would rest sa-
tisfied with the act of toleration, which
she was resolved to maintain; and that
those of the church of England would
consider, she had her education in it, and
had run great hazards for it; and that
therefore they might be sure she would
make it her particular care to encourage
and maintain the church; and transmit
it securely settled to posterity: She
thought some farther laws were necessary
for restraining the licence of the press,
and hop'd they would endeavour to sup-
press pernicious libels. But above all,
she recommended union among them-
selves; and concluded with acquainting
them, that she would apply her share of
the

the prizes taken during the war to the publick service.

These are the the most material occurrences that happened in the first year of her majesty's reign; unless it be, that this winter the earl of Carlisle, earl marshal of England, gave publick notice, that it was her majesty's pleasure, that whenever there should be occasion to embroider, depict, grave, carve, or paint her majesty's arms, the words *Semper Eadem* should be used for the motto; being the same with that of her great predecessor queen Elizabeth.

The latter end of February, the major-general William Stuart and Thomas Earl, esquire, the lords Portmore, Cutts, Lumley, Tiviot, and major general Ramsey, were made lieutenant generals of her majesty's forces: And the 7th of of March, sir John Levison Gower, baronet, was created baron Gower of Settenham in the county of Cork; John Granville, esquire, baron Granville of Potheridge in the county of Devon; Heneage Finch, esquire, baron of guernsey in the county of Southampton; Francis Conway Seymour, esquire, younger son of sir Edward Seymour by a second

a second venter, Baron Conway of Ragley in the county of Warwick; and John Harvey, esquire, was created Baron Harvey of Ickworth in the county of Suffolk.

The second year of the queen began as the former ended, with creations and promotions; On the 9th of March, John Sheffield, marquiss of Normanby, was created duke of Buckinghamshire and Normandy; the marquiss of Carmarthen, was made vice admiral of the red squadron; John Graydon, esquire, vice-admiral of the White; John Leak, vice-admiral of the blue; George Byng, esquire, rear-admiral of the red; and Basil Beavmont, esquire, rear-admiral of the blue; and the 13th of the same month, the election of Hanover, by his proxy the lord Mohun; the duke of Bedford, in person; and the duke of Marlborough by his proxy Sir Benjamin Bathurst, were installed knights companions of the most noble order of the garter. About the same time, his grace, the archbishop of York, the earl of Thanet, the lord Guernsey, and Sir Benjamin Bathurst, were called to the council-board; Jervis Pierpoint, esquire, was created

created baron Pierpoint of Angles, in the kingdom of Ireland; and the earl of Rutland, was made marquiss of Granby, and duke of Rutland; Sir John Verney, baronet, was created baron Verney of Belturbet, and viscount Fermanagh, in the kingdom of Ireland; and duke Schomberg was appointed general of the English and Dutch auxiliaries agreed to be sent to the assistance of the king of Portugal, who came into the grand alliance this spring; and his grace was some little time after elected knight of the most noble order of the garter.

I come now to take a view of the affairs of Scotland; the convention parliament which assembled at the revolution, had been continued all the reign of king William, and part of the first year of queen Anne, the presbyterians not daring to hazard their new kirk by another election; the continuance of that convention, has been hinted already, was complained of as a great grievance (being without precedent;) and an invasion of the ancient constitution, by which a parliament was annually to be chosen; her majesty therefore thought fit, the beginning of this

this year, to summon a new parliament which met at Edinburgh the 6th of May, when the duke of Queensbury the lord high commissioner; sitting on the throne, his commission was read; after which her majesty's letter to the parliament was presented by him, and is as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE thought to have brought you sooner together in this meeting of parliament, but the great and weighty affairs, wherein we have been engaged this winter, were a necessary hindrance.

We have, on several occasions, given you, and all our good subjects, assurance of our firm resolution to maintain and protect them in their religion, rights, and liberties, as at present established by law.

And if there be any thing else wanting for the satisfaction of our people, and the security of that our ancient kingdom, we shall be always ready to have it timeously provided for and supplied.

You see, that we continue engaged in a great and necessary war for the defence of

Queen Anne's Reign. 189

of the protestant religion, and the preservation of the liberties of Christendom; and we hope you will be careful to guard against all dangers that this war may threaten. For which end, we recommend to you more particularly the consideration of the state of our forces, forts and garrisons; that they be duly and sufficiently maintained, and the necessary supplies granted for that effect, and all kept in such order, as may be most conducing to the ease, as well as safety of the country.

We also recommend to your care, that trade be encouraged, and all methods taken for the advancement thereof, either by amending former laws, or making new ones, or any thing else that may be found needful and expedient for the benefit of the kingdom.

It hath been, and shall always be, our chief study and endeavour to establish and secure the peace, and promote the good of that our ancient kingdom; and therefore we do expect your concurrence and assistance for such good and great ends; and that you will prosecute them with that wisdom, prudence, and unanimity,

nimity, as may most tend to our common advantage and satisfaction; but chiefly, that effectual means may be laid down for promoting of religion, virtue, and true piety, and suppressing vice and immorality, and providing for the poor.

We have appointed our right trusty, and entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, James duke of Queensberry, to be our commissioner, to represent our royal person in this session of parliament; being well satisfied, that the experience that both we and you have had of his great abilities and fidelity in his former discharge of his trust, will fully commend our choice, and render him to you acceptable.

This being your first meeting, and we having recommended nothing but what is for your own security and welfare, we confidently expect a suitable return, and a dutiful and chearful concurrence in what we propose; and that, all differences and animosities laid aside, you will, with concord and diligence bring matters to such a happy conclusion, as shall establish a lasting union between us and our people;

people: so we bid you heartily fare-
well.

Given at our court on St. James's,
the 14th day of March, 1702
the 1st year of our reign, the second
year of the said duke's reign.

By her majesty's command,
TARBAT.

The high commissioner and the lord
chancellor Seafeld, each of them after-
wards made a speech to enforce what her
majesty had recommended to the parlia-
ment.

Then duke Hamilton offered the
draught of an act for recognizing and
asserting her majesty's authority, and her
undoubted right and title to the crown,
or the exercise of the government, from
her actual entry on the same. This
clause duke Hamilton and those that
adheard to him oppos'd; alledging that
the ministry only propos'd it, as being
as being conscious they had contrary to
law, been instrumental in advising her
majesty to exercise some acts of admi-
nistration; such as the calling together
the late parliament, which had continued
during the late reign, and promoting in

it some commissions, laws and powers, which were plainly beyond the limitations which determined the being of that parliament, and circumscribed its power. But it was carried, notwithstanding, to add the advocate's cause, and the bill having been read twice, it had the royal assent.

There was in this parliament proposed, an act for the toleration of all protestants in the exercise of religious worship. Whereupon a representation was offered against it, in the name and at the appointment of the general assembly of the kirk; wherein they insist, that there could be no just ground, to grant toleration to those of the episcopal persuasion, since no sinful condition of community was required of them and difference in opinion about church government was not a sufficient reason for separation in worship; and that, to grant a toleration to that party in the present circumstances of that church and nation, would shake the foundations of their unhappy constitution: And they do therefore most humbly beseech, yea they are bold in the lord, in the name of the church of God, earnestly to obtest his grace and the most honourable

able estates, that no such motion of any legal toleration to those of the prelati- cal principles might be entertain'd by the parliament; being persuaded, that in the present case and state of the church and nation, to enact a toleration for those of that way (which they prayed to God in his infinite mercy to avert) would be to establish iniquity by law, and bring upon the promoters thereof, and upon their families a dreadful guilt, &c.

We find the kirk managed matters so dexterously in this parliament, that the act of toleration was thrown out; and when the supply was proposed, they refused to go upon it, till an act was pass'd for securing their ancient independency; and which provided, That, in default of issue of her majesty, the same person should in no event be capable to be king or queen both of England and Scotland, unless a free communication of trade, the freedom of navigation, and the liberty of the plantations, &c. was fully agreed to by the parliament of England; and several provisions and limitations were contained also in the said act, to the prejudice of the prerogative of crown: And the earl of Marchmont, in this parliament

ment, afterwards proposing the settling the succession in the house of Hanover, his motion was rejected. The act of security having been twice read, and the high commissioner neglecting to give it the royal assent, was frequently address'd to pass it. In answer to which he made a speech; wherein he tells the parliament, that he was fully empowered to give the royal assent to all the acts voted this session except the act of security, which they might easily believe required her majesty's farther consideration. At the same time her majesty expected they would mind their own safety, in making the necessary provision for the troops; and that they would put the trade and customs upon that foot, that the civil list might be supported; and intreated them to finish these matters as soon as possible.

Upon this, some members of the house began to question whether the crown had a negative, or not; they said till of late a negative had never been interpos'd, and that but in very few cases; and, and in the end, they peremptorily resolv'd not to go upon the supply, till the act of security had pass'd the royal assent: Whereupon the lord commissioner

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sioner having given the royal assent to several other acts, on the 16th of September, the parliament was adjourned till the 12th of October following. I proceed, in the next place, to take a view of the Campaign in the Netherlands.

The duke of Marlborough, arriving in Holland the beginning of April, open'd the Campaign with the siege of Bonn, which was invested the 14th of October. This town is situated on the Rhine, about 14 miles south of Cologne, the usual residence of that elector, and the only place of strength he had left, so fatal was his alliance with France. While the duke of Marlborough was engaged in the siege of this place, the marshals Villeroy and Boufflers surpriz'd Tongeren (a town in the bishoprick of Liege, eight miles west of Maastricht) making the garrison, which consisted of two British battalions, prisoners of war: But Bonn surrendering three weeks after the trenches were open'd, the duke of Marlborough march'd and offer'd the enemy battle (who then lay in the neighbourhood of the city of Liege;) but the French generals thought fit to decline it, and retire within their lines, having

having first blown up the walls of Tongeren: Whereupon the generals Cohorn and Spar were ordered to attack the French lines, which they did with some success in the country of Waes.

On the other hand, a detachment of the French army, commanded by marshal Boufflers, came out of the lines near Antwerp, and surrounded a separate body of the confederate army, consisting of about fifteen thousand men, encamp'd at Eckeren, under the command of general Opdam, which they attacked with great bravery: Opdam was cut off from his troops in the beginning of the engagement, and fled to Breda with only 30 horse; from whence he sent an express to the states, acquainting them, that his army was entirely defeated: But they soon after received another express from Mynheer Hop, treasurer of the States, and their deputy in that army, acquainting them, that their forces were indeed surrounded by a superior number of the French; but they had beat off the enemy, and made an honourable retreat to Lillo: That there had been incredible slaughter on both sides; but the rest of the Dutch
gained
generals

generals behaved themselves with that bravery and conduct, that the French were at length repuls'd: General Slan- genbergh, who commanded in chief in the absence of Opdam, gain'd immortal honour in this action, and received the thanks of his masters the States, for saving their army when they had given it over for lost.

The duke of Marlborough, finding the French were determin'd to remain within their lines, and avoid a general engagement, set down before Huy, the taking whereof would prevent the city of Liege from being insulted for the future; and had the good fortune to oblige that place to surrender in ten days time, the garrison capitulating to be exchanged for the two battalions of English that were taken at Tongeren. The 10th of September the confederate army invested Limburgh, the capital of the Province of that name, situated about twenty miles to the eastward of Liege: This town also surrender'd the 18th instant, and the town of Gelder surrendering to the Prussian troops the following winter, the allies were entirely possess'd of the

the provinces of Gelderland and Liemburg.

Thus the dutch, who, in the beginning of the campaign, represented their condition as desperate, by the assistance of the British troops, saw themselves abundantly superior to the enemy, who did not so much as attempt to relieve one place that was besieged by the allies the whole campaign: Their frontiers were now sufficiently enlarged, and the enemy removed to a convenient distance. But the reason the French give of our success in the Netherlands, is, that they were obliged to attend a war of more importance in the heart of the empire, where the emperor's affairs were indeed in great confusion; for, as the imperial generals had invaded the electorate of Bavaria, and committed great ravages in that country, the elector, on the other hand, made himself master of Ratisbon, where the diet of the empire were assembled; and though the French army had been several times repuls'd by prince Lewis of Baden, in their attack of the lines of Stollhoffen; yet marshal Villars at length penetrated through the vale of Kintzig, and in the beginning of May

join'd

join'd the elector of Bavaria. Upon the news of this conjunction, the diet of Ratisbon publish'd a resolve, that the present war was not enter'd into upon account of religion, but to check the growing power of France, and preserve the liberties of the empire and their allies; and whoever should raise or spread any report, as if this was a religious war, as the French and Bavarians had suggested, should be punish'd as enemies to their country.

The elector, to whom the diet were in a manner prisoners, order'd his minister to present them two memorials, importing, that as his country had been invaded by the imperial generals, and great part of it already ruin'd, he was resolv'd to make use of the assistance offer'd him by the French King, for repelling any future violences; however, he would not break the promise he hath made for the security of the diet, but withdraw his troops as soon as the emperor should ratify the treaty for the neutrality of that city; and therefore hop'd they would not remove their residence; however, if they did, he should grant them a general pass. But he would have it inserted

that his minister should, upon no pretence whatsoever, be excluded from the meetings and debates of the diet; and that nothing should be resolv'd or concluded in the matter of the ninth electorate, without his knowledge and consent; and press'd the diet for a speedy answer: But they came to a resolution, that it was a matter of such consequence, that they could not come to any determination in it, without new instructions from their principals.

The emperor having refused to consent to the neutrality of Ratisbon, required the princes and states of Germany, to furnish their quotas, to enable him to prevent the mischiefs which threatned the empire. But when some of the deputies propos'd the entring upon ways and means, for every circle to raise their share of troops, artillery and ammunition, to compose an army of 120,000 men, as had been resolv'd at the beginning of the war, it was answer'd, that the consideration of these matters was too late for this campaign, and too soon for the next. The elector thereupon, observing the supine negligence of the diet, published a manifesto, charging the emperor and his allies with

with plundering and burning his country; alledging, that he took up arms in his own defence, without any design of joining France to attack the empire, as had been suggested by his enemies; that he desir'd the peace of Ryswick might be kept; that the ministers of France had represented to the diet of Ratisbon their master's disposition, to keep it inviolably; and the circles declaring a like inclination, he had conformably declar'd on the side of France, and wish'd the imperial court, when they began the war in Italy, had had the consent of the electoral college; that he had indeed possess'd himself of Ulm and Memminghen, and he thought it high time for his own security and the preservation of his country, as he was in danger of being crush'd by a monarchial administration, before unheard of in the empire.

In the mean time, it had been concerted between the elector of Bavaria, and marshal Villars, that the marshal should attend the motions of prince Lewis of Baden, while the elector invaded the county of Tyrol, in order to open a communication with the French in Italy.

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The elector's motions were so very swift, and his success such, that it alarm'd the court of Vienna, for in six days he made himself master of the whole country, and took as many strong places as might have stopp'd a numerous army for as many months, had they been in such a condition as they ought. And at length the emperor made his triumphant entry into Inspruck, the capital of Tyrol; from which he demanded homage, and a monthly contibntion of 12,000 florins; but the elector, marching afterwards to the mountain Brenner, in order to join the duke of Vendosme in Italy (in which design he was disappointed) the peasants in Tyrol took up arms, and retook several of the places he had taken, and cut the garrisons in pieces he had left in them: And tho' the elector afterwards reveng'd himself upon the peasants; yet understanding that some of the imperial generals were marching against him, and that his country had suffer'd very much in his absence, he was oblig'd to abandon Tyrol again, and return to Munich.

The

The duke of Bavaria, having rejoin'd marshal Villars, fell upon count Stirum, who commanded a considerable body of the imperialists, near Hockstet, and defeated him; in the mean time count Tallard besieged and took Old Brisac, and on the 7th of October invested Landau.

The confederates being sensible of what importance the preservation of Landau was, after they had dispos'd the rest of the army into their winter quarters, order'd the hereditary prince of Hesse Cassel to attempt the raising of the siege; to which purpose he march'd from the Netherlands with 12 battalions, and twenty-nine squadrons; and having reach'd Altzey in the Palatinate with very long marches, was there attended by count Nassau Weilburgh, general of the Palatinate forces, in order to concert proper measures for the relieving of Landau, to which purpose he promis'd to meet his highness between Frankendale and Mannheim. The French having notice of this march, sent away M. Pracontal with a body of 10000 men to follow the prince; who used such diligence, that he join'd count Tallard

Tallard before the confederates had any notice of his march. The prince of Hesse being arrived at Spiers, within 4 leagues of Landau, the French generals surpriz'd him on the 15th of November, and entirely defeated his forces: Whereupon the count de Frize, governor of Landau, despairing of relief, surrender'd to the French, the 19th, upon honourable terms.

Count Marfin, being sent about the same time to command the French that acted in conjunction with the elector of Bavaria, in the room of marshal Villars [whose haughty and assuming behaviour the elector could not bear] they laid siege to the city of Augsburgh, with their united forces, the 6th of September, and the town surrender'd the 14th: And another addition to the Emperor's ill fortune this winter was, that the Hungarians broke out into rebellion, being led by the famous prince Rzigotzi, who publish'd a declaration, setting forth, that they took up arms in defence of their religion and liberties; but if the protestants might enjoy them without molestation, and the government of Hungary was put into the hands of a native,

native, they would lay down their arms. However, the Emperor did not shew any disposition to afford them these terms : On the contrary prince Eugene with a body of troops was sent to Presburgh, to endeavour to reduce the malecontents by force.

But notwithstanding the affairs of the allies in Germany were in a bad situation, they had no ill aspect in general ; for this year both the duke of Savoy and the king of Portugal came into the grand alliance, and the malecontents in the Cevennes had greater success than could be expected against the French king's troops.

His most christian majesty had some intimation of the duke of Savoy's intention to change sides before the end of the Campaign : Whereupon the duke of Vendosme, by the orders of his master, seiz'd and disarm'd all the troops of Savoy that acted hitherto in conjunction with France ; and the duke of Savoy, on the other hand, caus'd all the French officers in Turin, together with the French ambassador, to be apprehended and confin'd ; which produc'd an order from the French king to the duke of Vendosme

Vendosme to invade Savoy immediately, and to transmit the following letter from the grand monarch to his royal highness.

S I R,

SINCE neither religion, honour, interest, alliance, or even your own hand-writing are of thy force between us, I send my cousin the duke of Vendosme, at the head of my armies, to make known to you my intentions; he will allow you but twenty-four hours to resolve what you have to do.

L E. W I S.

The duke of Savoy resolving to stand firm to the allies, and hazard his all in the quarrel, immediately dispatch'd expresses to the Emperor and the rest of the confederates, to send him a reinforcement of troops; and the marquis of Visconti, with fifteen hundred imperial horse, found means to join his royal highness on the second of November.

Having seen the success of the land armies, I come in the next place to observe the motions of the confederate fleet, which consisting of thirty-five
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English, and fourteen Dutch men of war, set sail from Spithead, under the command of sir Cloudefly Shovel, the beginning of July, and arrived at the mouth of the river of Lisbon on the 24th. One principal design of their Intention for sending out this fleet, was to encourage the king of Portugal to remain firm to the allies, and to protect his coasts against the French: Another design of this voyage, was to make a descent in Spain, and try the affections of the Spaniards for the emperor's family, for it had been concerted between the allies, that the emperor and the king of the Romans should resign their right to the Spanish dominions to the archduke Charles; and that he should the following campaign go over to Portugal to be near at hand in case the Spaniards should declare for him. But to return to the fleet: Admiral Shovel having remained on the coast of Portugal till the 31st of July, set sail for the Streights, and, coming before Altea in Valencia, about a month afterwards landed five and twenty hundred marines near that town; and, at the same time, sent a message to the governor, that the allies did not come thi-

ther as enemies but friends : The governor answer'd, he had a great esteem for the English, but he was sorry he was not in a condition to oppose their landing. The English and Dutch admirals afterwards publish'd a declaration, setting forth, That pursuant to the orders of her majesty, the queen of Great Britain, and the states general, they were come to protect such of the good subjects of Spain, as were willing to return to the obedience of their royal sovereign the archduke Charles, and to deliver them from the oppression and tyranny of France. But the admirals finding no considerable numbers ready to join them (tho' the people shew'd no aversion to the house of Austria, and brought in plenty of provisions) they set sail the 3d of September, and some few days after arriv'd at Leghorn in Tuscany, where count Lamberg, the imperial ambassador to the court of Rome, came on board sir Cloudefley, and brought advice, that the archduke Charles (the late emperor) was proclaimed king of Spain at Vienna the 12th of September, N. S. by the name of Charles III; and thereupon the guns of
the

the fleet were fir'd, and his catholick majesty's health drunk,

But I should have taken notice, that, when the confederate fleet sailed from the bay of Altea, the Pembroke and Tartar men of war were detach'd to the gulph of narbonne with the arms and ammunition that were designed for the Cevennois: The day after these ships parted from the fleet, they took a French Tartane; the master whereof told them, their design was discovered; that he was at Agde, a town not far from the gulph of Narbonne, when the martial Montrevil came thither, with several engi-neers to view the coast; and that the marshal had ordered all that could carry arms, to rendezvous at certain places upon the coast, upon firing off the guns from fort Brescon; and that all Lower Languedock was under a great consternation, being afraid the English would land there, and relieve the Cevennes. On the 17th they sailed in sight of Narbonne, and when they came over against Adge, fort Brescon fir'd four guns, and immediately all the country appeared in arms. The 18th, the Tartar was ordered to stretch a head, and advance as near
the

the shoar as possible : and she came into ten fathom water, and the Pembroke into thirteen, the land about two miles distance ; and there they made the signals agreed on, but were not answered from the shore : Whereupon the Pembroke and Tartar set sail for Leghorn, where they arrived the 23d, and joined the grand fleet that came thither three or four days before.

This design of assisting the Cevennois, had been unluckily discovered by some of the French refugees that had been dispatched from England and Holland thither, to acquaint them with her majesty's intentions of relieving them ; but one of all that had been sent got safe thither, and returned again ; which was monsieur Flotard, who staid six days among the Cevennois, and acquainted them with the signals the fleet would make, and directed them what signal they should make in return : He viewed a body of their troops, consisting of 6000 men ; and they acquainted him, that they could muster a much greater force, but they were then employed in getting in their harvest : They commissioned Flotard to solicit the protestant powers in their behalf,

half, and bid him assure the marquiss of Mirmont, who sent him, that they would gladly receive him for their general. The other messengers, who were sent to the Cevennois, were taken, and broke alive upon the wheel, or sent to the gallies, And thus ended the project of relieving the Cevennois. The 22d of October, Sir Cloudesly Shovel set sail from Leghorn, and, having ordered a squadron of men of war to Tunis, Tripoli and Algier, to renew the peace with those places, he came again into Altea bay, on the coast of Valencia, where several of the Spaniards declared for king Charles, and came and served on board the fleet; and the fleet, having taken in water, set sail for England, and arrived in the Downs the 17th of November following.

I have already mentioned the archduke Charles being proclaimed king of Spain at Viedna; which ceremony being over, the emperor, his father, made preparations to send him to Portugal, by way of Holland and England; and, at the same time, dispatched letters to his Portuguese majesty, and the queen of Great Britain, recommending the young monarch to their

their protection : About the middle of September, king Charles set out from Vienna for Holland ; and passing through the territories of the elector of Hanover, was met by that prince, and complimented on his accession : At Dusseldorp he was received by the elector palatine, where the duke of Marlborough attended on him, and congratulated him, in the name of her Britannick majesty, on his accession to the throne of Spain ; whereupon the catholick king took his sword from his side (being very rich, and provided for purpose) and gave it the duke, telling him in French he was but a poor prince, *Je n'ay que le Cape & l'Epee* : I have nothing but my cloak and my sword ; the latter may be of use to your grace, and I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it one day. His majesty arrived at the Hague the 2d of November ; where he represented to the States. That the province of Limburgh belonged to him, as king of Spain, and desired that he might have the civil government thereof ; which the states complying with, his majesty appointed count Zinzendorf to take possession of the town and province of Limburgh in his

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his name. But to return to British affairs :

The duke of Ormond having been constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland, as has been observed already, held a parliament of that kingdom the latter end of the year ; when it appeared, that this nation look'd upon themselves to lie under very great hardships, and occasioned a representation to her majesty from the parliament ; wherein they set forth, that her royal predecessors had always had the glory of governing a free people ; but that the constitution of the kingdom of Ireland had been of late greatly shaken, and the lives, liberties, and estates of the subjects called in question, and try'd in a manner unknown to their ancestors : That the charge they had been put to by the trustees for forfeited estates, in defending their just rights (which, after many and expensive delays, had been allowed by the said trustees) exceeded the value of the current cash of that kingdom : That they could not, without the greatest grief of heart reflect on the loss of their trade, and of being deprived of the means of earning their livelihood, and maintaining their own manufactures ; whereby
their

their poor were become very numerous, especially the poor industrious protestants : That very many protestant families had been forced to leave the kingdom, and remove into foreign countries ; that their foreign trade was under such restrictions and discouragements, that it became in a manner unprofitable ; that the want of frequent parliaments had given encouragement to evil men, who minded nothing but their own gain, tho' it tended to the ruin and oppression of her majesty's subjects ; that the rapacious covetousness of some civil officers was insupportable, who amass'd together vast estates in a short time, in that poor country ; that others resided for the most part out of the kingdom, and neglected their duties, to the great detriment of her majesty's subjects, and failure of Justice : and that it was from her majesty's gracious interposition alone, in their favour, that they hoped for relief from these their manifold griefs and oppressions ; that they did not doubt her majesty would take some prudent measures for their support, either by restoring to them the full enjoyment of their constitution, or by promoting a more firm and lasting union with her subjects

subject of Eugland, which would prove to the advantage of that kingdom, nothing being more certain, than that whatever riches Ireland should acquire, must at last necessarily center in the seat of the government; they prayed that she might long continue to be the choicest blessing of her people, and the assertor of the liberties of Europe. And that they, her poor subjects of Ireland, might be an eminent instance of her majesty's having a just right to that most glorious title; that they might join with the rest of mankind in proclaiming her most excellent majesty not only the greatest, but the best and justest princess that ever reigned.

This parliament voted several pensions (to the value of 17,634 l.) to be unnecessary branches of the establishment, and particularly 1200 l. per Annum that was paid to the presbyterian ministers in Ulster in the reign of king William.

A complaint also having been exhibited in this parliament, against the once fam'd Asgil, a Member of the house of commons in Ireland (as well as of the English house of commons) for writing a

book, entitled, an argument, proving, That according to the covenant of eternal life revealed in the scriptures, men may be translated from hence to Heaven, without passing through death, altho' the human nature of Christ himself could not be translated till he passed through. The house after hearing Mr. Afgil in his defence, resolved, That he be expelled the house, and for ever after incapable of being chosen, returned, or sitting as a member in any succeeding parliament in that kingdom. To return to England.

The parliament meeting at Westminster the 9th of November, her majesty made the following speech to both houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have called you together, as soon as I thought you could conveniently come out of your countries, that no time might be lost in making our preparations for carrying on the present war, in which I do not doubt of your chearful concurrence, since you can't but be sensible, that on the success of it depends our own safety and happiness and that of all Europe.

I hope

I hope I have improv'd the confidence you repos'd in me the last year, to the advantage of us and our allies, by the treaty with the king of Portugal, and the declaration of the duke of Savoy, which in great measure may be imputed to the cheerfulness with which you supported me in this war, and the assurance with which you trusted in me in the conduct of it. And we cannot sufficiently acknowledge the goodness of almighty God, who is pleased to afford us so fair a prospect, as we now have, of bringing it to a glorious and speedy conclusion.

I must therefore desire you, gentlemen of the house of commons, to grant me such supplies, as shall be requisite to defray the necessary charge of the war the next year; with regard, not only to all our former engagements, but particularly to our alliances lately made with the king of Portugal, for recovering the monarchy of Spain from the house of Bourbon, and restoring it to the house of Austria; which treaty being of the highest importance imaginable, and requiring all possible dispatch in the execution

cution of it, has necessarily occasioned a great expence, even in this present year, though not so much as it will require, and I hope we shall be amply recompenced in the next.

The subsidies, which will now be immediately required for the assistance of the duke of Savoy, will likewise occasion a necessary charge.

I must take notice to you, that tho' no particular provision was made in the last session, either for the charge of our present expedition to Portugal, or for that of the augmentation troops desired by the states general; yet the funds given by Parliament have held out so well, and the product of the prizes has proved so considerable, that you will find the publick will not be in debt, by reason of either of these additional services.

I may further observe to you, that tho' the funds for the civil government are diminished by the war, I have, in conjunction with the States general, contributed out of my own revenue towards some publick services, and particularly the support of the circle of Suabia, whose firm adherence to the interest of the allies, under the greatest pressures

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pressures, did very well deserve our seasonable assistance. And I shall be careful not to engage myself in any unnecessary expence of my own, that I may have the more to spare towards the ease of his subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I heartily wish some easy and less chargeable method could be found for the speedy and effectual manner of the fleet.

I must also recommend to you, to make some regulation for preventing the excessive price of coals: I have examined this matter, and taken particular care to appoint convoys for that service; but the price has not been in the least abated, notwithstanding a very considerable quantity has been imported since that time. This gives great ground of suspicion, there may be a combination of some persons to enrich themselves, by a general oppression of others and particularly the poor. I will deserve your consideration how to remedy this great inconvenience.

And in all your affairs, I must recommend to you as much dispatch as the nature

nature of them will admit. This is necessary to make our preparations early; on which, in great measure, depends the good success of all our enterprizes.

I want words to express to you my earnest desire of seeing all my subjects in perfect peace and union among themselves: I have nothing so much at heart, as their general welfare and happiness. Let me therefore desire you all that you would carefully avoid any heats or divisions, that may disappoint me of that satisfaction, and give encouragement to the common enemies of our church and states.

The commons two days afterwards attended the queen with an address, in answer to her speech; wherein they return her majesty their thanks for engaging the king of Portugal, and the duke of Savoy in her alliance; for contributing out of her own revenue to the publick service, and for her assistance to the circle of Suabia; and they assure her, that they will support her majesty in her alliances, and enable her to carry on the war with vigour.

The

The lords also on the 12th of November, address'd her majesty. They said, they saw with the greatest satisfaction the zeal with which her majesty espoused the publick interest, even beyond the obligations of her treaties: That she might depend upon security at home in the love of her people; and therefore she might with the greater safety and glory, send her fleets and armies abroad in defence of her allies.

That they should willingly pay their proportion of taxes encouraged by her royal generosity, for the ease of her people, and by the frugal management of what was given; that her majesty might expect a very ready compliance with all her so reasonable desires; and assur'd her, that they should oppose whatever might tend to create any disquiet or disunion among her subjects; that they should not be wanting in their duty to support her majesty's honour, and her allies; not doubting, but God would prosper her arms, so gloriously employ'd to protect all those, whom the ambition of the French-king would oppress.

The

The commons soon after came to a resolution, that 40,000 men, which were to act in conjunction with the forces of the allies, and the additional troops consisting of 10,000 men, should be continued for the year 1704; that the proportion of land forces to act in conjunction with Portugal, should be 8000 men, 1000 whereof to be horse and dragoons, and that 40,000 men including 5000 marines, be employ'd for sea service, in all 100,000 men, wanting 2000; and we were so far from failing of our contingents of men and money, as many of our allies constantly did, that we did, as the lords say in their address, go beyond the obligations of our treaties.

The royal navy was returned but a few days from the streights, and many of them not yet come into harbour, when there happen'd on the 26th of November at night, one of the most dreadful storms of wind, attended with flashes of lightning, that ever was known upon the coasts of England; sir Stafford Fairborn, Vice admiral of the Red, in the Association, a second rate of ninety six guns, anchoring

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choiring near the mouth of the Thames, was driven from his anchors as far as the coasts of Norway, over several dangerous sands, and yet had the good fortune to return safe to England; but the following men of war were lost, viz.

The Reserve, a fourth rate, captain John Anderson commander, lost at Yarmouth; the captain, the surgeon, the clerk, and 44 men saved, the rest of her company drown'd, being 175.

The vanguard, a second rate, sunk in Chatham harbour, with neither men nor guns in her.

The Northumberland a third rate, captain Greenaway, lost on the Goodwin sands; all her company was lost, being 220 men, including 24 marines.

The Sterling Castle, a third rate, capt. Johnson, on the Goodwin sands, 70 men, of which were four marine officers, sav'd, the rest were drown'd, being 206.

The Restoration, a third rate, captain Ennes, on the Goodwin sands, all her company was lost being 391.

The Mary, a fourth rate, rear admiral Beaumont, captain Edward Hopson, on the Goodwin sands: The captain and

purser ashore; one man saved, the rest drown'd, being 269.

The mortar bomb, a fifth rate, captain Raymond, on the Goodwin sands, all her company lost being 65.

The Eagle advice boat, a sixth rate, captain Bostock, lost on the coast of Sussex; all her company being 45 sav'd.

The Resolution a third rate, captain Lisle, lost on the coast of Sussex; all her company being 221 sav'd.

The Litchfield prize a fifth rate, captain Chamberlain, on the coast of Sussex; all her company being 108 sav'd.

The Newcastle a fourth rate, captain Carter, lost at Spithead; the carpenter and 39 men were sav'd, and the rest being 193 drown'd.

Vesuvius fire ship, a fifth rate, captain Padden, at Spithead, all her company being 148 sav'd.

The Arundel a fifth rate, all the men being 115 sav'd.

The York, a fourth rate, lost some days before near Harwich; all her men being 320, but four lost.

Total of the seamen lost 2523.

There

There were also abundance of merchant ships lost, with hoys, barges, and boats, upon the sea coasts and rivers. In London, and several other places in the south of England, the roofs of houses and churches were uncovered, steeples and chimnies demolished, and whole groves of trees blown down, but I don't remember any houses blown down, as Dr. Burnet mentions. The wind was highest between two and three the 27th in the morning, when it blew generally from the south west, and south south west, and was not near so high in the north of England, as it was to the southward.

The commons taking into their consideration these terrible losses at sea, addressed her majesty, that she would give directions for repairing and building such capital ships, as she thought necessary, and they would make good the expence at their next meeting. They also recommended to her the making some provision for the families of those seamen, who had been lost out of her majesty's ship in the storm, until the commons could provide for them, which her majesty was pleased to comply with ;
and

and soon after issued a proclamation for observing a fast on the 1st of January, to deprecate the divine vengeance, and avert the like judgments for the future. To return to the parliament:

The occasional bill being brought in session again, had an easy passage thro' the house of commons; but the lords threw it out the second reading, by a majority of twelve or thirteen votes; their number was increased since the last parliament by the influence of some of the ministry, who began at this time, for reasons best known to themselves, to desert their old friends the Tories, and court the dissenters and low churchmen. The reasons the lords were pleased to give for their opposition to this bill, were nearly the same with those they gave the preceding year, viz. That the passing of it would do the church more good, and that it was unreasonable, it being imprudent to provoke the dissenters while we were engaged in a war. To which it was answered, that the depriving the dissenters of the power of the church, of the power of betraying her, was not like to do her much prejudice. As to the danger of provoking

provoking the dissenters, if they were already so formidable as was represented it was high time to guard against them, for one dissenter, in place, was capable of doing more mischief to the church than ten that were out of that office.

Her majesty coming to the house the 17th of December, 1703, to give the ryal assent to the land tax, made the following speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I Think proper upon this occasion to acquaint you, that I have had unquestionable information, of very ill practices and designs, carried on in Scotland by the emissaries of France, which might have proy'd extremely dangerous to the peace of these kingdoms, as you will see by the particulars, which shall be laid before you, as soon as the several examinations relating to this matter, can be fully perfected and made publick, without prejudice. In the mean time, I make no doubt, but by this seasonable discovery, I shall be able to give such directions for our security, as will effectually prevent any ill consequences from their pernicious designs.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I Am very sensible of your great readiness and affection for the publick service, by presenting me so early in the sessions, with a considerable part of your supplies. I depend entirely upon your continuing with the same zeal to dispatch the remainder of them; that so we may be prepared to give the speediest assistance to our allies, and to defeat the malicious designs of our enemies, who cannot be more industrious to contrive the ruin of this kingdom, and of the protestant religion, than I shall always be vigilant and careful, both for their preservation, and for their future security.

In answer to which speech, the commons presented to her majesty an address the 20th instant, wherein they express their sense of her majesty's great goodness, and of the confidence she repos'd in them, by communicating the discovery of the ill designs that had been carried on in Scotland by the emissaries of France; and repeat their unanimous resolutions to stand by her, and support the protestant succession. They express'd their detestation

station of all conspiracies which should disturb her majesty's peace and happy government, under which they thought their security sufficiently provided for, since she had been pleased to give such directions as might prevent all ill consequences from them.

They said, they should continue to enable her majesty to assist her allies; and defeat the malicious designs of her enemies; nor could her faithful commons ever have the least distrust of her majesty's vigilance and care for the preservation of the protestant interest in general, and of the monarchy and church of England as by law establish'd. And they assured her majesty, they would never be discouraged, but would continue incessant in their endeavours to transmit them securely settled to posterity.

The practices of the emissaries of France in Scotland, mentioned in her majesty's speech from the throne, became the subject of very high debates between the two houses of parliament; and, at length, occasioned a change in the English ministry. From the best information I can get in this matter, it appears, that

both

both the French and the Pretender entertained great hopes of his restoration to the crown of Scotland, at least when they saw the Scots would neither settle the succession in the Hanover line, nor grant the necessary supplies for the support of the war; and thereupon, 'tis said, they appointed some Scots gentlemen, belonging to the court of St. Germans, particularly Frazier and Keith, to go over to Scotland and sound the inclinations of the leading men.

About the same time, Sir John Maclean, the head of a clan in the highlands of Scotland, coming over with his wife from France, and landing at Folkston in Kent, was taken up by the Custom-house officers on suspicion, and afterwards brought up in custody of the queen's messengers to London. One Keith, nephew to Keith already mentioned, was taken up at the same time, as was Mr. Linsey, who had been under secretary to king James and the Pretender: James Boucher also, who had been aid de Camp to the duke of Berwick, was taken on the coast of Sussex coming from France; all of them proposing

posing to live peaceably at home, under her majesty's government, for the future.

Sir John Macclean being examined at the earl of Nottingham's office, who was then secretary of state, said, that he was going to Scotland, in order to take the benefit of the queen's pardon; but afterwards, 'tis said, he and Keith did acknowledge that there had been some consultations at St. Germans concerning the sending a body of troops to join the malecontents in Scotland. On the other hand, the much fam'd Ferguson, of whom 'tis observed, that he was never out of a plot, came in voluntarily and declared his knowledge of this matter. He assum'd that Frazier was indeed employ'd by the duke of Queensberry her majesty's high commissioner in Scotland, to draw some persons into a plot; but that there was in reality, no Jacobite plot at this time; for they were very glad to see one of the race of the Stuarts upon the throne; though they hoped matters would be so compromis'd, that the queen might enjoy the crown for life, and that her brother might succeed her.

The house of peers, apprehending there was a great deal more in this matter than was discover'd, or than some of the ministers desired they should be acquainted with, thought fit, the same day her majesty mentioned the practices of the French emissaries in Scotland, to order the prisoners, then in the hands of her majesty's messengers, to be taken into the custody of the black rod, and to be examined by a committee of seven lords; and that no person should be admitted to speak with them. And two or three days afterwards, viz. the 20th of December, presented the following address to her majesty, viz.

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, return our most humble acknowledgments to your majesty for your gracious condescension in promising to communicate to us those informations you have received of the ill practices of your majesty's and our enemies in Scotland.

And

And we doubt not, but the zeal this house hath shew'd for having the persons secur'd, and their designs brought to light, has been very acceptable to your majesty.

We rely upon your majesty, that you will give such directions as may effectually prevent all pernicious designs; and we trust in God Almighty's goodness, that that watchful providence which has discover'd the wicked plot so seasonably, will likewise prosper all your majesty's councils and good intentions.

We reckon all our concerns, but chiefly the greatest of all, the protestant religion, to be very safe under your majesty's tender care and wise administration; and we will, by our utmost zeal maintain the rights of the crown and the church of England, in all such ways as may best answer your majesty's pious designs, and may most promote the good and happiness of all your subjects. We desire not to let our thoughts go beyond your majesty's person to a future security; but, as 'tis necessary for your majesty's preservation, as well as for settling the minds of all your good subjects, who look on the protestant succession as
your

your majesty's best security, as well as their own.

To which her Majesty was pleased to return her gracious Answer in the following Words:

My Lords,

I Am very glad to find, that the communication I made to this parliament has been so acceptable to you.

I make no doubt of the zeal of the house of lords; nor shall my own ever be wanting to secure my people from dangers, to promote their good and happiness, to establish the church of England and the protestant succession to all posterity.

Some time after the lords presented another address to the queen relating to the officers of Scotland, wherein they acquaint her majesty, that a committee of their house, having carefully perused the papers relating to the Scotch conspiracy, examined the papers in custody, and made their report to the house, they had thereupon come to the following unanimous resolution:

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That

That it did appear to them there had been a dangerous conspiracy carried on, for the raising a rebellion in Scotland, and invading that kingdom with a French power, in order to the subverting of her majesty's government, both in England and Scotland; and the bringing in the pretended prince of Wales.

And they were of opinion, that nothing had given so much encouragement to this conspiracy, as the Scots not coming into the Hanover succession. They besought her majesty therefore to use her endeavours to have the succession of the crown of Scotland declar'd to be settled on the princess Sophia and the heirs of her body, being protestants. They entreated her majesty also to take such measures as might most effectually conduce to the disappointing the designs of her enemies, and of such of her traitorous subjects as were engag'd with them in this dangerous conspiracy; and unanimously assured her majesty, that when her endeavours for settling the Hanover succession should have taken effect, they would do all in their power to promote the union of the two kingdoms. To which the queen answer'd:

My

My Lords,

I have some time since declared my intentions of endeavouring the settlement of the protestant succession in Scotland, to my subjects of that kingdom, as the most effectual means for securing their quiet and our own, and the readiest way to an entire union betwixt both kingdoms; in the perfecting of which, it is desirable no time should be lost.

During this session, her majesty was pleased to revive the order of the thistle in Scotland, and on the 4th of February conferr'd that honour on his grace the duke of Argyle. These knights wear the green ribbon, as the knights of the garter wear the blue; and their motto is, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Her majesty, about the same time, publish'd an order for the regulation of the play-houses, prohibiting them to receive any that was contrary to religion or good manners; and that no woman should come into the play-house in a vizard mask; the common women of that time usually wearing a mask as a badge of their profession, rather than avoid being known.

But

But her majesty was one of those princesses, who did not only honour God and religion in instances that cost her nothing; but was pleas'd, the beginning of February, to confer on the poor clergy a more extensive and magnificent bounty than any of her predecessors had done; and which at this day, amounts to upwards of twenty thousand pounds per annum, and is still encreasing: And, in order to establish and perpetuate it, her majesty, on the 7th of February, sent the following message to the house of commons.

Anne R.
HER Majesty having taken into her serious consideration the mean and insufficient maintenance belonging to the clergy in divers parts of this kingdom, to give them some ease, hath been pleas'd to remit the arrears of the tenths to the poor clergy; And for an augmentation of their maintenance, her majesty is pleas'd to declare, that she will make a grant of her whole revenue, arising out of the first fruits and tenths, as far as it now is or shall become free from incumbrances, to be applied to this purpose;
And

And if the house of commons can find any proper method by which her majesty's good intentions to the poor clergy may be made more effectual it will be a great advantage to the publick, and very acceptable to her majesty.

St. James's Feb. 7, 1303-4.

Upon which the house of commons presented the address following.

Most gracious soveraign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons in parliament assembled, beg leave to present our most humble and hearty thanks to your majesty, for your most gracious message, in which you are pleased to declare your royal bounty, in remitting the arrears of the tenths due from your poor clergy; and in charitably designing for the future to apply your majesty's whole revenue arising from the first fruits and tenths, in augmentation of their maintenance.

We are justly sensible of your majesty's pious concern for the church of England, and of the great advantage it will receive from

from your majesty's unparalled goodness, in giving up such a part of your majesty's revenue towards the better provision for the poorer clergy, who were not sufficiently provided for at the happy reformation of religion under your royal ancestors.

Your majesty's faithful commons will use their utmost endeavours to render your majesty's charitable intentions most effectual, and will upon this and all other occasions readily apply themselves to such proper methods as may best conduce to the support of the clergy, and to the honour, interest, and future security of the church of England, as by law establish'd.

Her majesty was pleased to give this answer :

Gentlemen,

I am very glad to find my message has been so acceptable to you; I hope you will effectually improve it to the advantage of the church of England, as by law establish'd; for which no body can have a more true and real concern than myself.

Scurrilous libels abounded at this time reflecting on the conduct of the house of commons; but none were more scurrilous than those of John Tutchin, the writer of a news paper, called the *Observer*: Whereupon the commons resolv'd, that his papers contain'd matters scandalous and malicious, reflecting on proceedings of the house of commons, and tending to the promoting sedition in the kingdom; and that Tutchin the author, How the printer, and Bragg the publisher be taken into custody of the serjeant at arms: And upon their absconding, the house address'd her majesty to issue a prolamation for apprehending them: and accordingly a proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100 l. for the taking of Tutchin, and 50 l. a peice for How and Bragg; and Tutchin was afterwards prosecuted by the attorney general, and convicted; but there being some error in the proceeding, he escap'd punishment.

Another proclamation was publish'd about the same time, at the instance of the house of peers, promising a reward of 500 l. to any person that should de-

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cypher some papers that were supposed to relate to the Scottish conspiracy.

There happened a difference between the two houses this session, concerning a suit of law that one Ashbey brought against William White, and the rest of the constables of Aylesbury, for refusing his vote at the last election of burgesses, to serve in parliament for that borough.

Ashby, the plaintiff, had a verdict against the constables at the assizes; but, the defendants moving the court of King's bench in arrest of judgment, three of the judges. viz. Powel, Gould, and Powis, were of opinion the action would not lye; for that the judging of elections belong'd solely to the house of commons; adding, that this was the first action of the kind that was brought; and if these suits were encouraged, it would make the return officers liable to an infinite number of suits. The lord chief justice Holt indeed differ'd from his brethren, being of opinion, that every man had a right to sue the return officers (if he had a legal vote) where his vote was refused: But there being three judges against one, the constables carried their point.

This

This matter being brought before the house of lords, afterwards, by writ of error, the judges were ordered to deliver their opinions. Whereupon sir Thomas Trevor, lord chief justice of the common pleas, and several other judges, declared it was their opinion, that the house of commons only had a right to judge of elections, and consequently who were the electors; and observ'd, that petitions to that house were frequently founded on allegations: that some of the voters had no right, and that others were refused that had a right; nor had it ever been disputed but the commons were the only proper judges of this matter; adding, that, if two independant jurisdictions should be allowed in the same case, this must frequently occasion contrary judgments, and great confusion in the execution of such judgment.

To this it was answer'd, that a voter had no other remedy, but in a court of law; for supposing the person was returned he would have voted for, he had no pretence to complain to the house of commons; and, if they could admit of such a complaint, they could give him no damages to make him satisfaction for the

the officer's denying his vote; and, since this was a right inherent in every voter, it was reasonable an action should be brought for it in the courts of law, where all other rights were try'd: That, if this determination of the King's Bench was confirm'd, it would amount to an indemnity for the return officers, how partial or unjust soever they should prove, and exceedingly multiply these disorders: and, to this latter opinion their lordships adher'd, confirm'd the verdict given for Ashby the plaintiff at the assizes, and over-rul'd the determination of the court of King's-Bench.

The commons receiving information of this decision of the house of lords, resolv'd, that, according to the known laws and usage of parliament, it was the sole right of the commons [except in cases otherwise provided for by act of parliament] to examine and determine all matters relating to the right of election of their own members. 2. That neither the qualification of an elector, or the right of any person elected, is cognizable or determinable elsewhere than before the commons, except as aforesaid. 3. That the examining and determining the qualifica-

qualification or right of any elector, or any person elected, in any court of law, or elsewhere, than before the commons, except as aforesaid, will expose all mayors and other return-officers to multiplicity of actions and vexatious suits, and subject them to different and independent jurisdictions and inconsistent determinations.

4. That Matthew Ashby having brought his action against White, &c. for not receiving his vote, was guilty of a breach of privilege. 5. That whoever shall commence or prosecute any action, indictment, or information, which shall bring the right of the electors, or elected, to the determination of any other jurisdiction, than the house of commons, except as aforesaid, such persons, and all attornies, solicitors, counsellors, and serjeants at law, soliciting, pleading, or prosecuting in any such case, are guilty of a high breach of the privilege of this house: and these resolutions were ordered to be fixed on Westminster-Hall gate, sign'd by the clerk.

On the other hand, the lords resolv'd, First, that, by the known laws of this kingdom, every freeholder, or other person, having a right to vote at the election

election of members to serve in parliament; and being wilfully denied, or hindered so to do by the officer, who ought to receive the same, may maintain his action against such officer, and recover damages for the injury. 1. That the asserting that a person, having right to give his vote at an election, and being hinder'd so to do by the officer, who ought to take the same, is without remedy; for such wrong, by the ordinary course of law, is destructive of the property of the subjects, against the freedom of elections, and manifestly tends to encourage corruption and partiality in officers who are to make returns to parliament, and to subject freeholders, and other electors, to their arbitrary will and pleasure. 3. That the declaring Matthew Ashby guilty of a breach of privilege of the house of commons for prosecuting his action against the constables of Aylesbury, &c. after he had obtained a judgment in parliament for recovery of his damages, is an unprecedented attempt upon the judicature in parliament; and is, in effect, to subject the law of England to the votes of the house of commons. 4. That the deter-

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ring electors from prosecuting actions in the ordinary course of law, where they are depriv'd of their right of voting; and the terrifying attornies, solicitors, counsellors, and serjeants at law, from soliciting, prosecuting, and pleading in such cases, by voting their so doing to be a breach of privilege of the house of commons, is a manifest assuming a power to controul the law, to hinder the course of justice, and subject the property of Englishmen to the arbitrary votes of the house of commons. Nor was there a perfect understanding between the lords and some of the ministry; the house of peers seemed to enquire into, and direct the administration at this time more than they desired, or ought consistent with the prerogative; particularly in their address to the queen the beginning of March, wherein they inform her, that the royal navy wanted five or six thousand men of its compliment, and desir'd she would order a number of ships to be got ready and mann'd, as might be a competent security for the nation, and protect our foreign trade; which the queen, taking as a reflection on the lord high

high admiral, or his council, gave the following answer.

My lords,

I Am glad you find no greater number of seamen wanting at this season of the year to compleat the manning of the fleet; for which I hope such effectual measures are already taken, that no service shall be disappointed either abroad or at home, which is necessary for the security and advantage of the kingdom, or the protection and encouragement of trade.

The house of Peers soon after resolv'd that admiral Graydon, with a squadron of men of war, meeting four French ships, and not attacking them, on pretence of his instructions to make the best of his way to the West Indies, was a prejudice to the king's service, and a dishonour to the nation; and that his disorderly pressing men at Jamaica, and his severe usage of the masters of merchant ships and transports under his convoy, was a discouragement to the inhabitants of that island, and prejudicial the queen's service; and thereupon ad-

dress'd her majesty, that admiral Graydon might be no more employ'd.

This admiral, it seem, was what they call a pure Tar, and not very remarkable for polite behaviour; nay, some affirm, he had a great deal of the tyrant, and but very little humanity, a character too applicable to some of her sea officers: But his ill success, as well as his morose temper, certainly contributed to bring this disgrace upon him.

He had been dispatch'd to the West Indies to protect our colonies, and particularly to disturb the French fisheries, and defend our own at Newfoundland. At his going out he met four French men of war, but his instructions pressing his hastening to the West Indies, and apprehending that, in chasing the enemy he might be led a great deal out of the way, he stood from them, and continued his voyage: but I will do the admiral that justice say, that if he had imagined these ships to have belonged to du Cassé, who had been so long in the Spanish West Indies, and consequently must be exceeding rich, he would have endeavour'd to have made prizes of them, especially since he could run very little hazard

hazard in attempting it, his squadron being much superior to that of the enemy. At his coming to Jamaica, it seems, his conduct was not approv'd either by the planters or seamen there; which occasion'd complaints against him. And, the French being too strong for him in Newfoandland, he was obliged to leave them in possession of that fishery, which was no small dishonour and disadvantage to the nation: And to this complication of ill conduct and ill fortune, his disgrace is generally ascribed.

Notwithstanding the impressing of soldiers by the crown had been look'd upon as very great grievance before the revolution, both whigs and tories agreed this year in promoting an act, empowering justices of the Peace to impress such men as they thought fit [who were not entitled to a vote for members of parliament] for the land service: To which it was objected, in the house of peers, that this might be too great a power to be lodged in the hands of justices of peace; especially as such gentlemen had of late been put in commission as were not acceptable to a majority of

of that house : Whereupon the lords address'd her majesty, that no person, who refused the oaths to the late king William, might be in the commission of the peace; but that she would put in men of quality and estates, of known affection to her majesty's government, the protestant succession, and the establish'd church : and that she would order such to be restored, as were so qualified, and had been turn'd out without just cause.

To which her majesty answered, She thought it reasonable that the commissioners of the peace should be filled with gentlemen of the best quality and estates, and as fit that they should be of known loyalty and affection to the government, the protestant succession, and the church of England; and she should give directions accordingly.

Complaint having been made to the commons, the latter end of this session, of two books, containing some heterodox notions; the one asserting, The mortality of the soul, and the other entitled, The grand essay or vindication of reason and religion against impostures of philosophy; the house resolved, that they contained divers doctrines and positions contrary

contrary to the doctrine of the church of England, and tending to the subversion of the christian religion; and ordered the said books to be burnt by the hangman.

The parliament having finished the business before them, her majesty came to the house of peers the 3d of April, and, the commons being sent for up, she made the following speech to both houses:

My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session, without returning you thanks for the willingness you have all express'd to support and assist me in continuing the present war.

And I must thank you, gentlemen of the house of commons, very particularly, for the great forwardness and zeal which you have shewn, both in the early dispatch of the supplies, and in making them so effectual for carrying on the publick expence without any additional burthens upon the country: It shall be my care to improve this to the best advantage.

My

My lords and gentlemen,

At the opening of this session, I did earnestly express my desires of seeing you in perfect unity among yourselves, as the most effectual means imaginable to disappoint the ambition of our enemies, and reduce them to an honourable and lasting peace; and, tho' this has not met with all that success which I wish'd and expected, yet, being fully convinced that nothing is so necessary to our common welfare, I am not discouraged from persisting in the same earnest desires, that you would go down into your several countries so disposed to moderation and unity, as becomes all those who are joined together in the same religion and interest.

This, I am persuaded, will soon make you sensible, that nothing, next to the blessing of God, can so much contribute to our success abroad, and to our safety at home.

After which the parliament was prorogued to the 4th of July: The acts passed this session, besides the land-tax already mentioned, were, The malt-tax.

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An act for granting an aid to her majesty by the sale of annuities : an act for registering deeds in the west riding of the county of York. An act for the increase of seamen, and encouraging navigation, and for the security of the coal trade. An act for granting her majesty an additional subsidy of tonnage and poundage for three years. An act for making more effectual her majesty's gracious intentions for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, by enabling her majesty to grant the revenues of the first fruits and tenths ; and also for enabling any other persons to make grants for the same purpose.

By this act the queen was empower'd to incorporate such persons as she should think fit, and to settle upon corporation the first fruits of all benefices, for the maintenance of the ministers of the church of England not sufficiently provided for.

And it was farther enacted, That any person by deed or will, might grant to the said corporation their estate or interest in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, and their property in any goods and chattels, for the augmentation of
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the maintenance of such ministers having no settled competent provisions, to be applied according to the appointment of the benefactor; and in default of such appointment, then in such manner as by her majesty's letters patents should be appointed: And the said corporation are enabled to purchase, take, and hold, for the purposes aforesaid, any lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, as shall be given or granted to them.

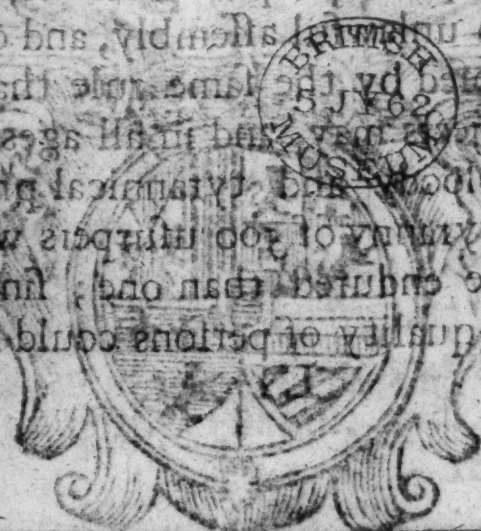
An act also passed this session, for discharging out of prison such insolvent debtors as should serve, or procure a person to serve, in her majesty's fleets or armies. Another act, for the future explanation and regulation of privilege of parliament, in relation to persons in publick offices. An act for raising recruits for the land service, and mariners; whereby three justices of peace were empower'd to impress men, as has been mentioned already. with some other acts which will be found at the end of this reign.

The earl of Nottingham, finding a certain set of courtiers determin'd to cross all his measures, and there was a design on foot to change hands, and perhaps resenting



Charles VI. Emperor of Germany.

...the stage he had met with from
the house of peers, in relation to the
Scottish plot, thought fit to resign his
post of secretary of state, the beginning
of this year; and was succeeded in it by
Robert Harley, esquire, speaker of the
house of commons. Mr. St. John also
was made secretary of war, in the room
of William Bathurst, esquire, on the
20th of April; and on the 23d, the earl
of Kent was made lord-chamberlain, in
the room of the earl of Jersey; and Tho-
mas Mordaunt, esquire, comptroller of the
household in the room of Sir Edward Sey-
mour. Upon which removes it appears
the republican party had the assistance to
publish a libel, entitled, Legi-
ous humble address to the house of lords.
Wherein they set forth, That the house
of commons, having betrayed their trust
and given up the people's liberties, were
become an unlawful assembly, and ought
to be deposed by the same, and that op-
posed lords, and still against
deposed blood and tyrannical practices.
That the tyranny of 300 knights was no
more to be endured than one; since no
number or quality of persons could make



resenting the usage he had met with from the house of peers, in relation to the Scotch plot, thought fit to resign his post of secretary of state, the beginning of this year; and was succeeded in it by Robert Harley, esquire, speaker of the house of commons: Mr. St. John also was made secretary of war, in the room of William Bathwait, esquire, on the 20th of April; and on the 23d, the earl of Kent was made lord-chamberlain, in the room of the earl of Jersey; and Thomas Mansel, esquire, comptroller of the household in the room of Sir Edward Seymour. Upon which removes it appears the republican party had the assurance to publish a seditious libel, entitled, *Legions humble address to the house of lords.* Wherein they set forth, That the house of commons, having betrayed their trust, and given up the people's liberties, were become an unlawful assembly, and ought to be deposed by the same rule that oppress'd subjects may, and in all ages have, deposed bloody and tyrannical princes. That the tyranny of 500 usurpers was no more to be endured than one; since no number or quality of persons could make

then having, in which its own nature was
 not so much as his, and yet so much as
 and they complained that this town of
 an island had not been permitted to
 give any of its members the last two sessions.
 Of the partiality of committee of the
 commons, of depriving the commons of the
 right of election in the commons of the
 commons, of the commons implementing the queen
 with an hereditary right, when she had
 but a parliamentary title; and of their
 addressing her majesty to exert her pre-
 rogatives against their peers.
 They apply to the lords for vindica-
 ting their undoubted rights invaded by
 the commons, and in asserting the rights
 and liberties of the people of England.
 They acknowledge their lordships the
 sanctuary and safety of the nation, and
 the glorious instruments of preserving her
 majesty, and their undoubted rights.
 And assure them, that they will adhere
 to, and faithfully defend their lordships,
 both in their persons and authority, in
 vindicating their just rights, defending
 her majesty's person, and their overli-
 berties, in all which they assure their
 lordships, that they were absolutely, as
 one man, to live and die with them.

Sub-

no. Subscribed, as is usual in such cases, with the name of the author, and we are more than
Whereupon issued a proclamation, offering a reward of money for the discovery of the author, and so for the printer of the libel.

But the several calumnies were so far countenanced by some ministers, who had a view towards spitting up the populace against the present members, and getting another sort of men chosen, who would be ready to go their lengths, that I don't find any body was punished for it.

David Lindsey who was taken up on suspicion of being concerned in the Scotch plot, was brought to his trial at the king's bench bar, the day after the parliament rose, for high-treason, in returning from France without licence: Whereupon he shewed, That he was a Scotchman, and pleaded a Scotch pardon: but was told, that this could not avail him in England; and was condemned as a traitor. But her majesty apprehending it to be a case of great compassion, was pleased afterwards to grant him an English pardon. And here it is observable, that neither Boucher or Lindsey, or any

any of the persons taken up on suspicion of being in such a plot: From whence it is pretty evident, there was no legal evidence to convict them: and what renders the matter the more doubtful, is, the resentment shewn by the next Scotch parliament, at the charging their innocent countrymen, with a plot against the government, and taking examination of it in England.

The convocation sat this winter at the same time the parliament did; and it is observable, that the lower-house were very instrumental in promoting the bill in the house of commons, for perpetuating the queen's bounty, and rendering it effectual; and presented the house of commons an address of thanks for their ready concurrence in it: but the upper house seemed not to have had a due sense of the favour. The differences still continued between the two houses, who agreed upon scarce any thing else this session, but a representation of the want of ecclesiastical discipline, and abuses in the spiritual courts. The convocation of Ireland also being permitted to sit this year, transmitted an address to her majesty, wherein they expressed their gra-

titude

itude for her restoring them, after a long
discontinuance, to the right of assembling
themselves in a national convocation;
being persuaded that this instance of her
royal justice would be no inconsiderable
addition to the glories of her majesty's
reign.

I proceed, in the next place, to take
a view of the situation of the affairs of
the allies abroad; and first in Italy. I
have already taken notice, that the mar-
quis of Visconti was detached from
count Staremberg's army in the Milanese
with a body of 1500 horse, and with
great difficulty joined the duke of Sa-
voy in Piedmont, the beginning of No-
vember; but this small reinforcement,
not being sufficient to enable his royal
highness to make head against the uni-
ted forces of France and Spain, General
Staremberg received orders from the em-
peror, to endeavour himself to join the
duke of Savoy with the best part of his
army, if possible. Whereupon that ge-
neral, having made a feint as if he intend-
ed to retire to Germany, and thereby
gain'd a day's march of the enemy, re-
turned on a sudden and pass'd the river
Secchia, directing his march through
Parma

Parma and Piacenza, towards Piedmont: However, the duke of Vendôme followed him close in the rear, and there happened a sharp engagement between them, in which the prince of Litchtenstein and Count Solari were killed.

Still general Staremberg continued his march, skirmishing with the enemy almost every day, till he joined the duke of Savoy on the 13th of January, which was looked upon as one of the most difficult enterprizes that had been performed during this War: the French and Spaniards, who attacked him from time to time, being double in number; the way is bad, and the length of the way not less than 200 miles. The enemy, however, were so much superior to his royal highness and count Staremberg still, that they could not prevent the siege of Verceil, which was taken after a vigorous defence, and the garrison made prisoners of war. The French afterwards made themselves masters of the valley of Aosta, whereby his royal highness's communication with Germany, by the way of Switzerland, was cut off; and on the 14th of October, 1704, the duke of Vendôme laid siege to Verme, a strong fortress.

treſs ſituated upon the Po, between Caſſal and Turin; but this place holding out till the next year, I ſhall leave the French engaged in this ſiege, and obſerve the motions of the confederate fleet, and of the armies in Portugal. I have already given an account of king Charles's landing at Liſbon, together with a body of 1200 Engliſh and Dutch under the command of the duke of Scomberg, that were intended to act, in conjunction with the forces of the king of Portugal, againſt Spain. I am now to add, that it having been agreed, the greateſt part of the Engliſh cavairy ſhould be provided with horſes in Spain, when duke Scomberg came to demand them, in order to enter upon action, that were not a third part of the horſes that were wanting; provided; and thoſe they had, were under-ſiz'd and not fit for ſervice. Another great miſfortune was, a difference, that happened between the generals in point of command. The king of Portugal expected the Engliſh general ſhould be commanded by the governour of every province, where the army happened to be; and would not ſo much as ſuffer the Engliſh and Dutch

generals to command their own forces or keep them in a body; but distributed them into his little ragged frontier towns, that were not tenable, and by where several regiments were made prisoners by the duke of Amon (the French king of Spain,) and the duke of Berwick, who invaded Portugal this campaign with an army of two and twenty thousand French and Spaniards. The marquis das Minas, the Portuguese generals pretended to give the Spaniards some diversion, by marching into Castle, but the duke of Berwick perfectly contained, and besieging Castle David, carried it in a few Days, making the garrison prisoners of war; after which both armies went into winter quarters; and duke Schemberg, being weary of his command by such circumstances, and the Portuguese thinking it assumed too much he was recalled by consent, and the earl of Galway sent to command in Portugal in his room.

In the mean time, Sir George Rook, having cruised for some time with the confederate fleet on the coast of Portugal, returned to Lisbon, and took the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt on board, with whom

he sail'd on the 20th of April to Barcelona.

On the arrival of the fleet in that road, the prince of Hesse sent a letter to don Valasco the governor, requiring him to surrender the town to his lawful sovereign, king Charles the third; but he answered, he would have no friendship or correspondence with the enemies of Philip the fifth, the true king of Spain. However, some prisoners assuring the prince, that in the city there were five to one for king Charles, and that upon the landing some troops, they would oblige the governor to surrender, the marines were landed, and a second summons sent the governor, requiring him to surrender; but this being attended with no better success, the admiral having thrown about sixty bombs into the place, reembarked the forces and sail'd to Nice, from whence continuing his course to Thoulon, he met with captain Taylor in the Charles Galley, near that harbour, by whom he received advice, that the count de Thoulouse was come into the Mediterranean with the Brest Squadron, in order to join that of Thoulon. Whereupon it was resolv'd to alter their course, and

and endeavour to discover the French fleet; and on the 7th of June, the scouts made a signal for seeing them; whereupon sir George Rook stood after them; but, the French being to Winward, he could not bring them to an engagement; and having lost sight of the enemy, he bent his course towards the Straights, where he was reinforced by a squadron of men of war, commanded by Sir Cloudesley Shovel: From hence the united fleet sailed to the coast of Portugal, in order to protect that country against the French, and took in water and other provisions at Lagos bay, where I shall leave them, and take a view of the campaign in Germany and the Netherlands.

The emperor's ministers having represented to her majesty, the eminent danger the empire was in, by the conjunction of the French and Bavarians, and the late information in Hungary; they intreated her majesty to enter into some measures for the preservation of the empire.

The queen promised to give his imperial majesty all the assistance she was able, and recommended that service to the

the duke of Marlborough, who arriving in Houana the 4th of May, had a conference with the pensioner; wherein he shewed the danger the empire was in, and observed, that as the Dutch were now entirely masters of the Maese, and all the towns upon it, and of all the whole Spanish Gelderland; a small army would now defend their frontiers; and therefore proposed the joining the emperor's forces on the Danube, with a great part of the confederate army, and the attempting to drive the French and Bavarians out of the empire, with whom the pensioner concurred; but it was not thought proper to acquaint the States-General with it, till he had begun his march, lest the design should be discovered and defeated.

His grace having assembled the army in the neighbourhood of Maestricht, began his march for Germany on the 16th of May. The French, it seems, did not penetrate into his design; they were at first apprehensive, he would invade France on the side of the Moselle; and this indeed they had given out, to amuse them; then they were in pain for

for Landau, and drew their troops that way. But the duke of Marlborough continued his march through the electorate of Cologne to Mentz, and passing the Rhine there, hastened with all imaginable diligence towards the Danube; and having joined prince Lewis of Baden the 2d of June, encamped two days after on the banks of that River. The army being now arrived on the frontiers of Bavaria, it was resolved in the first place to attack Donawert, and the fortifications of Schellenbergh, which defended the entrance into that country; and this was accordingly executed the 2d of July. Of which action the duke of Marlborough gave the following relation by a letter to the states general.

High and Mighty Lords,

UPON our arrival at Onderingen on Tuesday, I understood, that the elector of Bavaria had detached the best of his foot to guard the post of Schellenbergh, where he had been casting up intrenchments for some days, because it was of great importance; therefore I resolved to attack him there, and march-

cd yesterday morning by three o'clock at the head of a detachment of 6000 foot and 30 squadrons of our troops and three battalions of Imperial grenadiers: whereupon the army began their march to follow us; but the way being very long and bad we could not get to the river Wernitz till about noon, and 'twas full three a clock before we could lay bridges for our troops and cannon; so that all things being ready, we attack'd them about six in the evening: The attack lasted a full hour; the enemies defended themselves very vigorously, and were very strongly intrenched; but at last were obliged to retire by the valour of our men, and the good God has given us a compleat victory.

We have taken 15 pieces of cannon, with all their tents and baggage. The Count d' Arco, and the other generals, that commanded them, were obliged to save themselves by swimming over the Danube. I heartily wish your high mightiness good success from this happy beginning, which is so glorious for the arms of the allies, and from which I hope, by the assistance of heaven, we may reap many advantages.

We

We have lost very many brave officers and we cannot enough bewail the loss of the sieurs Coor and Belnheim, who were killed in the action. The prince of Baden, and general Thungen are slightly wounded: count Seirum has received a wound cross his body, but 'tis hoped he will recover; the hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel, count Horn, lieutenant-general, and the major-generals wood and pallandt are also wounded. I can at present give your high mightinesses no more particulars; but will not fail to do it the first opportunity.

A little before the attack begun, the baron of Moltenburgh, adjutant general to prince Eugene, was sent to me by his highness, with advice, that the marshals of Villeroy and Tallard, were marched to Strasburg, having promised a great reinforcement to the elector of Bavaria, by way of the Black Forest; and I had advice by another hand, that they design'd to send him fifty battalions, and sixty squadrons of their best troops. Since I was witness, how much the sieur Mortagne distinguished himself in this whole action, I could not omit doing him the justice to recommend him to your high
migh-

mightinesses, to make up to him the loss of his general; wherefore I have pitch'd upon him to bring this to your high mightinesses, and to inform you of the particulars, I remain, &c.

The Duke of Marlborough

P. S. The detachment abovesaid, was supported by 15 battalions of the left, and as many of the right wing.

In this action, it is computed, that about 5000 men fell on each side; but the consequences of the victory were very considerable, for the confederates hereby opened a passage into the heart of the duke of Bavaria's country, and the elector himself was obliged to retire under the cannon of Augsburgh. After the taking of Schellenbergh, Donawert not being tenable, the elector sent orders to the garrison to set fire to the town, and burn their bridges and magazines, and retire; but the confederates advancing into the suburbs, saved the town from being burnt, and the Bavarians made such a precipitate retreat, that they left 2000 sacks of meal, and

great quantities of oats and other provisions behind them.

The 5th of July, the confederate army pass'd the Danube over several bridges of Pontons, near Donawert, and encamped at Martingen in the elector of Bavaria's country: And the 6th was observed as a day of thanksgiving in the army for their success. The duke of Marlborough, not to give the enemy time to recover from their consternation, immediately commanded his troops to pass the Lech, whereupon the garrison of Newburgh abandon'd that place and retir'd to Ingoldstadt, and his grace ordered a detachment to take possession of Newburgh [and the enemy having left a garrison in Rain, a little town about half a league from the Lech, it was invested by the confederates.]

On the 13th of July, the count de Vehlen, general of the Palatine horse, came to the confederate army from prince Eugene, with advice, that the marshals Villeroy and Tallard, with 45000 men, had pass'd the Rhine above Fort Keil; giving out, they would join the elector of Bavaria, which it was not doubted but one of them at least would attempt; and

and therefore his highness desired a reinforcement of horse, to enable him to observe the enemy's motions; Thereupon prince Maximilian of Hanover was detached with 30 squadrons of imperial horse to join the prince. The 16th, the garrison of Rain desired to capitulate, and marched out the next day, being conducted by a party of horse to the elector of Bavaria's camp, near Augsburg; and orders were given for providing magazines at Newburgh and Rain, for the subsistence of the confederate forces. The army marched again, and on the 23d encamped with their right at Wolfurtshausen, and their left at Oostemaring [the town of Friedbergh being in the center of the line] within a league of Augsberg; whereby the elector of Bavaria's communication with his own country was cut off.

The confederate generals thought fit, at this time, to propose to the elector of Bavaria terms of accommodation; which were in a manner agreed on: but upon advice that marshal Tallard had passed the Black Forest, and was coming to join him, then he sent to acquaint count Wratislaw, the emperor's minister

ster, that the French king made such powerful efforts to support him, he thought himself obliged in honour to remain firm to that alliance. The procedure was presented by the duke of Marlborough, that he detached 30 squadrons of horse and dragoons, to plunder and burn the country of Bavaria, to the walls of Munich, his capital city, whereupon deputations came from several places to the duke of Marlborough, offering to pay contributions to save them from military execution; to whom his grace answered, The queen of England's forces were not come into Bavaria to raise money, but to bring their prince to reason. And the orders for burning and navigating that country were put in execution with the utmost severity, as far as Munich.

In being found impracticable to attack the elector in his fortify'd camp, under the cannon of Augsburg, it was resolved to besiege Ingolstadt: whereupon prince Lewis sat down upon that place, while the duke of Marlborough was to cover the siege with his auxiliary forces; but marshal Tallard having joined the elector of Bavaria with a body of 22000 horse

horse and foot, besides the French troops that had joined him before, under the command of marshal Marsin, on the 6th of August prince Eugene came to the duke's army, to confer with him and prince Lewis of Baden; where it was agreed, that prince Lewis should continue the siege of Ingolstadt with his army, while prince Eugene and my lord duke observed the elector of Bavaria.

Prince Eugene, being returned to the army, received intelligence, that the enemy had pass'd the Danube, and had a design to fall upon him separately; whereupon he dispatch'd an express to his grace, to desire him to march and join him: the express returned with an account, that my lord duke had received the same advice, and his grace had been upon the march ever since two o'clock in the morning, and that twenty battalions, which he had sent before under the command of general Churchill, were at hand; and accordingly general Churchill came into that camp that morning, and in the evening my lord duke arriv'd with his whole army: both armies being joined, they encamped between the villages of Munster and Appershoven.

Of

Of the motions of the confederate army afterwards, and the moderate battle of Blenheim, that happened on the 13th of August, N. S. the duke of Marlborough himself gave this relation, in a letter to Mr. secretary Haley.

S I R,

I Gave you an account on Sunday of the situation we were then in, and that we expected to hear the enemy would pass the Danube at Lawingen, in order to attack prince Eugene: At eleven that night we had an express for him that the enemy was come over, and desiring he might be reinforced as soon as possible. Whereupon I order'd my brother Churchill to advance at one o'clock in the morning with his twenty battalions, and by three the whole army was in motion; for the greater expedition, I order'd part of the troops to pass over the Danube, and to follow the march of the twenty battalions, and with most of the horse and foot of the first line I pass'd the Lech at Rant, and came over the Danube at Donawert; so that we all join'd the prince that night intending to advance and take this camp of Hockstet; in order whereto, we went out

out on Tuesday, early in the morning, with forty squadrons to view the ground but soon found the enemy had already possess'd themselves of it; whereupon we resolv'd to attack them, and accordingly we resolv'd to attack them; and accordingly we march'd between three and four yesterday morning from the camp at Munster, leaving all our camps standing.

About six we came in view of the enemy, who we found, did not expect so early a visit: The cannon began to play about half an hour after eight. They form'd themselves in two bodies: the elector, with monsieur Marlin and their troops, on our right; and monsieur de Tallard, with all his, on our left; which last fell to my share. They had two little rivulets, besides a morais, before them, which we were oblig'd to pass over in their view; and prince Eugene was forc'd to take a great compass to come to the enemy; so that it was one o'clock before the battle began. It lasted with great vigour till sun set, when the enemy was oblig'd to retire; and by the blessing of God, we obtain'd a compleat victory. We have cut off great numbers of them;

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as well in the action as in the retreat, besides upwards of thirty squadrons of the French, which I push'd into the danube, where we saw the greatest part of them perish; Monsieur de Tallard, with several of his general officers being taken prisoners at that time.

And, in the village of Blenheim, which the enemy had intrench'd and fortified, and where they made the greatest opposition. I obliged twenty-six entire battalions, and two squadrons of dragoons, to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion: we took likewise all their tents standing, with their cannon and ammunition, as also a great number of standards, kettle-drums, and colours, in the action; so that I reckon the greatest part of Monsieur Tallard's army is taken or destroyed: The bravery of all our troops on this occasion cannot be express'd; the generals, as well as the officers and soldiers, behaving themselves with the greatest courage and resolution. The horse and dragoons were obliged to charge four or five several times. The elector, and monsieur de Marlin, were so advantageously posted, that prince Eugene could make no impression on them

till

till the third attack at near seven at night, when he made a great slaughter of them; but being near the wood side, a good body of Bavarians retir'd into it, and the rest of the army retreated towards Lawingen, it being too late, and the troops too much tir'd, to pursue them far: I cannot say too much in praise of that prince's good conduct, and the bravery of his troops upon this occasion. You will please to lay before her majesty and his most royal highness, to whom I send my lord Tunbridge with the good news; I pray you will likewise inform yourself, and let me know her majesty's pleasure, as well relating to monsieur de Tallard, and the other general officers, as the disposal of near twelve hundred other officers, and between eight and nine thousand common soldiers, who being all made prisoners by her majesty's troops, are entirely at her disposal. But, as the charge of subsisting these officers and men must be very great, I presume her majesty will be inclin'd that they be exchange'd for any other prisoners that offer.

I should likewise be glad to receive her majesty's directions for the disposal of the standards and colours, whereof I have

not yet the number; but guess there cannot be less than an hundred, which is more than has been taken in any battle these many years. You will easily believe, that in so long and vigorous an action, the English, who had so great a share in it, must have suffered as well in offices as men; but I have not the particulars.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

Marlborough,

In this battle the enemys loss was computed to be between twenty and thirty thousand men killed or taken. The confederates also took upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle drums, 3600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 laden mules, 24 barrels, and 8 casks of silver. Of the confederates there were about 4500 men killed, and 7500 wounded; among them we may reckon the prince of Holstein Beck, and brigadier Row, who died of his wounds soon after the battle. There were also killed upon the spot Philip Dormer

Dormer, esquire, lieutenant colonel of the English guards; major Cornwallis, lieutenant colonel Daltzyel, major Creed, colonel John White, lord Forbes, and major Chevnix: Among the wounded were the lord North and Grey, who lost his right hand; and lord Mordaunt, who had his left arm shatter'd; colonel Hamilton, lieutenant colonel Peyton, major Grandville, major George Morgan, lieutenant colonel Britain, major Armstrong, and major Hetley.

The elector of Bavaria and marshal Marfin made an orderly retreat, with the left wing of their army, behind the morafs of Hockftet, where they rested some hours; and that night caused their baggage to pass the Danube, and sent their horse towards Ulm: The next morning, before break of day, they marched with their infantry, and pass'd the Danube at Lawengen; and the elector sent orders to his troops in Augsburgh to quit the city and come and join him at Ulm: The night after the battle, the confederate army lay upon their arms on this side the morafs of Hockftet, over against the elector of Bavaria; and the next day the army made a small motion, and came
to

to Steinheim, where they remained encamp'd four or five days to look after their wounded men, and take care of their prisoners.

After this victory, the French and Bavarians bending their march with the remainder of their troops towards the Rhine, the confederate generals also marched that way, leaving only twenty-three battalions, and some squadrons, under the command of general Thungen, to carry on the siege of Ulm. On the 12th of September, N. S. Prince Lewis of Baden invested Landau, and prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough encamped at Croon Weissenburgh, in order to cover the siege, having detach'd brigadier Ferguson with five battalions of English foot, to convoy the French prisoners to Holland: The same day the duke of Marlborough received advice from general Thungen, that Ulm beat a parley the 10th, and on the 11th surrender'd upon honourable terms.

Landau holding out longer than was expected, the duke of Marlborough marched with part of the army towards Triers; and, on his arrival at Hermerfel, three deputies came from Triers to

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beg his grace's protection; acquainting him, that the French had still three hundred men in Fort St. Martin, and they were apprehensive of some ill usage from them, if they were not timely prevented: whereupon his grace marched the next morning by break of day; and, being come within sight of Triers, the French abandon'd the fort, throwing their ammunition into the Moselle: The duke afterwards took possession of Triers, and summon'd in great numbers of Pioneers to repair the fortifications; after which, his grace caus'd Traerbach, on the Moselle, to be invested by the prince of Hesse-Cassel, and returned to the siege of Landau.

In the mean time, the king of the Romans and prince Eugene having made themselves masters of most of the strong places in Bavaria, the electress came to a treaty with the Germans; whereby it was concluded, on the 10th of November, that the electress should surrender all the rest of the towns in Bavaria to his imperial majesty, only the electress was permitted to remain in Munich, the capital, with a guard of four hundred men, and allowed an annual pension out of

of the revenues of the electorate for the support of her court.

It being computed that Landau must soon surrender, the duke of Marlborough ordered the English foot to decamp, and march towards the Rhine, in order to embark for Holland; the horse being sent away before: And on the 24th of November, N. S. the town of Landau surrender'd to the imperialists; as did Traerbach, about the middle of December following. There was very little action in Flanders this campaign; the Dutch, tho' superior to the enemy on that side, contented themselves with bombarding Bruges and Namur, and making some feeble attempts on the French lines.

There was a negociation set on foot this summer, between the emperor and the male-contents of Hungary; the English and Dutch ministers acting the part of mediators: But after a great deal of time spent in treaties, the war was renew'd in Hungary; and the troops the emperor had promis'd should march for Italy, were order'd to reinforce the army that acted against the malecontents; whereby the whole burthen of the Italian

lian war was thrown upon the English and Dutch.

We had delivered the empire indeed from the French and Bavarians; but his imperial majesty did not think fit to oblige his confederates so far in return, as to make any considerable concessions to the Hungarian protestants, and compose the differences in that kingdom; whereby he would have been in a condition to have carried on the war in Italy himself: He chose rather to leave that service entirely to his good allies.

I should have remember'd, that her majesty was pleased to order, the 7th of September, O. S. to be observ'd in England as a day of thanksgiving for the victory of Hockstet, or Blenheim; and that addresses of congratulation for that victory were presented to her majesty, from all the counties and corporations of England; but advices were not then come to England of the successes of the confederate fleet.

I left Sir George Rook taking in water and provisions, at Lagos in Portugal, from whence he sail'd again with the confederate fleet to the Streights; and

on the 17th of July, being about seven leagues to the eastward of Tetuan, on the coast of Barbary, a council of war was held on board the Royal Catherine; wherein it was resolved to attack Gibraltar both by sea and land, and endeavour to carry it by a sudden assault.

The fleet accordingly steering for Gibraltar, came to an anchor in that bay the 21st: Whereupon the marines, amounting to about two thousand men, commanded by the prince of Hesse, were landed on a neck of land, to the northward of the town, in order to cut off their communication with the country; and a summons was sent to the governor, requiring him to surrender that fortress; but the governor slighted the summons; whereupon the admiral gave orders on the 22 to rear admiral Byng and rear admiral Vanderdussen, to range their squadrons in a line, and batter the works; but the wind blowing hard that day, they could not get into the places assign'd them, till the time was spent: However on the 23, soon after break of day, the ships being all plac'd, the admiral gave the signal for beginning the cannonade; which was perform'd with that fury, that
above

above fifteen thousand shot were made in five or six hours time; whereby the enemy were beat from their guns, especially at the south-mole head; and capt. Whitaker was commanded, with all the boats armed, to possess himself of it; which orders he immediately executed: but the enemy sprung a mine, whereby they killed two lieutenants and forty men, and wounded about sixty more of those that landed first, led by capt. Jumper and capt. Hicks. This, however, did not discourage capt. Whitaker from advancing and making himself master of most of the batteries and works, to the very walls of the town: whereupon another summons being sent to the governor, he thought fit to surrender, and the prince of Hesse, with the marines, took possession of the place.

The seamen's attack, 'tis said, was one of the boldest and most difficult that ever was made; these brave fellows being obliged to climb up rocks and precipices to come at the enemy. Some of the land officers were of opinion it was impossible to carry those works, especially as they were defended by numerous batteries; no less than an hundred guns being

mounted towards the sea: but no hazards could deter the sailors from the attempt, tho' they saw many of the first detachment blown up into the air, by the springing of a mine: They still'd pressed forwards, and carried most of the outworks on that side next the sea, at the first assault; while the prince of Hesse and the marines attack'd the place with equal bravery on the land side, and oblig'd the governor to capitulate. Indeed, both the one and the other gain'd immortal honour, by carrying a place in three days, which has since endur'd sieges of many months continuance, and more than once baffled the united forces of France and Spain. To proceed.

The admiral having left the prince of Hesse and the marines in the place, with all the ammunition he could spare, let sail again from Gibraltar to cruise in the Streights; and on the 9th of August, as the ships were taking in water on the coast of Barbary the scouts made signals of seeing the enemies fleet: whereupon a council of war being called, it was resolved to fight them, tho' the confederates were much weaken'd by the Dutch recalling a Squadron of their ships to
convoy

convoy some of their merchant-men to St. George; and had this rather disadvantage, that many of the enemy's ships were first rates, carrying upwards of an hundred guns, full of men, and just come clean out of harbour, whereas the confederates had scarce any first rates there, all their ships foul, and thinly mann'd, having been long from home. however, under all these disadvantages, Sir George Rook pursued the French fleet till the 12th, and came up with them at Cape Malaga that evening.

On Sunday the 13th in the morning, O. S. the enemy (being about three leagues distant, brought to and staid for him) form'd their line, and prepar'd for an engagement: Their line consisted of fifty two ships, and they had besides twenty four gallies; the English and Dutch had fifty three ships of the line [but much smaller, as has been observ'd already) and some frigates that were order'd to observe the gallies. The allies bore down upon the French, and at ten o'clock the battle began; The French fought with great fury in the center, engaging the admiral with their first and second rates, but were so bravely encounter'd

ter'd, that, notwithstanding the inequality of guns and men, victory had soon declared for the confederates, if several ships had not been obliged to quit the line for want of ammunition; as it was, the enemy's van gave way about two in the afternoon, and they continued a running fight till the evening: The French having the wind next morning, both sides lay by, within three leagues of each other, repairing their defects; and ammunition was deliver'd by admiral Rock to such of his as wanted it. On the 15th the French bore away, and the confederate fleet stood after them till the 16th, when they lost sight of the enemy, who retired to Thoulon, leaving the allies triumphant in the Mediterranean, notwithstanding all the great disadvantages they lay under: whereupon the admiral sailed again to Gibraltar; and, having held a council of war there, the 4th of September, it was resolved to return home; and accordingly the confederate fleet set sail from thence the 5th, and arrived at Spithead the 25th; Sir John Leak and admiral Vanderdussen being left at Lisbon to protect the coasts of Portugal.

gal and relieve Gibraltar, if it should be besieged, as was expected.

Nor was this precaution unnecessary; for, on the 24th of October, the French and Spaniards, commanded by the marquis of Villadarias, invested the place: However, Sir John Leak, arriving there from Portugal with a squadron of men of war, and throwing supplies into the town from time to time, prevented their making themselves masters of the place.

Sir John Leak afterwards returning to the river of Lisbon for fresh succours, Monsieur Ponti, the French admiral, came out of Cadiz, with thirteen men of war, and brought the besiegers great supplies of ammunition and provision, and block'd up Gibraltar on that side towards the sea; whereby the town was reduced to the last extremity, when admiral Leak, returning to Gibraltar again, surprized Monsieur Ponti, with his squadron, in the bay; of which he took three, and run two of the largest men of war ashore, which the enemy immediately quitted and set on fire. Upon this success, the besiegers [after they had lain before the town near six months, and the best part of their army ruin'd by sickness

sickness or the sword] thought fit to draw off their batteries and raise the siege, leaving only a detachment of their forces at some distance, to block up the place.

While almost every other kingdom in Europe was engaged in a war with France, the Scots appeared exceedingly dissatisfied with their neighbours of England, on pretence of their intermeddling in and influencing their affairs; and seemed only to wait for an opportunity of shewing their resentment: They had refus'd to come into the Hanover succession, or to give supplies for the war in the last parliament; from whence, many concluded, they were inclined to change hands, to put themselves under the protection of France again, and bring in the pretender. However, the queen, having made some alterations in the Scotch ministry, and appointed the marquis of Tweeddale her high commissioner, thought fit to assemble that parliament again, on the 6th of July 1704; when the following letter from her majesty was presented and read to them:

My no reason to doubt of the assistance

My Lords and Gentlemen,

NOthing has troubled us more, since our accession to the crowns of these realms, than the unsettled state of affairs in that our ancient kingdom.

We hoped, that the foundations of differences and animosities that (to our great regret) we discovered among you, did not lie so deep, but that, by the methods we have proceeded in, they might have been removed.

But, instead of success in our endeavours, the rent is become wider; nay, divisions have proceeded to such a height as to prove matter of encouragement to our enemies beyond sea to employ their emissaries among you, in order to debauch our good subjects from their allegiance, and to render that our ancient kingdom a scene of blood and disorder [merely as they speak] to make you serve for a diversion.

But we are willing to hope, that none of our subjects, but such as were obnoxious to the laws for their crimes, or men of low and desperate fortunes, or that are otherwise inconsiderable, have given ear to such pernicious contrivances. We have no reason to doubt of the assurances
given

given us by those now entrusted with our authority, that they will use their utmost endeavours to convince our people of the advantages and necessity of the present measures; for we have always been inclined to believe, that the late mistake did not proceed from any want of duty or respect to us, but only from different opinions as to measures of government.

This being the case, we are resolved, for the full contentment and satisfaction of our people, to grant whatever can in reason be demanded for rectifying of abuses, and quieting the minds of all our good subjects.

In order to this, we have named the marquis of Tweedale our commissioner, he being a person, of whose capacity and probity, or qualifications and dispositions to serve us and the country, neither we nor you can have any doubt: and we have fully impowered him to give you unquestionable proofs of our resolution to maintain the government both in church and state, as by law established in that our kingdom; and to consent to such laws as shall be found wanting for the farther security of both; and preventing

venting all encroachments on the same for the future.

Thus having done our part, we are persuaded that you will not fail to do yours ; but will lay hold on this opportunity to shew to the world the sincerity of the professions made to us, and that it was the true love of your country, and the sense of your duty to do it, and therefore not the want of duty to us ; for we shall always reckon these two inconsistent, that was at the bottom of the late misunderstandings.

The main thing we recommend to you, and which we recommend to you with all the earnestness we are capable of, is, the settling of the succession in the protestant line, as that which is absolutely necessary for our own peace and happiness, as well as our quiet and security in all our dominions, and for the reputation of our own dominions, and for the reputation of our affairs abroad, and consequently for the strengthening the protestant interest every where.

This has been our fix'd judgment and resolution ever since we came to the crown ; and though hitherto opportuni-

ties have not answer'd our intentions, matters are now come to that pass, by the undoubted evidence of the designs of our enemies; that a longer delay of settling the succession in the protestant line may have very dangerous consequences; and a disappointment of it would infallibly make that our kingdom the seat of war, and expose it to devastation and ruin.

As to terms and conditions of government, with regard to the successor, we have empower'd our commissioner to give the royal assent to whatever can in reason be demanded, and is in our power to grant, for securing the sovereignty and liberties of that our ancient kingdom.

We are now in a war, which makes it necessary to provide for the defence of the kingdom: The time of the funds that were lately given for maintenance of the land forces being expired, and the said funds exhausted, provision ought also to be made for supplying the magazines with arms and ammunition, and repairing the forts and castles, and for the charge of the frigates that prove so useful for guarding the coasts.

We

We earnestly recommend to you whatever may contribute to the advancement of true piety, and the discouragement of vice and immorality; and we doubt not, but you will take care to encourage trade, and to improve the product and manufactures of the nation. In all which and every thing else that can be for the good and happiness of our people, you shall have our hearty and ready concurrence. We shall only add, That unanimity and moderation in all your proceedings will be of great use for bringing to a happy issue the important affairs that we have laid before you, and will also be most acceptable to us. So we bid you heartily farewell.

The high commissioner afterwards enlarg'd on the several articles her majesty had recommended; adding, That there having been a great noise made concerning a plot in their neighbour nation, her majesty had allow'd him to acquaint them, that in due time the whole matter should be laid before them, and that she had given the necessary orders to have both the persons that had been examined in England, and the papers that related

to

to that affair sent to them: And her majesty doubted not, but their enquiries into this plot, or any other practices of the like nature, would end in their laying down solid measures for preventing of them, or the fatal consequences of them in time to come: And as to any questions or contest that might arise upon such enquiries amongst them, her majesty hoped they would manage them with all the temper and moderation that the nature of the thing would allow.

The earl of Seafield, lord chancellor, and the new secretary of state the earl of Cromarty, spoke to the same head; but I shall only recite a remarkable paragraph or two out of the secretary's speech, viz.

Should all the queen's servants be silent, the actings, the sayings, the whole tract of her majesty's government, and the happy effect thereof do loudly speak, that if ever prince or sovereign have devoted themselves to God and their country, without flattery or hyperbole, we may truly say that our gracious queen hath! All may hear, and those who have the honour to attend her majesty must see

see, that her time, her care, her pleasures, her leisure, her treasure, yea, her very health and life, are sacrificed every day and almost every time in the day, to the actual exercise of devotion to God; or administration of government to her people; and we may bless God, that by his blessing on her endeavours, all and every one of her subjects do participate of the fruits of the royal sacrifice; may, and all the best part of Europe besides, that is, her majesty's confederates; and her and their enemies do find with grief what we feel with satisfaction: and tho' her majesty has many dominions under her royal care, and more confederates, yet she omits not any of our particular concerns; and we partake in our full capacity of these unhappy effects: We are, with many others, engaged in a great but [too full conviction] necessary war; the effects whereof are dreadful and hurtful, not only in expence and soldiers [which all must afford] but the seeing of people slaughter'd like beasts in our streets and houses; our towns in fire, our women ravish'd, our sacred things profaned, and many other dismal effects of war and rapine; which almost all others feel

feel and see, we (thanks to God, and, under him, to his vice-gerent our queen) do only hear of these things. My lord chancellor, this we ought, and, I doubt not, we do remember and consider. My lord, this is not offer'd as an eulogy or panegyrick on her majesty: She is far above what I can say.

My Lord Chancellor, the honour of being her majesty's secretary obliges me to obviate and remove an aspersion on the queen's majesty's candour and honour (if any such insinuation be made) which is, that some would persuade others to believe, That the queen has a secret will in the affair now before us, contrary to her express will revealed and declared by her in her royal letters. My lord, I am persuaded she does hate that position in Theology; and, I am certain, she does so in her politicks; and the reason of my certainty in this is, that her majesty did command me, and, I think, her other servants, expressly to assure this house, that nothing in her service could please her better, than if they should believe and obey her in what she proposes in her letter; and nothing can displease her more than to do otherwise.

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I shall only add my earnest and humble wish for these two things: First, that the orders of the house may be strictly observed; for by that much time will be saved, and many inconveniences prevented, and the not doing of this, will disgrace this great court: The second is, that we may redargue one another with kindness and civility. Let our force fall on the subject which we oppugn, or the measure which we reject; and by no means on one another's persons. Would to God we were always unanimous; but that seldom, if ever, was in so numerous a court or council: But, when we differ, will it argue the better for being angry? no, impedit Ita Animum. Will we convert others so well by making them angry, as by a meek calmness in arguing? does it produce that consent which we endeavour to obtain? so, for our own sakes, and for the honour of our reason, let us argue and reply with calmness. I have oft regretted to see good reason lost, or at least ineffectual, in great measure, by the heats in arguing; and, I will say, it were a pity: For the members of great courts elsewhere may, in the opinion

nion of many, speak better language than these of this do; yet they do not speak better sense. And, besides these motives to calm reasoning, this ought to determine us all against it; to wit, that neither our heat, nor our self-pleasing arguments, are what will determine any debate: The law of order, the constitution, statutes, and necessity, gives the faculty of concluding to the whole of this house; and all we can say must be submitted to what this whole house will approve, or to what the major part will agree in; and therefore, much reasoning and all heats will, on many accounts, be profitably forborne. I conclude with this assertion, which I think evident without discourse, that as the union of Britain is apparently its greatest politick good; so as certainly, and by the infallible rule of contraries, a division of Britain is its greatest evil; and then it is a necessary corollary, whoever is not for the union of Britain may be concluded an enemy to it.

The 13th the parliament met again, and the duke of Hamilton made a speech; desiring that her majesty's letter
might

might be considered, and likewise the nomination of a protestant successor; but insisted, at the same time, that commissioners might be named to treat previously with England. This overture occasioned a great debate the 27th; and the Earl of Rothes having preferib'd another resolve, it was carried by a majority of 55, that the resolve presented by the said earl, and that presented by the duke of Hamilton, should be jointly voted; and are as follows:

Resolv'd, that the parliament will not proceed to the nomination of a successor, unless we have a previous treaty with England, for regulating our commerce and other concerns with that nation. And farther it is resolved, that this parliament will proceed to make such limitations and conditions of government, for the rectification of our constitution, as may secure the religion, liberty, and independency of this nation, before they proceed to the said nomination. The first part of this resolution was proposed by duke Hamilton, and the other by the earl of Rothes.

The same day the duke of Athol mov'd, that his grace the lord commissioner would be pleas'd to write to her majesty to send down the persons who were witnesses to the late plot, and all the papers relating to the same, that that affair might be examined to the bottom, and those who were unjustly and falsely accused might be vindicated, and those who were guilty punish'd according to their demerits. Whereupon the lord chancellor declared, that his grace had written, and would write again, for the papers and witnesses to be sent down; but, not receiving them so soon as they expected, the parliament afterwards drew up the following address to her majesty on the same subject:

May it please your majesty,
WHE your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the noblemen, barons and burgesses assembled in parliament, humbly represent to your majesty our great disappointment in not having the original papers, concerning what was called in England by the house of peers, The Scotch conspiracy, laid before us, and the persons who were examin'd in
 that

that matter, sent hither; for which there was application made in the beginning of this sessions: we therefore humbly lay before your majesty the concern of the whole nation in this affair; in which the intermeddling of the house of lords having been declar'd in a resolve of this session, to be an encroachment on the dependency of this nation, and your majesty's prerogative, as queen of Scotland; that you will, in your majesty's great wisdom, take such measures as may effectually prevent all such meddling for the future.

We do also take leave to offer to your majesty our opinion, that nothing can obstruct more our coming into the measures that have been recommended by your majesty, in relation to the succession, than the lords proceedings to make any more encroachments of that nature. And we do humbly intreat your majesty, that all the persons and papers, relating to that affair, that have been examin'd in England may be sent hither at the meeting of the next sessions of parliament, that the matter may be examin'd to the bottom, and that those that are unjustly accus'd may have right done

done them, and those who are guilty, be punished according to their demerits.

They also came to the following resolutions, That the parliament will proceed to grant two month's supply, for subsisting her majesty's forces; and as soon as the act of security now read has got the royal assent, will give four months more. This motion being opposed, the earl of Roseburgh presented the following resolution, as an expedient, viz. That there be a first reading mark'd on the act of security; and that both the act and that for the supply be without being farther proceeded on, until his grace, her majesty's commissioner, receive instruments as to the act of security; it being then free to the parliament to proceed to the acts, jointly or separately, as they shall think fit. This resolution was approv'd, and the act of security had a first reading mark'd thereon. The 27th the parliament adjourn'd to the third of August, expecting by that time the commissioners would have received her majesty's instructions on the said act of security.

The

The parliament meeting again the 3d of August. and being acquainted, that the high commissioner was empower'd to pass the act of security, both that and the supply was pass'd, and received the royal assent the 5th of August.

By the act of security they statute and ordain, That in case of the death of the queen, her heirs or successors, the parliament then in being shall sit; and if the parliament happen to be adjourn'd, then they shall assemble and sit the twentieth day after such death, and if there be no parliament in being, then the members of the preceeding parliament shall meet at *Edinbourg* the twentieth day after such death; and the said estates of parliament are empower'd to administer the government. And, if the queen shall leave heirs of her body or a successor be appointed by the queen and parliament, the said estates shall tender the coronation oath to such successor, within thirty days after their meeting; and if the successor be under age, then the said estates shall appoint a regency until he attain the age of seventeen.

And

And if her majesty die without issue of her body, or a successor appointed as above, the aforesaid estates are imdow'rd to nominate a successor, and to settle the succession of the crown upon the heirs of such successors body; the said successor and the heirs of his body being of the royal loin of Scotland, and of the true protestant religion; provided such successor be not the successor to the crown of *Englann*; unless during her majesty's reign their be such conditions of government, enacted, as may secure the honour and sovereignty of their crown and kingdom, the freedom of parliaments, the religion, liberty, and trade of the nation, from English, or any foreign influence.

And it ss made high treason, to acknowledge any person to king or queen of Scotland, or taking the coronation oath, or not appointed as aforesaid.

And until the meeting of the said estates, on such death as aforesaid, the administration of the go shall be by such of the members of the said estates, and of the privy council as ate then at Edinburgh: And all civil commissions, granted during pleasure, shall be void, except sheriffs, and justices of Peace. And

And for a further security to the kingdom, it is enacted, That the whole protestant heretors and all the burghs should provide themselves with fire arms for all the sensible men who were protestants; and the said heretors and burghs should decline their said sensible men, once a month at least.

The Scots, as has been observ'd, were so set upon this bill, that they voted a four months cess or tax extraordinary, upon the passing of it : and this, the ministry in England made their excuse some time afterwards, for suffering the royal assent to be given to a bill, which, upon the matter, was little less than putting the Scots in a capacity of compelling the English by force to submit to their terms. Others alledg'd, this was a necessary piece of policy, to prevent a rebellion, for which that nation was ripe at that time ; but it was an odd way to prevent rebellion, by putting arms into their hands : when they were arm'd and disciplin'd, as the act directed, it was presum'd they would not be less formidable than before.

I return now to England, and shall give an account of the proceedings of
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the parliament there, which assembled the 24th of October, and was opened with the following speech from the throne :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE great and remarkable success with which God hath blessed our arms this summer, has stirr'd up our good subjects in all parts of the kingdom, to express their unanimous joy and satisfaction ; and, I assure myself, you are all come dispos'd to do every thing that is necessary for the effectual prosecution of the war ; nothing being more obvious, than that a timely improvement of our present advantage, will enable us to procure a lasting foundation of security for England, and a firm support for the liberty of Europe. This is my aim : I have no interest, nor ever will have, but to promote the good and happiness of all my subjects.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I must desire such supplies of you, as will be requisite for carrying on the next year's service, both by sea and land ; and
for

for punctually performing our treaties with our allies; the rather, for that some of them have just pretensions depending ever since the last war: And I need not put you in mind of what importance it is to preserve the publick credit, both abroad and at home.

I believe you will find some charges, necessary next year, which were not mention'd in the last sessions, and some extraordinary expences incurr'd since, which were not then provided for.

I assure you, that all the supplies you give, with what I am able to spare from my own expences, shall be carefully applied to the best advantage for the publick service; and I earnestly recommend to you a speedy dispatch, as that which under the good providence of God, we must chiefly depend upon, to disappoint the earliest designs of our enemies.

My lords and gentlemen,
I cannot but tell you, how essential it is for attaining these great ends abroad of which we have so hopeful a prospect, that we should be entirely united at home.

It is plain our enemies have no encouragement left, but what arises from their hopes of our divisions: 'Tis therefore your concern not to give the least countenance to those hopes.

My inclinations are, to be kind and indulgent to you all; in hopes you will do nothing to endanger the loss of this opportunity which God hath put into our hands of securing ourselves, and all Europe; and that there will be no contention among you, but who shall most promise the publick welfare.

Such a temper as this, in all our proceedings, cannot fail of securing your reputation both at home and abroad.

This would make me a happy queen; whose utmost endeavours shall never be wanting to make you a happy and flourishing people.

The next day the lords attended her majesty, with an address of thanks for her speech; declaring they would improve to the utmost the blessed opportunity put into their hands; and congratulated the success of her majesty's arms under the conduct of the duke of Marlborough.

The

Queen Anne's Reign

The commons, in their address, congratulated her majesty, as well upon the victory obtain'd by Sir George Rooke, as upon that other obtained by the duke of Marlborough; assuring her, they came dispos'd to do every thing that was necessary for the effectual prosecution of the war; and that they would give such a speedy dispatch to the publick publick business, as might enable her majesty to pursue the advantages she had obtained over the common enemy: That they would use their utmost endeavours, by all proper measures to prevent all divisions amongst them; and they would have no contention, but who should most promote and establish the publick welfare, both in church and state.

The commons also address'd her majesty, to bestow her bounty upon the seamen and land forces that had behaved themselves so gallantly both by sea and land; and her majesty gave directions accordingly for distributing a bounty amongst them.

Then the commons fell upon the business of the supply; in which they shew'd such zeal and application, that, before
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the end of November, the sums necessary for manning both the navy and the army were voted. Next to the supply the occasional bill was again brought upon the carpet; and because it was expected the house of peers would reject it, some proposed the tacking of it to a money bill. However upon better consideration, the commons sent it up singly; and it met with the same fate that the former had done.

The states withdrawing part of their quota of men of war from the fleet in the Streights, a little before the battle of Malaga, the loss of our shipping for want of convoys; and the suffering the royal assent to be given to the Scotch act of security; became the subjects of complaint, in both houses this season. On which topick, the late lord Haxersham, made a speech that was much taken notice of at that time; wherein he congratulated the peers on the duke of Marlborough's victory, and sir George Rooke's deliverance, as he term'd it; observing that a Squadron of Dutch were called away just before the battle of Malaga, to be a convoy to their merchants; while neither the English trade or coasts were protected;

protected; but the enemy insulted us, tho' we pretended to be masters at sea, even in the channel. He also mentioned the exportation of our corn, as a grievance; but chiefly inveighed against the ministry, for suffering the act of security to pass in Scotland, denominating it, A bill of exclusion.

He observed there were two occasions of all troubles, much discontent and great poverty; and both these were to be found in Scotland: That their gentry were brave, but discontented; their common people very stout and very numerous, but very poor; and what, says this noble peer, may such a multitude, so arm'd and disciplin'd, as the act of security directs, with such leaders do; especially, when no promises, no assistance would be wanting with France could give? Concluding, like an old whig, that he look'd upon it of the last consequence to England, that there should be the least shadow or pretence, of a necessity to keep up regular standing troops in this kingdom in time of peace.

There was still a majority in each house, that seem'd to fall in with lord Haverham's sentiments, and particularly

ly to the friends of the church; which was a farther inducement to some of the ministry to make their court to the whigs, who were ready to force them from censure, and go any length with them, on condition of being brought into play again.

The lords, having considered the Scots act of security, address'd her majesty that she would give orders for the fortifying Newcastle, Tinnmouth, Berwick, Carlisle, and Hull; and that the militia of the four northern counties might be disciplined, and provided with arms; and that a competent number of regular troops might be kept upon the northern borders of England, and in the north of Ireland; and that the laws for disarming papists might be put in execution.

The lower house also came to the following resolutions, in relation to the Scots, (viz.) that a bill be brought in, to enable her majesty to appoint commissioners to treat of an union with Scotland.

2. That the natives of Scotland, not already settled, and continually residing in the dominions of England, shall be reputed aliens unless Scotland come into the protestant succession. 3. That

more

more effectual provisions be made for preventing the exportation of wool in Scotland. The scots had pass'd an act for exportation their wool the last session, only to spoil the English wollen manufacture, which our ministry had stupidly, or treacherously, suffered to receive the royal assent, as well as the act of security.

2. That a stop should be put to the importation of Scots linnen. 5. That immediate provision be made to prevent the conveying horses, arms, and ammunition from England and Ireland to Scotland; pursuant to which resolution a bill was brought in and pass'd both houses in a few days.

The house of peers seemed offended at some mismanagements in the admiralty; and also presented an address to her majesty, complaining, that less money had been paid to the service of the Navy than was intended; whereby the debt of the Navy was increased a million of money and upwards, since the year 1702. That more than 1500 men were wanting of the last year's complement of seamen provided for by parliament: That too large salaries were given to the prince's council and other officers. Whereupon the

the prince's council laid before her majesty an answer to all these objections; shewing particularly, that the funds, given for the Navy, had fallen short near twelve hundred thousand pounds, which was the occasion of the increase of that debt.

His Grace the duke of Marlborough, having taken a tour to Berlin, after the campaign was ended, to treat with the king of Prussia, concerning the taking eight thousand of his trooys into British pay to serve in Savoy, did not arrive in England till the 14th of December, when he brought with him the prisoners, colours and standards, taken at Blenheim: On his Grace's appearing in the house of lords, a day or two afterwards, the lord keeper Wright, in the name of all the peers, congratulated the duke on his successes the preceeding campaign, and returned him the thanks of the house for his signal services. To which his Grace answered, he was extremely sensible of the honour they had done him; but that, next to the blessing of God, the success was to be ascribed to the extraordinary courage of the officers and soldiers under

under his command : A committee of the commons also attended his grace with the thanks of that house, and congratulated him on his glorious success ; soon after which marshal Tallard, and the rest of the French prisoners of distinction, were sent down to Nottingham and Litchfield, where they hired them houses and apartments, and spent their time in hunting, gardening, and other agreeable amusements several years ; and the colours and standards taken with them, were hung up as trophies in Westminster-hall ; about the same time his grace was invited by the lord mayor and aldermen to an entertainment at Goldsmith's-hall ; whither he went in one of her majesty's coaches, attended by several great officers of state and foreign ministers, and the citizens omitted nothing that might testify their sense of the general's merit.

The commons also, gratefully acknowledging the service the duke of Marlborough had performed last summer, address'd the queen in a body the 10th of January, that she would take some proper means to perpetuate the memory of the great services performed by his grace. To which her majesty answering,

she would take it into her consideration ; some few days after she sent a message to the commons, importing, That she was inclined to grant the interest of the crown, in the honour and manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wotton, to the duke and his heirs, desiring their assistance in it ; whereupon the house resolved, that a bill be brought in to enable her majesty to grant the honour and manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wotton, to the duke of Marlborough and his heirs ; all which the world were satisfied he had justly merited.

But his grace's glory and influence were now arrived to such a pitch, that the bare mentioning the merit of another was held a sufficient pretence for dismissing such a man from his post : The duke's friends could not bear to see any rivals in his glory. The duke of Ormond, after the victory of Vigo, it has been observed, was removed out of the way of action, and preferred to a peaceable command in Ireland ; and now admiral Rooke, without any reward for a long series of eminent services, was dismissed from his command, and permitted to retire to his seat in Kent : And yet
posterity

posterity will be of opinion, when they come to reflect coolly and impartially on the several actions, that the battle of Malaga was as warm an engagement, fought under greater disadvantages, and more considerable in its consequences to England, than that of Hockley. The emperor indeed found his account in the Blenheim victory: But, if it be considered, that the victory of Malaga did not only oblige the French to quit the Mediterranean (the field of battle) and retire to their ports there; but that their grand fleet never durst appear upon the sea afterwards during the whole war, and left us at liberty to make descents and carry on the war where we pleased.

The whole sea coasts of France and Spain lying open to our insults after this battle, the victory of Malaga deserves not to be slighted, especially if we reflect again, that the French were vastly superior in the number of goods and men, and the size of their ships; that they were come fresh out of harbour, and were assisted by their gallies, which the allies wanted; and by the help of these they tow'd off their disabled ships. Add to this, that the admiral, in person, stood

stood exposed on the open deck the whole day, in the highest part of his ship, with his sword drawn, animating his men, and directing the battle; that he was in the hottest part of the fight, attacked by first rate men of war, and himself in the least second rate in the English fleet; and will it not be a reproach to that administration, that he was deprived of his post?

On the other hand, it has been observed by some, that, had our success been less by land, we should have more vigorously applied ourselves to the sea service, which is our proper province, and from whence only we were to reap any benefit, even by the terms of the grand alliance: But, instead of this, we anticipated our revenues, and impoverished the people, to carry on a land war in foreign countries, and that without any, or a very remote prospect of advantage to ourselves. Happy had the nation been, say some, if the duke's skill in sea affairs had been equal to his conduct at land; but far be it from me to detract from his grace's shining merit; on the contrary, I retain so just an esteem of his courage and conduct, that it is my
firm

firm opinion, if he had not been under the management of the Dutch, and restrain'd from fighting by their deputies in the army, when he saw an advantage, the war would have been brought to a period seven years sooner than it was. I look upon the duke to have been possess'd with a very laudable ambition of bringing down the power of France as soon as possible; and we find him expressing the utmost regret, when he found his hands tied by the states: He knew it was not for the interest of his country to have a war for life in Flanders, and to spend his time in besieging one strong town after another: He knew, that those towns would fall of course, on the gaining a victory or two. But here was our misfortune; the Dutch would run no hazards, and by their abundant caution we were undone: They indeed annually enlarged their frontiers at our cost, while this nation was run in debt past redemption, and future ages probably will feel the effects of our submitting to be governed by their counsels: It was with great difficulty, it must be acknowledged, they prevailed on the duke of Marlborough to come into their measures. He had

had but one unfortunate foible, which that cunning people too soon discovered; some few families were vastly enriched, while the nation was impoverished by a consuming land war, that would never have had an end, if the administration had not been changed. But to proceed, whatever was the inducement, certain it is, admiral Rooke was laid aside; and Sir cloudesly Shovel made rear-admiral of England, and commander of the fleet in his stead; Sir John Leak, was appointed vice admiral of the White; Sir George Byng, vice admiral of the Blue; Sir Thomas Dिल्s, rear admiral of the Red; William Whitestone, E^q, rear admiral of the White; and Sir John Jennings, rear admiral of the Blue, in the room of Sir James Wilsart, who laid down his commission at that time.

The commons, observing how miserably deficient the allies were in furnishing their quotas by sea and land already, addressed her majesty, that she would use her interest with them, that they might furnish their quotas the next year, according to their respective treaties.

And

And now the right of an elector to bring his action against the return officer for refusing his vote, came under debate again; John Petty, John Ovrat, and other inhabitants of Aylesbury (encouraged by the countenance of the house of peers had given Shby to sue White, and the rest of the constables of Aylesbury. for refusing his vote) ventured also to bring their several actions against the said constables; whereupon the commons resolved, that John Patty, John Ovrat, John Paton, Henry Bass, and Daniel Horn, of Aylesbury, had been guilty of commencing and prosecuting an action at common law, against William White and others, late constables of Aylesbury, for not allowing their votes in the election of members to serve in parliament, contrary to the declaration of the commons, in high contempt of their jurisdiction, and in breach of the known privileges of that house, ordered the said Aylesbury men to be committed to Newgate. Whereupon they moved for an Habeas Corpus in the court of Queen's Bench, but were remanded to Newgate by that court, and their

their counsel, solicitors, &c. voted guilty of a breach of privilege by the commons, and taken into custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Two of the Aylebury men afterwards were about to bring their writs of error, returnable in parliament; which occasioned great heats between the two houses, and several representations to her majesty; the lords addressing, that the writs of error in this case, might be granted; and the commons insisting they might not.

The principal matter in dispute was the same as in Ashby's case, whether an elector's vote, being refused by the proper officer empowered to take the poll, he might bring his action at law against such officer? Or whether such elector's right to vote could be determined any where, but in the house of commons? The lords held, that every elector had a right to vote, by virtue of his freehold or freedom, and that matters of freehold, &c. were determinable by the courts of law; and that if the commons only could judge of the right of their electors, they would in effect chuse their electors, and might exclude as
many

many freeholders and freemen from voting in elections as they saw fit.

The commons on the other hand insisted, that they had ever been the sole judges of the elections of their own members, and that by an act of the 7. W. III. the last determination of the house of commons, as to their electors, is made conclusive, and any return contrary thereto is therein declared to be a false return: That the two houses of parliament are independent of one another, and sole judges of their own rights and privileges: But if the right of electors might be determined in the courts of law, from whence causes are removed by writ of error into the house of lords; then the lords would become judges of the right of electors to chuse, and consequently who were duly elected members of the commons house; whereby the commons would lose their independency, and become subject to the lords, as to their very being; for tho' they allowed the commons to determine the right of the members to sit in the house; yet if the lords could notwithstanding, upon a writ of error, give damages against the return officer, for not

allowing the vote of a person, whom they adjudged to have a right; this must necessarily have such an influence upon the officer, as to induce him to return such persons, as would be most acceptable to their lordships, and consequently their lordships might in time chuse the house of commons themselves: And farther, should the house of commons determine the right of election to be in one, and the courts of law, or their lordships, adjudge it to be in another, this would produce contradictory judgments, and must create confusion. There is indeed nothing of human institution, but is liable to some objection, and it was possible the commons might err in their determinations: But they thought the rights and privileges of the commons of England much safer in the hands of their own representatives, than if they were but tenants at will to the house of lords.

Her majesty, upon their lordships addressing her not to put a stop to the issuing writs of error in this case, returned the following answer.

My

My Lords,

I Should have granted the writ of error desired in this address, but finding an absolute necessity of putting an immediate end to this session, I am sensible there could have been no farther proceeding in this matter.

Accordingly her majesty came to the house the 14th of March, and made the following speech to both houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session, without doing you the justice to acknowledge, you have fully made good the assurances you gave me at the beginning of it, by the great readiness you have shewn in the dispatch of the publick business; and I make no doubt, but this dispatch will prove a real advantage to us, and a great discouragement to our enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I Return you my hearty thanks in particular, for the great supplies, with which you have enabled me to carry on this necessary war. I assure you, they shall

shall be carefully applied to the uses for which they have been given; and I persuade myself, I shall always have the cheerful assistance of my dutiful and loving subjects, in the prosecution of the present war, till our enemies are obliged to such a peace, as shall be a lasting advantage and security to us and our allies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have by the blessing of God, a fair prospect of this great and desirable end, if we do not disappoint it by our own unreasonable humour and animosity; the fatal effects of which we have so narrowly escaped in this session, that it ought to be a sufficient warning against all dangerous experiments for the future.

I conclude therefore, with exhorting you all to peace and union, which are always commendable; but more particularly necessary at this time, when the whole kingdom being shortly to proceed to new elections, it ought to be the care of every body, especially of such as are in publick stations, to carry themselves with the greatest prudence and moderation:

ration: Nothing will contribute more to our reputation abroad, and our security at home.

Then the parliament was prorogued to the 1st of May.

Besides the acts already mention'd, the following bills received the royal assent this session, viz.

An act to permit the exportation of Irish linnen to the plantations, and to prohibit the importation of Scots linnen into Ireland; an act for giving the like remedy on promissory notes, as upon bills of exchange; an act to encourage the importation of naval stores from the plantations; an act for the relief of the creditors of Thomas Pitkin a bankrupt, and for the apprehending of him, and the discovery of the effects of the said Thomas Pitkin and his accomplices. This man broke for an hundred thousand pounds, and fled to Holland with so great part of the spoils of his poor creditors, but was apprehended there by the Duke of Marlborough's interest, and brought back to England.

An act to prohibit all trade and commerce with France; an act to prevent all correspondence with her majesty's enemies. By this act, whoever went to France after the 4th of May, in the first year of the queen; or had bore arms in the French service, and returned into the queen's dominions, after the 25th of March 1705, without licence, was declar'd guilty of high treason.

Notwithstanding the several addresses and representations of the lords and commons, that had been made to the throne, against the Dutch for trading with France during the war, that cunning people so insinuated themselves into the good graces of the ministry at this time, that they obtained an order of council, setting forth that the queen being about to open a trade with Spain, the ships of the states, that had proper passes, should not be molested by the commanders of her majesty's ships in their trade with France. And, no doubt, the reader observes, that this order was made immediately after a session, wherein an act was passed for prohibiting all trade and commerce between England and France; so much indulgent

indulgent were this moderate ministry to the Dutch than the English.

If it be said, that we were to have an equivalent by trading with Spain; this was no more than a specious pretence for conniving at the Dutch; for we never proposed to trade to any place that was not under the dominion of king Charles, and that he was not then possessed of a foot of land there, unless Gibraltar; besides, when we had a trade with these ports, that were afterwards in king Charles's possession, the Dutch had the same privileges of trading thither as the English had; and there was no colour for humouring them in the French trade, on account of our trading to Spain.

The following promotions and alterations were made soon after the rising of the parliament, viz. the duke of Newcastle was made lord privy seal, in the room of the duke of Buckingham; and Charles Earl of Peterborough, and Hugh lord Cholmondeley, were sworn of the privy council; the Earl of Montague was made duke of Montague, the lord Cutts was made commander of her majesty's forces in Ireland under the duke of Ormond; Dr. Wake was named Bi-
shop

shop of Lincoln in the room of Dr. Gardner deceased, and Dr. Bull Bishop of St. David's, in the room of Dr. Watson, who was deprived for Simony, &c. There were also several alterations in the lieutenancy, in favour of the whigs, and the following promotion of general officers, viz. brigadier Frederick Hamilton, the lord Windsor, the lord Raby, and brigadier Tidcombe, were made major generals; and the Hon. colonel Mordaunt, colonel Blood, and colonel Stanhope were made brigadier generals.

On the 5th of April 1705, a proclamation came out for dissolving the parliament, and before the end of the month, another proclamation issued for the calling a new one. And the whigs having received a great addition of strength, by the treasurer, &c. going over to them, the elections generally went on the side of the whigs.

The queen, about this time, went to Newmarket, where she was attended by the vice chancellor of Cambridge, Dr Ellis, and the heads of that University; who gave her majesty an invitation to Cambridge, which she was pleased to accept of, and was magnificently entertained

tain'd the 10th of June, at the charge of the university, in Trinity college.

Several counties and corporations though fit to give instructions to their new representatives, as to their behaviour in the ensuing parliament, which generally run in the Whig strain, and they were thought to be encouraged in this procedure, if not put upon it by the ministry.

In the beginning of May count Gallor, envoy extraordinary from the emperor, receiv'd advice of his master's death, the late emperor Leopold, who dsed on the 5th of May, N. S. and was succeeded by Joseph, his eldest son. The envoy being admitted to a private audience, assured her majesty, that the new emperor would not only observe all the treaties concluded with his predecessor; but would omit nothing that might render those alliances more firm. It was debated in council, whether the court should go into mourning for the late emperor, that court not going into mourning for other princes, looking upon the rest of the monarchs of Europe as of an inferior class; and it was carried in council, that this court should not go

into mourning. But count Gallas engaging in his master's name, that the emperors would for the future mourn for the kings of England, the English court went into mourning.

I proceed now to give an account of the state of the war in the year 1705. I left the French engaged in the siege of Verine in Piedmont last winter; which made so brave a defence that they were not masters of it till the 8th of April this year, when it surrender'd upon honourable terms; Nice and Villa Franca also surrender'd to the French before the end of the year; so that the duke of Savoy had scarce any thing left of all his territories in Italy, but the capital city of Turin. Whereupon prince Eugene made several attempts to join him; but was so narrowly watched by the duke of Vendome and the grand prior of France, that he found it very difficult to effect it: At length the necessity of the duke of Savoy's affairs requiring his making a bold push to join his royal highness, he found means to divide the French army by a stratagem; and they sent a strong detachment towards the Adda, on which Vendome being aware of

of his design, was not marched so far, but he soon returned and joined his brother; whereupon there happened a sharp engagement near Cassano, the 16th of August, N. S. in which great numbers were killed and wounded on both sides and both sung *Te Deum* for the victory, as did their confederates. The French boasted they had gained their point, in preventing the conjunction of Prince Eugene with the duke of Savoy; and the prince was very well satisfied that he had prevented the siege of Turin for this campaign; and having left the command of the army to count Raventlau, he returned to Vienna, to solicit farther reinforcements; and so well succeeded, that the emperor sent a memorial the queen of England, offering to mortgage his lands and revenues in Silesia to her subjects, for the loan of 350,000 l. at eight per cent. towards the recruiting and augmenting his troops in Italy; and her majesty was pleased to grant he letters patent, permitting and encouraging her subjects to subscribe to the said loan; whereupon the whole sum was suddenly subscribed; whereof the prince of Denmark subscribed 20,000
the

the duke of Marlborough, 10,000 l. the treasurer Godolphin 5000 l. Portland 10,000 l. and the lord Sunderland 2500 l.

In Portugal the allies opened the Campaign with the siege of Alcantara; which being invested the 2d of May, the garrison, consisting of seven hundred men, surrender'd prisoners of war within a few days. Whereupon the confederates laid siege to Albuquerque, another town of no great strength, on the 16th, which surrendered the 22d. They afterwards made themselves masters of the little town of Salvaterre, and then went into quarters of refreshment during the heats. Whereupon his Catholick majesty, finding there was little more to be done on that side, resolv'd to embark on board the confederate fleet, which arriv'd at Lisbon the latter end of June, with some land forces, commanded by the Earl of Peterborough, which were intended to make a descent, either on the coast of Spain or Italy. The fleet sail'd from Lisbon the 20th of July; and arriv'g at Gibraltar in a few days, the prince of Hesse, who had so bravely defended that place against the

arms of France and Spain, attended his catholick majesty, and offered to accompany him to Barcelona; assuring his majesty, that the Catalonians were disposed to join him, if he made a descent near that city. The fleet therefore, having taken in water at Altea bay, where the natives exprefs'd a great affection for his catholick majesty, set sail for Barcelona, where they arrived the 22d of August, N. S.

The town is situated in a plain near the sea, having a mole; within which, only gallies and small ships can enter, and has a platform, with some guns mounted for its defence: this city is not strong, having only a wall and ditch, ten bastions, and some old towers; the ditch in some places shallow, and the cover'd way was not then finished; the castle of Montjuich, or Montjoy, is situated on a hill on the east-side of the city, and commands it; the country along that coast is level, very fruitful and well cultivated, watered by many rivulets, which run down from the neighbouring mountains; for, at about a league's distance from the sea, the land begins to rise, and shapé itself into hills
and

and mountains one above another, in form of a theatre, all full of towns and villages, vineyards and country-seats, which affords a very agreeable prospect along the coast for a great way together. As soon as the fleet came to an anchor, they began to fire from the mole and another battery near the sea; but to very little purpose; the transports ranged themselves in such a manner, as was most convenient for landing the troops; however, the wind blowing hard, and making a great sea, it was not possible to land till the next day.

The day following, being the 23d of August, the forces were landed two miles eastward of the town with some difficulty, the sea still running very high; but no-body offered to oppose their landing: On the contrary, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages came in, and gave the allies all they could, expressing great joy at the arrival of the fleet. It was thought strange that the governor gave them no interruption; but, it seems, he was afraid to stir out with any part of his garrison, lest the citizens should take that opportunity of declaring for king Charles.

The

The dragoons and horse landed the 24th, and join'd the rest of the forces, who were encamped about a quarter of a league from the town in a strong situation; for the camp extended almost to the sea on the left, to the river Secchia on the right; and the rear was covered by the river Bassoz, and several hills and defiles; the circumference of the city being so large, that the forces of the allies were not sufficient to guard all the posts, the militia and country people assisted in securing the avenues; so that nothing could go in or out of the city, where they were in want of all manner of necessaries, except bread. Whereupon the viceroy gave leave to a great many useless mouths to leave the place, especially those whom he suspected to be in the interest of the house of Austria. The ammunition, artillery and baggage being landed, and four thousand Spaniards from Vich (which place declared for king Charles as soon as the fleet appeared upon the coast) having join'd the army, his catholic majesty, with the Portuguese ambassador who attended him, went ashore the 28th, when multitudes of the natives flock'd about

about him, crying, Long live king Charles.

Some days after an exprefs arrived from Englann, directing the earl of Peterborough, the general, to proceed to Italy, and endeavour to join the duke of Savoy with his troops; but, upon the calling of a council of war, there appeared to be such a prospect of success in Spain, that it was resolv'd to go on in the siege of Barcelona: And the prince of Hesse propos'd the surprizing the fort of Montjoy; in which, if they succeeded, the town that was commanded by that fortress must soon submit: The earl of Peterborough concurr'd with the prince, and resolv'd to attend him in that enterprize. And accordingly a detachment of two thousand men, supported by the dragoons, and furnished with scaling ladders, and all other materials for a sudden assault, began their March the 14th at six in the evening, led by the brave prince of Hesse; but, being oblig'd to take a great compass, and pass through very bad ways, they did not arrive at the foot of the hill, on which Montjoy is situated, till it was day-light; whereupon the alarm was given

given both to the town and the fort, and the garrison in the fort and out works received them with a general discharge of their artillery and small arms; However, the prince pressed forwards, and the troops entered the covered way and ditch sword in hand; some of them getting upon the outworks that were finish'd, and, notwithstanding the continual fire of the enemy, gain'd a bastion: But the prince of Hesse, exposing his person too much, in order to possess himself of a post, that would cut off the communication between the town and the fort, was unfortunately shot through the thigh with a musket-ball that tore an artery; after which, he marched, however, above fifty paces, animating his men, and then fell down through loss of blood: He was carried off to a little house that stood near the place; but died before they could look upon the wound.

This accident, with Marques of Risburg's bringing a reinforcement of troops at the same time from the town into the castle; which, by the way, surpriz'd and took three hundred of the prince's soldiers, was near throwing all into con-

fusion : The soldiers, who had possess'd the outworks, were about abandoning them and retiring ; when the Earl of Peterborough advanced, and took upon him the command, and, by his presence and authority, prevailed on the men to maintain their ground ; whereupon the Spanish Militia also returned to the charge, possess'd themselves of St. Bertram's fort, with five pieces of cannon ; whereby they cut off the communication between the town and fort of Montjoy ; the Marques of Risburgh having just before changed part of the garrison of the fort, and retired into Barcelona with his prisoners.

And now the Earl of Peterborough, having resolved to besiege the fort in form, erected his batteries, and bombarded the place without ceasing ; and, on the 17th, three days after he came before it, a bomb luckily fell on a place where there lay a quantity of powder, that blew up part of the wall and gate ; the governor and several of his officers being buried in the ruins : Whereupon colonel Southwell, who commanded in the trenches, advancing sword in hand to the place that was blown up : and finding

finding the enemy in confusion, and the Earl of Peterborough advancing to support him, they stormed and took the castle at once, making the garrison prisoners of war; immediately after which, the Earl of Peterborough order'd the town to be bombarded, and the trenches opened before it, the 19th of September. The bombs having set the town on fire in several places, and particularly the Viceroy's palace and town house; this occasion'd a great consternation in the place: Whereupon the governor gave leave to any of the inhabitants to go out; and most of the clergy, nuns, women and children, thereupon left the place, and were kindly received by his catholick majesty: The batteries consisting of two and fifty pieces of cannon, began to play the 22d; and the fleet at the same time, thunder'd against the town with their ordnance. In the mean time, the greatest part of the nobility of Catalonia came and offer'd their service to his catholick majesty; besides several thousand horse and foot of the Militia completely armed: And now the governor, despairing of relief, thought fit to capitulate and surrender the

the place the 4th of October, 1705. O. S. and the next day the Earl of Peterborough order'd a detachment of the army to take possession of one of the gates. The same day Gironne declared for King Charles; as did all the rest of the towns in Catalonia, except Roses.

The populace were so exasperated against Don Velasco the governor, and the rest of the officers of the garrison, that the earl of Peterborough found much more difficulty, and run as dangerous hazards in preserving them from the fury of the mob the day he took possession of the town, as he had done in the storming fort Montjoy: One of the Spanish militia seeing the duke of Populi, a Neapolitan nobleman, near his lordship, fired at him, and missing his aim, the shot went through the earl of Peterborough's wig, and he was forced to put the duke into a house, and set a guard upon him to save his life; and as to Don Velasco the governor, the earl found it necessary to order a guard of eight hundred men to convey him on board the fleet; however, on the 15th, the day after this tumult, the shops were

opened

opened as in time of peace, and the city of Barcelona appear'd to be in perfect tranquility.

The king of Spain having made his entry into Barcelona, and received the oath of fidelity of his subjects, a council of the land and sea officers was held; in which it was thought proper to comply with the resolution of the king of Spain, who declared, that he would venture his own person with the Catalonians; and that the earl of Peterborough should remain with that prince with all the land forces, and all the marines that possibly could be spared from the service of the ships.

The season of the year being very far spent, it was also then resolv'd that Sir Cloudefley Shovel and Admiral Allmond should make the best of their way home; and that twenty-five English and fifteen Dutch ships should winter at Lisbon, under the sole command of Rear-admiral Wafenaer; they left four English, and two Dutch frigates at Barcelona; and the fleet having sailed from thence, landed at Malaga and Alicante, Don Velasco, and about a thousand men of the garrison of Barcelona, the others having

having lifted themselves in the service of king Charles. Sir Cloudefley arrived the 6th of November at Gibraltar, sailed from thence the 9th, and arrived on the 28th at St. Helen's, and a few days after came to London, where he was by the queen and prince receiv'd with great marks of esteem.

To give the reader a more perfect notion of this important enterprise, and situation of affairs in the south of Spain at this time, it is requisite to transcribe the king of Spain's letter to her majesty, and some paragraphs out of the earl of Peterborough's after this glorious success. The king of Spain's was of the following tenor:

Madam my sister,
I have not delayed to remind your majesty of my sincere respects, had I not waited for a good occasion of doing it; which I have now met with, in having the honour to let you know, that the town of Barcelona has surrendered to me by capitulation. I make no doubt but you will receive this great news with an entire satisfaction; as well because this happy success is but an effect

fect of your ever glorious arms, as by reason of those kind and tender sentiments of a parent, with which you consider me, and all that may contribute to the advancement of my interest.

I must do this justice to all your officers and common soldiers, and in particular to my lord Peterborough, that he has shewn throughout this expedition a constancy, valour and conduct, worthy the choice which your majesty has made of him; and that he could not give me greater satisfaction than he has done of the great zeal and application, which he has equally shewn for my interest and service. I owe the same justice to your brigadier general Stanhope, upon account of his great zeal, attention and most prudent conduct, of which he has given me proofs on all manner of occasions; as also to all your officers of the fleet, and principally your worthy admiral Shovel, assuring your majesty, that he has seconded me in this expedition, with an inconceivable readiness and application; and that no admiral can ever make me more content than he has done. During the siege of Barcelona some of your majesty's ships, together with the troops of
the

the country, have reduced the town of Tarragona, and the officers remained prisoners of war. Other troops of the country at the same time made themselves masters of the town of Girona by a stratagem. The town of Lerida has submitted to me, as has also the town of Tortono of the river Ebro; so that all the places in Catalonia are taken, except the town of Roses. Some places in Arragon, not far from Saragosa, have declared for me, with the castle of Denia in Valencia; four hundred of the enemy's horse have entred into my service, and a great number of their foot have deserted. This, madam, is the condition in which your arms, and the inclination of the people, have placed my affairs. I need not tell you what puts a stop to the course of this conquest; it is neither the season nor the enemy, those are no obstacles to your troops, who desire nothing more than to be in action under the conduct they now are. The taking of Barcelona with so small a number of troops is remarkable enough; but few example will be found of what has happen'd in this siege. Seven or eight thousand men of your troops, and

2000 miquifets, have furrounded and invested a place, which 30,000 French were not able to do.

After a march of thirteen hours, they climb'd up rocks and precipices to attack a fortification stronger than the town, of which the earl of Peterborough sends you this plan; and two generals enter'd with the grenadiers in this attack with sword in hand, where the prince of Hesse met with a glorious death after so many noble actions; and I hope, that his brother and his family will always have your majesty's protection. With 800 men they forced the covered way, and all the intrenchments and works one after another to the last retreat, against 500 men of the troops that guarded the place, besides the reinforcements they had received, and in three days after, they were masters of the place. The town was attack'd under the castle and the cannon and artillery were again landed with inconceivable pains and labour. Two camps were maintained and a communication preserv'd between them, tho' near three leagues distant from each other, against a garrison almost as numerous as our army, and who, in horse, were twice

as strong as ourselves. The first camp was so well intrench'd, that it was defended with 2000 men besides the dragoons, while the attack was carried on with the rest; and as soon as a breach was made, the disposition was formed for giving the assault with the whole army. These, madam, are circumstances that perhaps distinguish this action from any other.

There happened another accident, which was never known before; the cruelties of the pretended viceroy, and the report that he intended to carry away several prisoners, contrary to the capitulation, had stirred up the burghers and some of the country to take arms. The garrison being employed in loading their baggage, in order to march out the next day, found themselves in a very great confusion, all things tending to a slaughter, when your majesty's troops entered the town with the earl of Peterborough, and instead of busying themselves with plundering, as is usual on such occasions, they appeased the disorders, and saved the town, and even the lives of their enemies, with a discipline and generosity without example. No-
thing

thing remains, but that I return you my most respectful thanks, for having sent me so great a fleet, and so good and valiant troops to assist me. After such happy beginnings, I thought it proper, according to the opinion of your generals and admirals, to maintain in person the conquests we have made, and to shew my subjects, who are so affectionate to my person, that I cannot abandon them. I receive so great an assistance from your Majesty and your generous nation, that I am overcome with your goodness, and in the greatest confusion that I should be the occasion of so great an expence for the supporting my interest. But, Madam, I give up my own person and my subjects in Catalonia, who expose their lives and fortunes, on the assurances they have of your generous protection. Your Majesty and your council know better than we, what is necessary for our preservation. We shall wait for your majesty's succours with an entire confidence in your goodness and wisdom. It may be seen what forces are necessary. It may also be seen how great a division we shall give to France. It cannot be doubted, but they will
make

make their utmost efforts against me, as soon as possible ; and I doubt not but the same efforts will be used by my allies to defend me.

What can be said to you, madam? Your goodness gives you the inclination, and your power furnishes you with the means to support those whom the tyranny of France would oppress. All I can suggest to your wisdom, and that of your allies, is, that the forces employed in this country, will not remain useless to the publick good ; but will be under an obligation and a necessity to act with the utmost vigour against the enemy. I am ever with the most sincere affection, respect, and gratitude,

Madam, my sister,

Your most affectionate
brother,

CHARLES.

In the earl of Peterborough's letter, dated at Barcelona the 13th of October, 1795, he says, I do not solicit your majesty for the necessary supports of all kinds, for this happy beginning : your majesty, your allies, and your parliament can never abandon a king, beginning his
reign

reign with an action of such resolution and courage ; nor a whole province and your own troops, entirely depending on your majesty's wisdom and goodness : We all rest assured of the care and protection of the best of princes ; and have nothing to desire so earnestly of heaven, as the preservation of your sacred person, the continuance of a life of such consequence in the world.

The Catalans raised six regiments for the king's service, besides the regiment his majesty had formed out of the late garrison that took service under him for his guard, and which was commanded by Count Sinzendorf. At the same time Don Raphael Nebot, a Catalan, who had already three brothers in the service of king Charles, came over to him also with his whole regiment, consisting of 500 horse, besides 150 other horse that joined him on the way. These being joined by general Ramos and abundance of miquelets, published a declaration, inviting all true Spaniards to come over to them ; whereupon deputies came in Valencia, from several towns, to make their submission to king Charles. Being encouraged by these successes, they then
marched

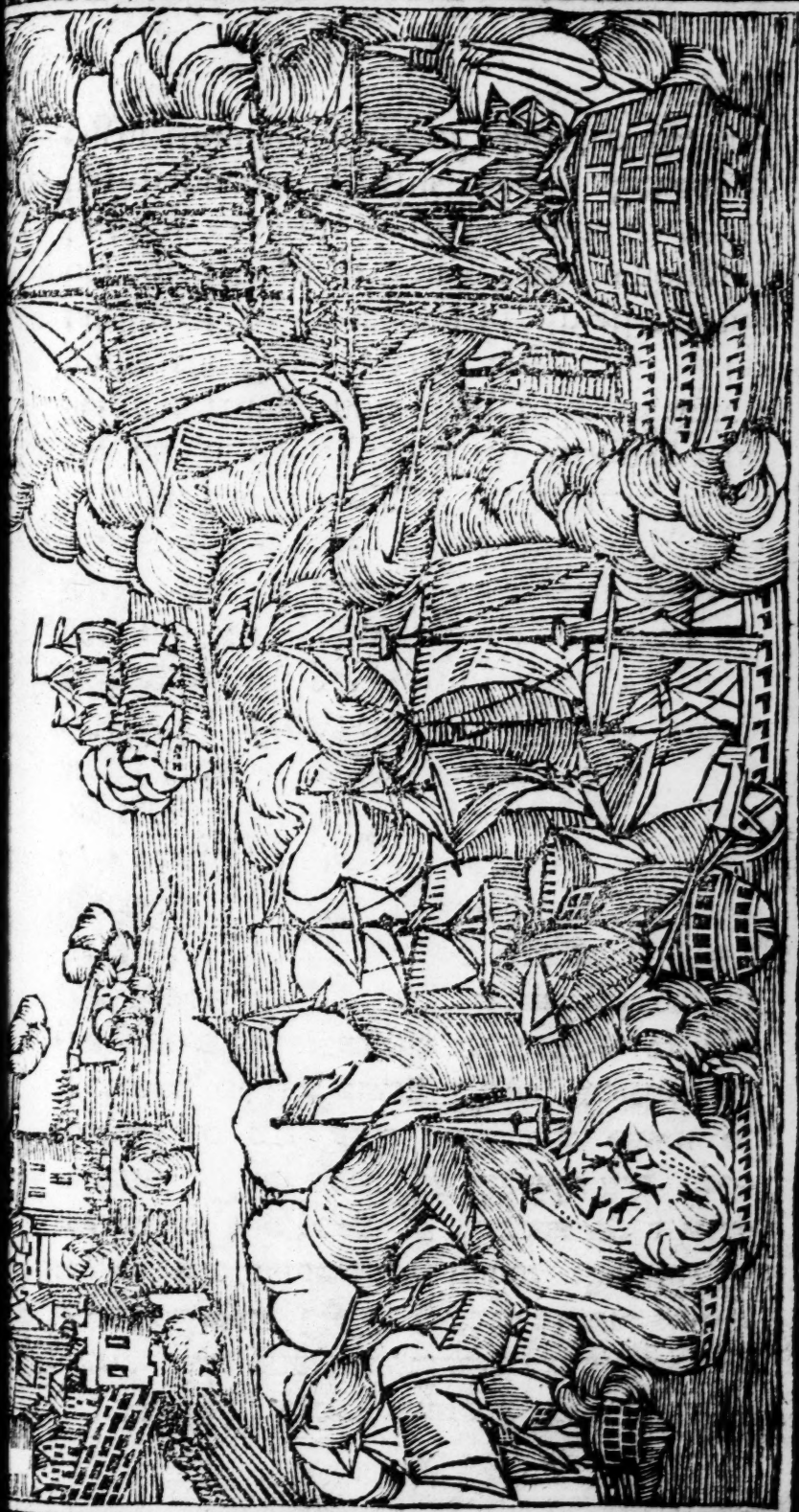
marched with 1000 horse and 500 foot, and a body of miquelets to Valencia, the capital of that kingdom, where by the assistance of the inhabitants they made themselves masters of that place, and took the viceroy and archbishop prisoners; and thereupon the whole kingdom of Valencia, except Alicant and Penísola, revolted to king Charles, and he appointed the Conde de Cifuentes, who came over to him soon after his landing, to be viceroy of that province, and had the Portuguese made a diversion, or but permitted their allies, the English and Dutch, to have advanced to the frontiers of Spain at this time, 'tis not improbable, but all Spain had submitted to king Charles. For the grandees were so disgusted at the influence they saw the French councils had in all their affairs, and of some promotions of the subjects of that nation, that when king Philip called the grandees together, to consult with them in this exigence, they refused to assist him with their purses, or even with their advice. But notwithstanding all the representations of the the earl of Galway and the confederate generals, the Portuguese could not

not be drawn out of their quarters till the beginning of October, when they laid siege to Badajox, and one would think; only with a design to raise it; for they suffered themselves to be surprised by the marshal de Thesse, who threw a supply of troops and provisions into the town, after they had made some progresses in the siege, whereupon the besiegers drew off their batteries and marched into winter quarters. In this siege the earl of Galway lost his arm by a cannon ball.

The province of Valencia, as has been related, having followed the example of Catalonia, the Spaniards were preparing to besiege the capital city of that name, when the earl of Peterborough marched with incredible diligence to their to their relief, dispersed the Spanish army with a handful of men, and enter'd Valencio in triumph before the end of the year; where he was received as their guardian angel. Never any foreign noblemen, gain'd the esteem and affection of the Spaniards to that degree the earl did; the strict discipline he kept his troops under, his generous and kind behaviour to the natives, his
care

care to protect them; his bravery, good conduct, and unparallel'd success, had so much endeared him, and the troops he commanded, to the Spaniards, that the disorders at port St. Mary's were intirely forgot; and they appeared ready to join the allies, and run all hazards with them, to drive the French and their adherents [whose yoke they were not able to bear] out of the kingdom.

The confederates were not so successful that year in the low countries and Germany; never were greater preparations made, never more probable schemes laid for the penetrating into the heart of France, than the duke of Marlborough had form'd; and yet through the jealousy, indolence, or selfish views of some of the allies, both his and our hopes were unaccountably defeated. But to descend to particulars, the duke of Marlborough embarking for Holland the 31st of March, arrived at the Hague the 3^d of April, O. S. and having concerted measures with the allies, for attacking the frontiers of France on the side of the Moselle, he assembled his army and marched to Triers, from whence
he



The Taking of GIBRALTAR.



he made a journey to Raftadt, the residence of prince Lewis of Baden, to confer with that general, who was then indisposed, on the operations of the campaign; the prince represented, that the Germans had not yet furnished their quota of troops that were to form his army; but as soon as those troops were assembled, he would leave a sufficient number of them for the security of the lines of Lauterberg and Stolhoffen, under the command of general Thungen, and join his grace on the Moselle with the gross of his army. Whereupon the duke returned to Triers, and advanced from thence, with the forces under his command, through a country full of defiles, eight leagues beyond that city, without any interruption from the enemy. Here his grace posted himself in an advantageous camp, proposing to be joined by prince Lewis and his Germans, before he advanced any farther; but the prince still declining in relation to his health, and the circles neglecting to assemble their troops, the French took advantage of their indolence, and attack'd the Dutch frontiers with a numerous army, besieged and took Huy



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and Liege, and laid siege to the castle, which put the Dutch into such a consternation, that they dispatch'd an express to the duke of Marlborough to return to their relief; whereupon he presently decamp'd, and leaving seven thousand Palatines in English Pay in Triers, under the command of general Danbark, for the security of the magazines he had erected on that side, he returned to the Netherlands with the utmost expedition; whereupon marshal Villars, the general, advancing towards Triers, the Palatine general sent to the governor of Sarbrock, to quit that castle, and to blow up the fortifications, and before the enemy appeared in sight, burnt and destroyed all the magazines the English and Dutch had erected at Triers, blew up the fortifications of the town, burnt the boats prepared for bridges, and then quitted the place, of which the marshal Villars took possession four days after, being almost as much surprized to find the town abandoned, as the allies themselves.

In the mean time, the duke of Marlborough marched with that diligence,
so

so as to come Time enough to save the citadel of Liege, though he lost a great many men and horses by the fatigue of so laborious a march in that season.

The French abandoned Liege on the approach of the duke of Marlborough, and he retook Huy three or four days after his return, making the garrison prisoners of war.

And now the Dutch being revived from their consternation, his grace directly attack'd the French lines, and enter'd them, with a very little loss; which success was then looked upon to be of such importance, that expresses were immediately dispatched with the joyful news to all the courts in Europe, and a Thanksgiving observed in England, when her majesty went in great splendor to St. Paul's, where Dr. Willis, the preacher, held forth upon the then fashionable topicks of Union and Moderation, and the general's bravery and conduct; but it does not at all appear that the allies gain'd any great advantage for passing the enemies lines; for the French having possess'd themselves of the strong camp at Parck, that

that covered Brussels and Louvain, the deputies of the States would not suffer the duke to attack them, looking upon the enterprize as much too hazardous ; and when his grace expostulated with them, and shewed them the great probability there was of his having success, they still peremptorily refused to concur with him ; giving him to understand, that they did not pay that deference to his judgment that he imagin'd.

He presently found that they would run no risques for to advance his glory, or oblige their allies the English, how many soever that nation had run for them ; and that there was very little meant by all that flattery they were so lavish of after the battle of Blenheim : He was now thoroughly convinc'd he had no more than the name of Generalissimo of the confederate army ; being in reality under the Tuition of the field deputies ; and, under these mortifying reflections, this noble peer, so remarkable for Temper, could not forbear expressing his resentment, in the following Letter to the States General.

High

High and Mighty Lords,

ACcording to what I had the honour to write to your high mightinesses the 13th instant, the army marched on Saturday last: We encamp'd that day at Corbais and St. Martin, and the next day at Genap: Monday we came to Fichermont, and yesterday before break of day we were in motion; and, after having pass'd several defiles, came into a large plain, finding the enemy encamp'd, as we expected, between Over-Ise and near Iske, with the little rivulet of Iske before them: About noon the army was drawn up in Battalia; and having, with Monsieur d'Auverquerque, viewed the four posts I design'd to attack, I already flattered myself considering the goodness and superiority of our troops) to have a sudden opportunity of congratulating your high mightinesses upon a glorious victory; but, when there was nothing remaining but to attack it, it was not thought fit to do it. I am confident that the deputies of your high mightinesses will acquaint you with the reasons alledg'd to them

them on either side; and that they will do that justice to Mons. d'Auverquerque, to acquaint you, that he was of the same opinion with me, that the opportunity we had was too fair to be let slip; but however, I have submitted, tho' with a great deal of regret I shall speak this day to the deputies and Mons. d'Auverquerque, that they may give the necessary orders for the attack of Lewes, and to continue the demolishing of the lines. I am, &c.

From the camp at Basse Weyre,
August 19, 1705.

P. S. My heart is so full, that I cannot forbear representing, on this occasion, to your high mightinesses, that I have much less authority here, than when I had the honour to command your troops in Germany.

It is very probable, that the duke was so exasperated at this affront, that the Dutch were in some danger of losing his interest, if ever they should have occasion to apply to England again by him in their disputes: He had procured them

them an augmentation of troops from thence, and enlarged their Frontiers at the expence of his own country; and now to find himself slighted, was something shocking. Nor were the Dutch themselves a little apprehensive of his resentment; for they soon after dispatch'd Mons. Buys, pensioner of Amsterdam to conciliate matters, and to assure him their high mightinesses were ready to give all reasonable satisfaction for the disgust he had entertained; and that they would remove those persons that were most inclined to thwart his grace's designs; and in fact, they removed General Sitngsburgh, who had most opposed the attacking the French army at Parck; and thus his grace was again made easy in his command.

The season for action being almost over, the duke of Marlborough took a tour through Germany to Vienna, where he was received with all imaginable honours by the new emperor and his imperial majesty, in consideration of his services to the austrian family and the empire, made him a grant of the lordship of Middleheim, in Swabia, near angsburg, which sief being erected into a principi-

lity, his grace obtained the stile and title of Prince of Mindelheim; about the time his grace was at Vienna, the english and Dutch envoys at that court used their endeavours to accomodate matters between the emperor and his Hungarian rebels, but to no effect; and prince Ragotski, and the other Hungarian generals had the mortification to be severely bang'd soon after by the imperial generals for their obstinacy; as were the Bavarians, who had once more risen in favour of their elector. The duke of Marlborough and the earl of Sunderland, having finished their negotiations at Vienna, set out for the Hagne, where they arrived the 14th of December, N. S.

His grace and the earl of Sunderland took the courts of Berlin and Hanover in their way to Holland; and in a conference they had with the princess Sophia, 'tis said, she express'd a very great desire of being invited over into england.

The army of the empire did not take the field till August; and then indeed it appeared much superior to the French, who retired, and abandoned Haguenuau, and some other places of no great importance

portance; after which the Germans formed the blockade of Fort Lewis; and thus the campaign ended on that side, without any very considerable action.

The war in Poland still continued: The king of Sweden had caused Stanislaus, one of the Palatines of that kingdom (the present French queen's father) to be elected king, and this year he was crown'd; but Augustus still disputed the crown with him, which was very unfortunate for the allies; neither the Swedes or Saxons furnishing their quota of troops against France. To return to england.

The 1st day of September this year, a pamphlet was published, called, The Memorial of the Church of england, and presented at the Old Baily, and ordered by the court to be burnt by the common hangman. The design of it was to shew that the then ministry were contriving the destruction of our constitutional church, and countenanced its greatest enemies; and now all places and preferments were possess'd by the whigs. William Cowper, Esq; a great patron of the dissenters, was made lord keeper,
in

in the room of Sir Nathan Wright: the earl of Abington was removed from his place of constable of the tower; and on the 21st of the same month the rev. Dr. William Wake was consecrated bishop of Lincoln.

The Parliament meeting the 25th of October, and being directed to chuse a speaker, the candidates for the chair were William Bromley, esquire; and John Smith, esquire; but the whigs carried it for Smith, by a majority of forty voices, who being approved also by her majesty the 27th, she afterwards made the following speech to both houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have been very desirous to meet you as early as I thought you might be called together without inconvenience to yourselves; and it is with much satisfaction I observe so full an appearance at the opening of the parliament, because it is a ground for me to conclude you are all convinced of the necessity of prosecuting the just war in which we are engaged! and therefore are truly sensible,
that

that it is of the greatest importance to us to be timely in our preparations.

Nothing can be more evident, than that if the French king continues master of the Spanish monarchy, the balance of power in Europe is utterly destroyed; and he will be able, in a short time, to engross the trade and the wealth of the world.

No good englishman could at any time be content to sit still, and acquiesce in such a prospect; and at this time we have great grounds to hope, that, by the blessing of God upon our arms, and those of our allies, a good foundation is laid for restoring the monarchy of Spain to the house of austria; the consequence of which will not only be safe and advantageous, but glorious for england.

I may add, we have learnt by our own experience, that no peace with France will last longer than the first opportunity of their dividing the allies, and of attacking some of them with advantage.

All our allies must needs be so sensible this is the true state of the case, that I make no doubt but measures will soon be so concerned, as that, if it be not wanting to ourselves, we shall see the next Campaign

Campaign begin offensively on all sides against our enemies, in a most vigorous manner.

I must therefore desire you, Gentlemen of the house of commons, to grant me the supplies which will be requisite to carry on the next year's service, both by sea and land; and at the same time to consider, that the giving all possible dispatch, will make the supply itself much more effectual.

The firmness and conduct which the duke of Savoy has very lately shewn, amidst extreme difficulties, is beyond example.

I have not been wanting to do all that was possible for me, in order to his being supported.

I ought to take notice to you, that the king of Prussia's troops have been very useful to this end; your approbation of that treaty the very last session, and the encouragement you gave upon it, leave me no doubt of being able to renew for another year.

I take this occasion for to assure you, that not only whatever shall be granted by parliament for bearing the charge of the war, shall be laid out for that purpose

pose with the greatest faithfulness and management; but that I will continue to add, out of my own revenue, all which I can reasonably spare beyond the necessary expences for the honour of the government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

BY an act of parliament pass'd the last winter, I was enabled to appoint commissioners for this kingdom, to treat with commissioners to be empower'd by authority of parliament, in Scotland concerning a nearer and more complete union between the two kingdoms, as soon as an act should be made for that purpose! I think it proper to acquaint you that such an act is passed there; and I intend to cause commissions to be made out, to put the Treaty on foot, which I heartily desire may prove successful; because I am persuaded the union of the two kingdoms will not only prevent many inconveniences which may happen, but must conduce to the peace and happiness of both nations; and therefore I hope I shall have your assistance in bringing this great work to a conclusion.

There

There is another union I think myself oblig'd to recommend to you, in the most earnest and affectionate manner; I mean an union of minds and affections amongst ourselves: It is that which would, above all things, disappoint and defeat the hopes and designs of our enemies.

I cannot but with grief observe, there are some amongst us who endeavour to foment animosities; but I persuade myself, they will be found to be very few, when you appear to assist me in discountenancing and defeating such practices.

I mention this with a little more warmth, because there have not been wanting some so very malicious, as even in print to suggest the church of england, as by law established, to be in danger at this time.

I am willing to hope, not one of my subjects can really entertain a doubt of my affection to the church, or so much as suspect that it will not be my chief care to support it, and leave it secure after me; and therefore we may be certain, that they, who go about to insinuate things of this nature, must be
mine

mine and the kingdom's enemies ; and can only mean to cover designs which they dare not publickly own, by very much endeavouring to distract us with unreasonable and groundless distrusts and jealousies.

I must be so plain as to tell you, the best proofs we can all give at present of our zeal for the preservation of the church, will be to join heartily in prosecuting a war against an enemy, who is certainly engaged to extirpate our religion, as well as to reduce the kingdom to slavery.

I am fully resolved by God's assistance to do my part.

I will always affectionately support and countenance the church of England as by law established.

I will inviolably maintain the toleration.

I will do all I can to prevail with my subjects to lay aside their divisions, and will study to make them all safe and easy.

I will endeavour to promote true religion and Virtue among them, and to encourage trade, and every thing else

that may make them a flourishing and happy people.

And they who shall concur zealously with me in carrying on these good designs, shall be sure to find my kindness and favour.

The lords presented an address, in answer to her majesty's speech the 1st of November, wherein they concurr'd with whatever her majesty proposed, desiring and beseeching her to prosecute and punish, with the utmost rigour of the law, all those who should suggest that the church was in danger, as being the most spiteful and dangerous enemies to the church and state.

The commons also, in their address, express'd their indignation against those incendiaries, who suggested the church to be in danger. On the other hand, the lord Haversham made a remarkable speech in the house of lords the 15th of November; wherein he represented that the Germans did not join the duke of Marlborough on his March to the Moselle, whereby that design prov'd abortive; and that the Dutch prevented the duke's engaging the French after he had

had forced the lines. We had then, said he, a fair opportunity of putting an end to the war at once; but the Dutch held our hands, and would not let us give the deciding blow. Therefore, adds this noble peer, let our supplies be never so full and speedy, let our management be never so great and frugal, if it be our misfortune to have allies that are as slow and backward, as we are zealous and forward; that hold our hands, and suffer us not to take any opportunity that offers; that are coming into the field, when we are going into winter quarters, I cannot see, what we are reasonably to expect in this war.

The next thing he hinted at was the decay of our trade he said, there was a word we were very fond of, which we call'd the Balance of Power; but the Dutch, who were a wise people, had a double view, and took as much care of the Balance of Trade, as they did of the Balance of Power, and were as much afraid of our power by sea, as of the power of France by land; that trade begets wealth, and wealth begets power; and it is very hard for England, that

that while the Dutch lived at peace under the protection of our arms, if we would have any part of trade with them we must have it under the protection of French passes; that the Dutch indeed complain'd they were poor, but he did not see how they had been out of pocket one shilling since the war; for they had more by remittances from hence, than all the money that went out of their country to Portugal, Savoy, and the German Princes.

He animadverts also on a paragraph in her majesty's speech to the last parliament; wherein she tells them of some heats in the house; which, he says, was unparliamentary; for that the prince ought not to take notice of any thing transacted in parliament, till it is laid before her in a parliamentary way; but the principal design of this speech seems to be the inviting over the princess Sophia; and therefore he concluded with a motion, That an address might be presented to her majesty, to invite over the presumptive heir of the crown to reside here; but the previous question being put, whether that question should be then put, it pass'd in the negative:

How-

However, the lords thought fit to bring in a bill, for the further security of the Hanover succession.

On the 22d of November the lord Haversham moved, that the miscarriages of the last campaign, occasioned by the allies, might be enquired into; which, being put to the vote, was carried in the negative, by a great majority; and the commons being about to grant the supplies for the year, it was put to the vote, whether it should be referred to the committee to consider, that, in the clause for adding ten thousand men to act in conjunction with the Dutch, it should be provided, that they should be obliged to leave off trading with France; it was carried in the negative by a great majority: Such an influence have the Dutch here, when some men are at the Helm.

A motion being made in the house of commons, by Sir Thomas Hammer, and seconded by Mr. Benson and Mr. Bromley, for the inviting over the princess Sophia, it was rejected by the whigs here, as it had been in the house of lords: The tories, it seems, were for securing the protestant succession, by bringing

bringing that princess amongst us; and the whigs, who once pretended to be the best friends to the Hanover succession, were now for keeping her at a distance.

There seems to have been a double reason for the tories proposing the bringing that princess over at that time; first, to demonstrate, that they were not in the pretender's interest, as their enemies suggested; and secondly, that she might be acquainted with the true interest of the nation, and not rely upon the partial representations of the whigs, in forming a judgment of the several parties; and, in short, to shew that illustrious family, that the tories were no less zealous for their succession than the whigs, who represented them as enemies to it; and much better friends to monarchy, than that party could pretend to be.

Both houses, it seems, were so far from censuring the conduct of our allies this campaign, that they address'd her majesty to cultivate a good understanding with the allies, and particularly with the Dutch; but being too conscious of the deficiencies of the allies, they, at the same time, desired, that, as she had set
them

them a noble example, she would use all proper means to excite the whole confederacy, to make early and effectual preparations, and to exert their utmost in the prosecution of the war.

The house of lords afterwards falling upon our domestick jars, the lord Halifax mov'd, that a day might be appointed to enquire into the dangers of the church, which was done, in order to condemn and fix a brand on all those who suggested that the then ministry had any treacherous designs against the church; for tho' the friends of the church urg'd, that there was danger to be apprehended to this establishment from the presbyterians of Scotland, who were not then come into the same succession from the want of a bill to prevent occasional conformity, whereby the greatest enemies to the church might qualify themselves to hold offices of trust and authority in church and state, to the ruin of both; and from the liberty of the press, and the licence of the times, wherein no restraint was laid upon those who would abuse and vilify the establishment. Tho' these were dangers sufficient to justify the people's apprehension, yet the ministry were conscious

conscious the greatest danger was apprehended from themselves; and therefore they took these measures to awe those people into silence, who imagin'd they had a design to suppress episcopacy; they knew their strength in both houses, and were pretty sure of the event, when they reviv'd this dispute of the church's danger; and, according to their expectations, after the matter had been very warmly debated in the queen's presence, first the peers, and afterwards the commons, join'd with them in the following resolution [viz]

Resolv'd by the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in parliament assembled, that the church of *England*, as by law established, which was rescued from the extremest danger, by king *W. III.* of glorious memory, is now, by God's blessing, under the happy reign of her majesty, in a most safe and flourishing condition; and that whoever goes about to suggest and insinuate, that the church is in danger under her majesty's administration, is an enemy to the queen, the church and the kingdom.

The house also address'd her majesty, to shew her indignation against such wicked

wicked people, as should suggest the church should be in danger; and that she should cause their resolution to be made publick, to deter men from spreading such reports; and the queen in her answer comply'd with them, and order'd a proclamation to be issued accordingly, and for discovering the author and printer of the Memorial of the church of England.

And now the ministry looked upon themselves as secure, having stopp'd the mouths of their enemies, by an authority, little less than act of parliament; and since the whole legislature were concerned in it, it was strange, they did not reduce it to an act, and make it felony or treason to suggest any danger to the church during their administration.

The duke, by his going over to the interest of the whigs and dissenters, had sufficiently irritated the gentleman he left; and the more, because they had formerly supported him against those very men, and laid the foundation of his present grandeur.

In the debates on the bill, for the better security of her majesty's person and the protestant succession, Mr Caesar, member of parliament for Hertford, among many other warm expressions, let fall these words, viz. There is a noble lord, without whose advice the queen does nothing, who in the late reign was known to keep a constant correspondence with the court of St Germain. The commons could not bear this reflection on their favourite general, but resolv'd, That the words were highly dishonourable to her majesty's person, and government, and that Mr. Caesar, should be sent to the Tower. The Duke arrived a little after from Holland, and when the commons returned him their thanks for his great services the last campaign, his grace told them, he was so sensible of the great honour that was done him, that he could not have the least concern at the reflections of any private malice, while he had the satisfaction of finding his faithful endeavours to serve the queen and the kingdom, so favourably accepted by the house of commons.

Edwards,

Edwards, who printed the memorial of the church of England, about this time surrender'd himself on a promise of his pardon, if he would discover the author; and named Sir Humphrey Mackworth, and some other members of the commons; but the copy being brought him by a third hand, he was not able to make good the charge, and so the matter slept.

In February, the court went into mourning for queen Katherine, dowager to king Charles II. She died at Lisbon the 31st of December, N. S. and though the whigs formerly charged her with the Popish plot, and even with a design of poisoning the king her husband, she was so happy at last to die in their good graces, and acquitted even in their opinion, of any such intention.

The parliament having finished the business before them, her majesty came to the house of peers the 19th of March, and made a speech to both houses; wherein she thanked them for their securing the protestant succession; for the steps they had taken towards the amendment of the law, and commends the unanimity and zeal they had expressed for the publick

lick services; desiring they would continue to shew their delight of all factions in their respective countries; after which, the parliament was prorogued to the 21st of May.

The principal acts that received the royal assent this session were; an act for naturalizing the princess Sophia, and the issue of her body; by which, the usual qualifications required of persons to be naturalized (viz. receiving the sacrament and taking the oaths) were dispensed with; an act for four shillings in the pound; an act for repealing several clauses in the act made for the securing the kingdom of england against several acts passed in Scotland, particularly that part of it, which made the Scots aliens; (that nation declaring, they would enter into no treaty of union till that was repealed) an act for continuing the duties on malt, &c. an act for the better security of her majesty's person and government, and of the crown of England in the protestant line; whereby the act of succession received very material alterations; particularly, in the appointing a regency after the demise of her majesty: And whereas it was provided

provided by the former act of settlement, that all matters relating to the government should be transacted in the privy-council, and signed by the privy councillors; this clause was repealed by the present act, as well as that other important clause, that no person in office be a member of parliament.

This last alteration met with great opposition in the house of commons, and at length the matter was comprised in the following manner, viz. That after the dissolution of the then parliament, no person in any new office to be erected by the crown, or any commissioner, secretary, or receiver of prizes, comptroller of accounts of the army, commissioners of transports, or sick or wounded agents of regiments, governors of plantations, commissioners of the navy, of the out-ports, or any having pensions from the crown during pleasure, should be capable of being chosen members of the commons; and that if any person chosen a member, should afterwards accept any place of profit from the crown, his election should be void; but that the same person might be rechosen for that, or any other county or borough; and it

was

was further provided, that there should be no more commissioners appointed for the execution of any office, than there had been before that session; and lastly, it was enacted, that if any person declared incapable of being elected by this act, should presume to sit or vote in the house, he should forfeit 500 l. to him that would sue for the same; an act also pass'd for the amendment of the law, and the better advancement of justice; the tenor whereof will be found at the end of this reign; an act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts; and an act for the encouragement and increase of seamen, and the speedier manning of the fleet; with some others of less moment.

The convocation was assembled this winter, at the same time the parliament sat; and the lower house, being directed to make choice of a prolocutor, chose the reverend Dr. William Binks, dean of Litchfield: Then the upper house proceeded to draw up an address to the queen; wherein they express much resentment against those who suggested the church to be in danger, and sent it to the lower house for their concurrence; but the committee, to whom this address

dress was referred, thought it not so proper to make any amendments, as to draw up a new form of their own; in which they seem as ready as the upper house to acknowledge, that the church could be in no danger from her majesty; but are not so clear in their assertions, that it could be in no danger from others during her majesty's reign. This address the lower house presented to his grace, in the upper house of convocation, on Monday the 19th of November: Hereupon the upper house acquainted them, they could not receive their address; but required them to go back to their own house, and consider the address that was sent them down; and that they expected they should either agree to it, or bring up their exceptions.

Whereupon the lower house drew up a paper; wherein were these resolutions; first, that they were invested with an unquestionable right of dissenting final from any thing proposed to them by the upper house for their concurrence, without specifying the reasons of such dissent; secondly, that their lordships demand

mand of such special exceptions, after they had declared such a general dissent, is contrary to the known method of proceeding in assemblies; which consist of two houses, and without precedent; and that they conceived it an essential right of the lower clergy, that every proposal; lawfully made by them, ought to be received by their lordships; and they did again, with all humility, beseech their lordships to receive their form of an address; hoping they would be satisfied, that the lower house did not decline concurring in the form sent down by their lordships, for want either of an entire confidence in her majesty's affectionate care for the church of England, or a just resentment of the wicked practices of such persons as endeavoured to raise any jealousies concerning it.

This paper being presented to their lordships, and read, they still refused to receive the address of the lower house; and the archbishop procured a letter from her majesty to the convocation, and caused it to be read to the lower house; wherein she tells him, she is surprized at the unhappy state of things; but she
was

was resolved to maintain her supremacy, and the due subordination of presbyters to bishops, as fundamental parts thereof, and if the bishops acted conformably to this resolution, they might be sure of the continuance of her protection and favour; and directed him to adjourn the convocation to such farther time as should appear convenient; and then the convocation was prorogued.

Her majesty, soon after the rising of the parliament, in pursuance of several acts pass'd in each kingdom, issued a commission, under the respective great seals, constituting a certain number of lords and others, of either kingdom, commissioners to treat of an union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, which commissioners met the first time at the Cock-pit at Whitehall, on the 16th of April 1706: But I shall defer giving an account of their proceedings, till I have taken a view of the campaign of 1706, in the several kingdoms of Europe that were then the scenes of action.

The duke of Marlborough arrived at the Hague the 4th of April, O. S. and having concerted the operations of the

campaign with the states, took the field about a fortnight after. The French, who made great advantages the last war by early campaigns, had this spring form'd a design to surprize the duke of Marlborough, before the Danes and Prussians had joined him; and thereupon the elector of Bavaria and marshal Villeroy pass'd the Dyle the beginning of May, and advanced directly towards the confederate army; the duke of Marlborough, who was seldom surprized for want of intelligence of the enemies motions, being apprized of their design, dispatched an express to the Danish troops to join him; and they arrived within a league of his camp the 22d of May, N. S. 11th O. S.

The enemies army consisted of seventy six battalions, and one hundred and thirty two squadrons, and the confederate army of seventy four battalions, and one hundred and twenty three squadrons. They came to an engagement the day following, of which colonel Edwards, Aid de camp to the duke of Marlborough, brought the following relation to her majesty.

On

On Sunday the 11th instant, O. S. 22d N. S. the confederate army decamp'd from Borchloen, and marched to Gross Warem; the Danish troops came up with our rear, and encamped at a small distance from us; here we had advice, that the enemy, who, being joined by the horse of the Marechal de Marfin's army, and depending on the superiority of their numbers, were lately come out of their lines, had made a motion, extending their right towards Judoignc.

My lord duke and monsieur d'Auverquerque, relying upon the goodness of their troops, resolved to advance towards the enemy; and accordingly, on Sunday the 12th, about three in the morning, the army marched in eight columns towards Ramillies, a village where the Gheete takes its source, that we might avoid the inconvenience of passing that river; being advanced near the said village, we found the enemy getting into the camp of Mount St. Andre, and placed their right to the Mehaign.

This river flows about half a league from Ramillies, the ground between them being open and level; The Gheete runs from Ramilles to Autreglise, through a marshy

marshy ground; and beyond Autreglise the river grows wide, and the ground is unpassable.

The enemy had posted a brigade of foot next to the Mehaign, and filled the space between that and Ramilles with upwards of one hundred squadrons, among which were the troops of the French king's household; at Ramillies they had above twenty battalions of foot, with about twelve pieces of treble cannon; from thence to Autreglise they had formed a line of foot along the Ghece, with a line of horse at some distance behind them.

His grace judging, by the situation of the ground, that the fire's of the action would be on the left, ordered that, besides, the number of horse belonging to that wing, the Danish squadrons, being twenty in number, should also be posted there. It was about two in the afternoon before our army could be formed in order of battle; and then we began the attack on the left with four battalions, which push'd the brigade of foot above mention'd from their post on the Mehaign. Monsieur d'Auverquerque about the same time charged with the horse of
that

that wing. The success was doubtful about half an hour, which the duke of Marlborough perceiving, ordered the rest of the horse of the right wing [except the english, who were seventeen squadrons] to support those on the left.

Here while his grace was rallying some and giving his orders for others to charge, he was in very great danger, being singled out by several of the resoluteft of the enemy; and falling from his horse at the same time, had either been killed or taken prisoner, if some of our foot, that was near at hand, had not come very seasonably to his grace's assistance, and obliged the enemy to retire: after this, my lord duke had a still greater escape, a cannon ball having taken of colonel Bringfield's head, as he was remounting his grace.

The village of Ramillies was attack'd by a detachment of twelve battalions of foot, commanded by lieutenant general Schultz, which enter'd at once with great vigour and resolution: His grace hasten'd our line of foot thither, to support them; which, though it was at a great distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the enemy quite out of the village; and

and at the same time charged the rest of their foot that were posted behind the Gheete, as is above-mentioned,; and my lord duke ordered the English horse to support them.

By this time the enemies right wing of horse being entirely defeated, the horse of our left fell upon the foot on their right; of whom they slew great numbers, cutting to pieces about twenty of their battalions, whose colours they took, and likewise their cannon. The rest of the enemies foot were entirely broken; the horse of their left wing seem'd to make a stand, to gain four time for their foot to retire, but were charged so quick, and with so much bravery by the English horse, that they entirely abandoned their foot; and our dragoons pushing into the village of Autreglise, made a terrible slaughter of them: The French king's own regiment of foot, called the regiment du Roy, begged for quarter, and delivered up their arms and colours to the lord John Hay's dragoons.

We pursued the enemy all night, by the way of Judoigne, as far as Mel-dre; being five leagues from the place
where

whete the action happened, and two from Louvain.

The elector of Bavaria and marshal Villeroy, with the remainder of their army, retired to Louvain; where, having held a council of war by torch light in the market place, they resolved to abandon the city, and retire to Brussels: Of which the duke of Marlborough having intelligence the next morning, he ordered a detachment of five hundred men to take possession of Louvain. His grace continued his march; and, the 26th of May N. S. being arrived at Digheim, he received a letter from the marquis of Denyse, governor of Brussels, acquainting him, that the magistracy of Brussels had resolved to send deputies to his grace; and desired his Grace to send a trumpeter to conduct them in safety to the place, where he should think fit to receive them: Whereupon his grace sent colonel Pantton, his aid de-camp, to acquaint them he should be glad to see them in the afternoon; accordingly they waited on his grace, at his quarters near Digheim, and express'd, or pretended, great joy at their deliverance from the French yoke.

His

His grace and the field deputies the same day, sent a letter to the states of Brabant, declaring that the queen of England and their high mightinesses had sent them to maintain the just rights of his catholick majesty Charles III: to the kingdom of Spain; not doubting but they were convinced of his right, and would embrace this opportunity of submitting to him as faithful subjects; and that the king would maintain them in the entire enjoyment of their rights, liberties, and religion; and assured them, from themselves, that the army should be employed every where for their protection. His grace sent two other letters to the same effect, to the sovereign council of Brabant and the city of Brussels; and received an answer from each declaring their submission to his majesty king Charles III. There came also deputies from each of these bodies, who declared the great sense they had of the queen's goodness, in delivering them from the oppression of the French government: And, in the evening, the magistrates of Mechlin came into the camp, and made their submission and colonel David, adjutant

tant general, was detached with two hundred horse to take possession of that place.

For all these successes a thanksgiving was observed in the army on the 1st of June, N. S. and the same day the magistrates of Ghent came into the camp, and offered to submit to king Charles: Whereupon two battalions were commanded to march into the city; and the next morning the prince of Vintimille surrender'd the castle, together with the the marquis de la Rios's regiment, which was in garrison there, prisoners of war; who declared afterward for king Charles, except fifty. Oudenarde also surrendered upon a summons; the garrison consisting of two Spanish, and one French battalion being permitted to march out. The magistrates of Bruges also waited on his grace, and desired his protection, and made their submission in form to king Charles III. The 6th of June, the garrison of antwerp, consisting of six Spanish, and as many French battalions, capitulated, and were conducted to Quenoy; and the 7th of June N. S. the states of Flanders, being assembled at

Ghent, formally recognized their sovereign king Charles III.

In the mean time, the French and Bavarians retired to Courtray, where their army was reinforced by marshal Marlin, with a body of foot he brought from Germany; his horse having joined marshal Villeroy before the battle of Ramillies: The French were also joined by several other detachments, which render'd their army very numerous again. Whereupon the confederates, in order to maintain their superiority, ordered twenty battalions to join them out of the neighbouring garrisons; and were also reinforced by the troops of Hanover and Prussia, that served the preceeding year upon the Rhine: Whereupon it was resolved to invest Ostend, and the trenches were opened before that town on the 28th of June, N. S. Sir Stafford Fairborne blocking up the harbour at the same time with nine large english men of war, attended by bomb vessels and fire-ships: On the 16th of July, the enemy bent a parley, and on the 17th surrendered, being permitted to march out only with their swords and baggage: and promising not to serve against king Charles

or

or his allies for the space of six months; the garrison consisted of two Spanish battalions, four French regiments, and four troops of dragoons, of whom the Spaniards most of them enter'd into the service of the allies.

There were found in the harbour two men of war, one of eighty and the other of fifty guns, and about 45 small vessels, which were not comprized in the capitulation.

The army before Ostend having left a sufficient garrison in that place, march'd and joined the duke of Marlborough at his camp at Rouffelaer. About the same time, his grace commanded the prince of Holsteinbeck, with eight battalions, to take possession of Courtray, which the enemy had abandoned. On the 25th of July, N. S. Menin was invested by the allies; but the artillery not being come up, the trenches were not opened till the 4th day of the next month.

During this siege, the duke of Vendosme, the general the French king had pitched upon to restore the credit of his arms in the Low Countries, arrived at Valen-

Valenciennes, and 'twas said he would attempt to raise the siege of Menin.

On the 16th of August, brigadier Cadogan, who commanded a party of horse that covered the foragers, was surpriz'd by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, and carried prisoner into Tournay; but, on the 18th, was sent back by the duke of Vendosme, upon his parole; whereupon the duke of Marlborough released baron Palavisini, a major-general in the French service, who was taken at Ramillies by way of exchange.

The town of Menin beat a parley on the 22d; and, on the 25th, the garrison which consisted of four thousand men, marched out with the usual marks of honour, and were conducted to Douay: They were allowed also to carry away four pieces of cannon, and two mortars, and were provided with waggons and boats, and they were also allowed eight covered waggons.

In this town, the duke of Marlborough found four pieces of cannon, with the arms of England mark'd on them, which were taken by the French at the battle

battle of Landen ; and these his grace sent to england.

On the 29th of August, Dendermond was invested by general Churchill ; and three days after, the duke of Marlborough arrived in the camp before that place, when a breach being made in a redoubt that covered the town, it was carried by storm ; whereupon the enemy beat a parley, but were allowed no better terms than to keep their swords and baggage, and be made prisoners of war. The garrison consisted of two French regiments, a Spanish battalion of seven hundred men and two hundred dragoons. Dendermond being reduc'd, Mr. d'Auverquerque invested Aeth the 26th of September, N. which town surrender'd the 3d of October following, the garrison being allowed no better terms then Dendermond ; though this place is one of the prettiest fortifications in the Low Countries, and had a garrison of above thousand men.

With this siege, the allies finish'd their glorious campaign in Flanders, and soon after the army broke up, and went into Winter quarters. The Duke of Marlborough returned to the Hague, and
Monsieur

Monsieur d'Auverquerque, being appointed to command in chief in the Netherlands, took up his residence at Bruffels.

The French met with some success in Italy, the beginning of this campaign, having attack'd the imperialists at Calcinato, in the absence of prince Eugene, drove them from their posts, and oblig'd them to quit the Brescian with the loss three thousand men killed or taken, besides the loss of their cannon and baggage. Upon this success, the French king ordered the duke de la Feuillade to invest Turin, with which the general acquainted his royal highness; but let him know at the same time, that he was directed to have all imaginable regard for the royal family there, and to offer them passports with a guard, before the siege was begun, or even during the siege: To which his royal highness answered, That he was oblig'd to the king for the offers he made him, but he did not think of removing his family yet; and whenever he did, he should have no occasion for a pass or guard; and that the duke de la Feuillade might execute his master's orders,

ders, and begin the siege when he saw fit.

Accordingly, the French began to batter the town and citadel, the 8th of June; and, the 15th, the besiegers fired red-hot bullets, many of which fell near the duke's palace: Whereupon his royal highness sent the two dutchesses, with the young prince and princesses, out of the town to Quierasco; and his royal highness marched out himself the 17th, leaving a numerous garrison under the command of count Thaun, general of the emperor's forces.

His highness kept open his communication with Turin 'till the 20th of June, when twenty battalions of the enemy, and forty-six squadrons, advancing to Montcalier, he was obliged to retire farther off; and, being pursued by the duke de la Feuillade almost to Quierasco, he removed his family to Mondovi, and afterwards to Genoa. The duke de la Feuillade still pursued his royal highness; but, finding he was not to be surprized, he returned to the camp before Turin, leaving the duke d'Ambetterre with forty squadrons, and five battalions, to attend the duke of Savoy's motions.

Some

Some little time after his royal highness received advice from prince Eugene of Savoy, that he had pass'd the Adige, and was advancing to join him ; and the duke of Vendosme being recalled about the same time, to command the French army in Flanders, the duke of Orleans took upon him the command of the army in Italy, that was intended to oppose prince Eugene's march ; but the prince shewed himself to be much the greatest general, and joined the duke of Savoy on the 1st of September.

The city of Turin was at this time reduced to great distress, most of their powder being spent ; and the enemy, having made a lodgment on the counterscarpe, afterwards attacked a half moon, and two counter guards, and carried them ; they were indeed beaten out again by the imperialists ; but it was held impossible for the besieged to have resisted many such attacks, being in want of ammunition. His royal highness and prince Eugene therefore found themselves under a necessity of of marching immediately to the relief
of

of Turin; of which enterprisze the baron Hohendorf, who had a good share in the action, brought the following relation to the states general, viz.

We pas'd the Doire on the 6th of September, and encamp'd with our right on the banks of that river before Pionessa, and while our left on the Stura, before la Venerie. In the evening our troops had orders to make ready for battle against next morning, which they received with inexpressible joy.

On the 7th, by break of day, we march'd to the enemy, who were intrenched very deep, having the Stura on their right, the Doire on their left, and the convent of the Capuchins of our lady de la Campagne in their centre; and, besides this, Luseigne, and several other fortified castles, flank'd their intrenchment.

Our infantry march'd in eight columns; four of the first, and as many of the second line; all the grenadiers of each column being at their head. The artillery was divided proportionably among the infantry, and our right still flank'd the bank of the Doire, and our left that of the Stura: Behind the foot march'd the ca-

valry ; the first line in six columns, and the second by brigades.

Never was there any thing more bold than this march : The enemy fired continually from forty pieces of cannon ; but this great fire served only to inflame the courage of our men.

Within half cannon shot we drew up in order of battle ; all the generals went to their posts, our cannon began to fire, and our military musick to play. We left a proper distance betwixt the brigades of our foot, by which we might march our horse in case of need ; which precaution was of great use to us afterwards. Upon notice that all was in order, the whole army moved in a moment ; our infantry marched up with their muskets on their shoulders, to the foot of the intrenchments. Then the great fire with the muskets began ; and since, by the unequal situation of the ground, our left wing sustained alone for some time the efforts of the enemy that stopped them a little, but without making them to give ground ; and that very moment prince Eugene came up, drew his sword, and, putting himself at the head of the battalions

lions on the left, broke into the enemies intrenchments in an instant.

His royal highness did the like in the cerrer, and our right near Luseigne. In conclusion, we triumphed on all sides; and at the same time our horse advancing through the intervals left for them, it was no longer a fight, but a pursuit of run-aways; and our horse countrd it a scandal to their valour, to cut down men that fled with so great precipitation; and this saved many of the enemies lives.

By noon the victory was wholly ours, and the city entirely delivered; for the enemy abandoned the attack, and all their camp, and retired with the rtmains of their army to the other side of the Po. The rest of the day was spent in taking several cassines and redoubts possessed by the enemy, who all yielded themselves prisoners of war; and his royal highness entered triumphantly his capital that evening.

Count Thaun, the imperial general, who commanded in Turin, gives this farther account of this famous siege, and the raising of it, viz.

We

We were relieved on the 7th by the approach of prince Eugene with his army; that the prince and his royal highness, being joined, defeated the enemy about eleven o'clock, and forced them to give over their long attack; the enemy run away with precipitation towards Pignerol, leaving behind them fifty sexen field pieces for battery, four thousand bombs, and several oether things necessary in a siege; they left also behind them marshal Marsin prisoner, who died three days after of his wounds; five other generals, a great many officers, and near six thousand prisoners; besides a great many standards, colours, kettle drums, &c. Being informed, that prince Eugene has acquainted you with all the particulars of that glorious action, I shall forbear to trouble your excellency with any farther account thereof, and tell you only some particulars relating to the siege of this place.

The enemy, as your excellency knows very well, came before this place with seventy battalions, and fifty squadrons, the 13th of May last; and on the 26th they opened their srenches, and carried on two attacks, one against the eitadel, and

and another against the city ; they made their batteries, and carried on their approaches with so much success, that twenty days ago, by means of their great fire, they made breaches in two counter-guards, a half-moon and a bastion ; which were so easy to be mounted, that they attempted three several times to lodge themselves thereon, tho' they were as often repulsed : The fire lasted four hours in the first storm ; during which the enemy renewed three times their attack ; but the garrison made so brave a defence, that they drove the enemy over the ditch ; so that they gained none of our works, and contented themselves to make a lodgment on the covered way. One of our mines having blown up one of their Demi-cannons from their batteries ; our grenadiers brought the same into the place. Our garrison has suffered very much in this long siege, as your excellency will see by the following list ; and I must tell you, that the enemy made, during the same, such a terrible fire from their cannon, mortars and small arms, and threw such a number of bombs, grenades and stones, that, I verily believe, the like was never seen in any
siege ;

siege ; many brave and noble actions have been performed by our garrison on this occasion ; and they have found out several new means to defend themselves, and disdute the ground, inch by inch, in order to gain time ; and, had they not wanted powder, they would certainly have made a greater execution. The constancy and zeal of the said garrison cannot be sufficiently praised ; ann tho' two thirds of them were new-raised men and boys, yet every one, as well soldiers as officers, have shewed so much bravery, that they always appeared ready to sacrifice themselves for the common cause. I am obliged to mention colonel Hauthois, and give him the praises he has so justly deserved ; he was left in this place with five hundred horse ; and has not only performed several good and brave services during the siege, but having sallied out the day the battle happened, he fell on the enemies rear, took a general, with a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, thirty-one officers, and three hundred soldiers, prisoners ; whom he brought with him, besides three colours. This is the happy event of a long and expensivc siege, which has lasted four months.

months. The officers taken prisoners tell us, that they have lost such a number of men in the siege before the battle, that I have not assurance enough to report it. I am, &c.

Turin, Sept. 12. 1706. W. Van Daun.

Two days after the battle of Turin, however the French under the command of count Medavi, defeated the Prince of Hesse and a body of Germans, near Medoli in the Milanese; but this was a trifle compar'd with the numerous losses France sustained about this time; for the duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene, in order to improve their late victory, marched immediately into the Milanese, where almost all the towns surrendered to them on their approach. And on the 24th of September, N. S. the city of Milan itself sent a deputation, offered to submit to his imperial majesty and the house of Austria, and on the 26th prince Eugene made a triumphant entry into that city; the duke of Savoy, having reduced Piccighitone, Tortona, Alexandria, Modena, and several other places of less
note,

note, on the 16th of November appeared before Casal, which surrendered on the 6th of December, the Garrison, consisting of 1886 men, being made prisoners of war; in this place, his royal highness found 76 pieces of cannon, 70,000 weight of powder, 28,000 Grenadoes, and a great quantity of other ammunition and provisions. With this siege ended the campaign in Italy, and the Castel, who were both left to block up Cremona, were sent into winter-quarters. Prince Eugene went to Milan on the 14th of December, of which duchy he was made governor for king Charles, his imperial majesty having granted the investiture thereof to the king of Spain; The castle however continued in the possession of the enemy 'till the 12th of March, N. S. when the marquis de St. Peter arrived there with a treaty of the French king, for the quitting of all places, which he or king Philip held in the Milanese, Mantuan, Ceresonese and Montferret; on condition, that their troops should be safely conducted to Suza. Thus an end was put to the war in Italy.

I left

I left king Charles in possession of Barcelona, with almost all Catalouia and Valencia. The earl of Peterborough afterwards marched from Barcelona to the relief of Valencia, with fifteen hundred regular troops, and the like number of armed Catalans, as has already been related; of which the enemy having notice, and being informed, that several other Detachments, that had marched from thence to Tortose, Lerida, Gironne, and other towns, they assembled their forces, and on the 2d of May invested Barcelona, to the great surprize of that city; and had not count de Thaulouse, the French admiral, who was ordered to convoy the provisions and ammueition to be employed in that siege, been put back, and detained a great while by contrary Winds, it would have rtn a very greot hazard of falling into thr enemy's hands, before it could po&bly have been relieved by the allies.

It was very fortunate for the confederates also, that king Philip's army was not numerous enough to prevent relief being thrown into the town; for the lord Donnegal, major-general St. Ammand,

mand, and four regiments of the garrison of Gironne, threw themselves into the place through the intervals the enemy were obliged to leave in their camp: King Philip took up his quarters at ferria, at the same house where king Charles had his head quarters the day before; but the miquelets from the mountains harrassed him perpetually, and one night particularly, having attacked his quarters, and killed two or three hundred of his guards, they were so near surprizing of him, that he fled out of a back door, leaving his hat behind him, and the miquelets seized a great part of his plate and furniture, The garrison soon received a farther reinforcement of troops from Gironne and Lerida, so that the regular troops amounted to three thousand men, besides a good body of militia and the inhabitants, who were in arms, and did good service in the siege.

My lord Donnegal and the major general commanded by turns in the fort Montjoy; general Ulfelt commanded in the city, and an old Spanish officer on the line of communication between the town and the fort. The prince of Hesse,

Hesse, Colonel Nebot, and the miquelets, kept the army in perpetual alarms without, and cut off all provision coming to them from the country; so that had they not been supplied by count de Thoulouse from the French fleet, it would have been impossible for them to have continued the siege; which gave an officer in the town occasion to say, We rather besiege them, than they us. But, notwithstanding these inconveniences, the enemy's army being composed of good old troops and experienced generals, carried on the siege very vigorously, and in an attack of fort Montjoy, on the 21st at night, they lodged themselves in the cut-works, took above 4 hundred of the garrison, and most of the officers prisoners; and my lord Donnegal was shot through the heart, after he had cut down several of the enemy's grenadiers with his own hand. On the 24th, my lord Peterborough threw four hundred Neapolitans into the town, after a sharp engagement between the boats upon the water; but fort Montjoy being no longer tenable, the garrison having set every thing on fire that they could

could not remove, retired in the evening into the town.

On the 30th of April, N. S. the prince of Hesse, in two half-gallies, passed the line of boats, that lay before the harbour, and got into the town with sixty soldiers; and on the 2d of May the lord Peterborough sent intelligence, that the confederate fleet was at hand, which raised the soldiers drooping spirits. that were almost sunk with the continual duty. On the other side, the enemy redoubled their fire, in hopes of making themselves masters of the place before their arrival; but on the 7th, N. S. in the afternoon, the town observed the enemy's fleet had loosed their foretop sails, and several of them weighed and stood out to sea, which gave the town an assurance, that the confederate fleet was not far off; and the government afterwards received the following account of the raising the siege of **Burcelona**.

The English and Dutch men of war, commanded by Sir George Bing, joined those under the command of Sir John Leake the 1st of May, N. S. [20 April O. S.] in the bay of Altea. The 3d, they

they were joined by commodore Walker, with several men of war, and divers transports-ships; so that the fleet consisted of thirty-seven English and thirteen Dutch ships, in all fifty ships of the line of battle, besides eight frigates, fire-ships, transports and other vessels. The 7th, the fleet was off of Taragona, where the earl of Peterborough joined us with several barks, on board which were fourteen hundred land forces. His excellency went on board the prince George, and hoisted the Union-Flag on the main-top. The 8th, in the morning we came off of Cape Montjoy, and about noon anchor'd in Barcelona bay, to the inexpressible joy of the inhabitants of this place, who were hard pressed by the duke of Anjou's army. The French fleet, under the command of the count de Tholouse, upon the approach of the confederate fleet under his excellency's command, retired the night before.

The French had been besieging this town thirty-five days. Their army, in the beginning of the siege, consisted of about twenty thousand men, of which they had lost five thousand by the assaults they had made upon Fort Montjoy,

joy, by the sallies and the fires from the place, by the skirmishes with the Miquelets that lay on the hills, by sickness and desertion. The garrison, when the enemy sat down before it, was not above eight hundred strong, it having not been apprehended, that the enemy would have ventured upon this siege, without first having taken Lerida or Gironne : The breeches we had made, were not yet quite repaired, and fort Montjoy was in the same condition as when we possessed ourselves of it ; but the king of Spain's great magnanimity, resolution and courage, and the easy deportment, whereby he entirely won the hearts of his people, supplied all defects. His majesty shewed no concern, but for the danger of his city ; and, instead of taking any measures to secure his own person, used the utmost diligence to get reinforcement, and to set the inhabitants to work, encouraging him by his example to make a vigorous defence : The earl of Peterborough, with great expedition, brought about two or three thousand men from Valencia, of which he threw seven or eight hundred into the town by boats : The garrison of Gironne had likewise the

the good fortune to get in, and great numbers of Miquelets from all parts did the same. My lord Peterborough, with those who could not get into the place, possessed themselves of the strong posts in the hills about the enemy's camp, and the Miquelets secured all the avenues by which provisions might be brought to the enemy; and this was done so effectually, that most of the letters and couriers, that went and came between their camp, and Madrid, fell into our hands; so that at last they were forced to dispatch a frigate to Alicant with every packet they had occasion to send away. The garrison being reinforced, as is before mentioned, amounted to about four thousand horse and foot, of which six hundred *English* were put into fort Montjoy. The enemy began with attacking the fort, which they expected to have carried sword in hand; but my lord Donnegal, who commanded there, made so good a defence, that the enemy, being twice repulsed with considerable loss, thought fit to proceed with greater circumspection, made regular approaches, raised up several batteries above twenty
pieces

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pieces

pieces of cannon against it, and thus spent twenty two days in taking a place, which the earl of Peterborough had taken in four. During this attack on the fort, the breaches of the town were all fully repaired, the works were put in a good condition, and a great many cannon were mounted, both the garrison and burghers outvying each other, in doing what was necessary for the defence of the place. The king's presence and example gave life and vigour to the whole, who with great intrepidity often shewed himself in those places, where there was most danger; nor can one sufficiently commend his majesty's resolution in the greatest extremities, his constant application to direct every thing that was necessary to be done, and above all, his wonderful temper, and those engaging ways by which he gained the affections of his people.

During the siege, there happened a mutiny, in which the people killed some of their magistrates; the king, in these disorders came out to them, and by his presence and affable carriage soon appeased the tumult; nor ought the great resolution

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solution of the inhabitants of this city to be passed by in silence, whom neither the duke of Anjou's threats, nor his offers of pardon, could draw from their allegiance to their king, or make them forget their true interest and care of their liberty. The earl of Donnegal being killed, and our troops having quitted fort Montjoy the 25th past, the enemy then turned their batteries against the town; but the vigorous resistance they met with, obliged them to carry on their approaches with the utmost regularities; however firing continually upon the place with a considerable number of cannon, they had already made two breaches, one of which was impracticable, as the other would soon have been, and their approaches were brought to the covered way.

Things were in this posture when the fleet arrived: The earl of Peterborough went on shore the same evening, with all the forces that were on board the fleet, who were a great part of the night under arms behind the breaches, the enemy having given out, that they would storm the place. The next day there was great skirmishing between the

pieces of cannon against it, and thus spent twenty two days in taking a place, which the earl of Peterborough had taken in four. During this attack on the fort, the breaches of the town were all fully repaired, the works were put in a good condition, and a great many cannon were mounted, both the garrison and burghers outvying each other, in doing what was necessary for the defence of the place. The king's presence and example gave life and vigour to the whole, who with great intrepidity often shewed himself in those places, where there was most danger; nor can one sufficiently commend his majesty's resolution in the greatest extremities, his constant application to direct every thing that was necessary to be done, and above all, his wonderful temper, and those engaging ways by which he gained the affections of his people.

During the siege, there happened a mutiny, in which the people killed some of their magistrates; the king, in these disorders came out to them, and by his presence and affable carriage soon appeased the tumult; nor ought the great resolution

resolution of the inhabitants of this city to be passed by in silence, whom neither the duke of Anjou's threats, nor his offers of pardon, could draw from their allegiance to their king, or make them forget their true interest and care of their liberty. The earl of Donnegal being killed, and our troops having quitted fort Montjoy the 25th past, the enemy then turned their batteries against the town; but the vigorous resistance they met with, obliged them to carry on their approaches with the utmost regularities; however firing continually upon the place with a considerable number of cannon, they had already made two breaches, one of which was impracticable, as the other would soon have been, and their approaches were brought to the cover'd way.

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French and the Miquelets that lay about their camp, in which the enemy lost between two and three hundred men, as we were told by deserters, who assured us at the same time, they were preparing to march off; upon which, orders were sent to all parts of the country to take arms. The enemy however, kept firing with their cannon; but about one a clock, the 1st of May [12 N. S.] in the morning, they marched off in a manner unexpected, leaving behind them near two hundred brass battering guns, thirty mortars, a great quantity of bombs, shot, shells, working-tools, and other war-like stores, sixteen thousand sacks of meal, above three thousand barrels of powder, and all their sick and wounded men, whom the marshal de Theffe, by a letter, recommended to the earl of Peterborough's clemency, and his excellency was very generous and indulgent towards them.

There happen'd a total eclipse of the sun, that morning the siege was raised, about nine o'clock.

A thanksgiving was held in England on the 27th of June, for our success in Flanders, and for the raising the siege of
of

of Barcelona; the news of both arriving much about the same time. An order of council was also published for opening a trade with such part of the Spanish Netherlands as acknowledged king Charles; and numerous addresses came up from all parts of the kingdom, congratulating her majesty on the successes.

In the mean time, the confederate forces in Portugal being much superior to the duke of Berwick, began the campaign on that side with the siege of Alcantara, before which town they sat down the 10th of April, N. S. and this being a place of no great strength, the garrison capitulated the 14th, submitting to be made prisoners of war, to the number of 3,282, besides officers: Whereupon the earl of Galway advanced further into Spain, and published a manifesto; declaring that he did not come into Spain as an enemy, but to deliver them from the French Yoke; and, whatever officers would return to the obedience of their lawful sovereign, king Charles III. should enjoy the same posts they held under the duke of Anjou.

The

The court of Spain were in a terrible consternation on the taking of Alcantara, apprehending that the allies would have marched directly to Madrid: Upon that Philip's queen having summoned the grandees and magistrates for to attend her, made them the following speech, viz.

I Have sent for you, to acquaint you what distress the state is in; I cannot conceal it from you while the king is exposing his life in your defence; Heaven blesses his arms in Catalonia, and we hope that rebellious province will shortly be reduced; but affairs do not go so well in Estremadura; the Portuguese advance; will you tamely see such enemies approach you? Do you not think of exerting your utmost efforts to make them repent their audaciousness? The preservation of the monarchy is now the point in question; you ought in this pressing necessity to shew your loyalty and zeal, by sacrificing your all for the king, for me, and for yourselves; powerful and speedy succours are necessary. I am the very first queen that has appeared in this place
on

on such an occasion: When I give you such extraordinary marks of my affection, I well deserve you should do something for me, and appear in my defence.

The Spaniards however appeared very little moved at this pathetick discourse: They were oppressed by the French, insulted and trampled on by a people that of all others they most contemn'd and hated, and feared no alteration for the worse; but this favourable juncture was unhappily lost thro' the abundant caution or obstinacy of the Portugese; notwithstanding all the remonstrances of the confederate generals to induce them to advance towards Madrid, during the siege of Barcelona; they persisted in their resolution of remaining near their own frontiers till the fate of Barcelona was determined; and therefore, on the 1st of May, O. S. on the 12th of May N. S. the very day the siege of Barcelona was raised, they began their march towards Ciudad Rodrigo, which they invested the 21st instant; and beyond their expectation, the place surrender'd the 26th the regiment of Austria being permitted
to

to march out; and three thousand of the militia that were in garrison surrender'd arms, taking an oath never to serve against the allies. The next day, being 27th of May, the news of the raising the siege of Barcelona, being brought to the camp, it was unanimously agreed to march to Madrid, and the necessary dispositions were made for that enterprise.

On the 7th of June, the confederate army arriv'd at Salamanca; and on the 18th, encamp'd at Espinal, where deputies from the Escorial came to make their submission. Here, by letters of some intercepted couriers they received advice of the victory obtained by the allies at Ramillies; and understood, that the Spaniards looked upon king Philip's affairs as desperate. It seems, that prince was so hard press'd upon by the earl of Peterborough on his raising the siege of Barcelona, that he was forced to retire to the frontiers of France, where he left his army, and went round about, by the way of Navarre to Madrid; but, finding the Portuguese were advancing thither, he quitted his capital again, and retired with his court to the confines of France.

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Soon after which, viz. the 24th of June the marquis de Minas, and the earl of Galway, took possession of Madrid, where they called king Charles III. to be proclaimed the 27th; which had such an influence on the Spaniards, that Toledo immediately declared for him; and even cardinal Portacarero wrote to the marquis des Minas, assuring him of his submission to king Charles the III^d, and the courts of judicature administer'd justice in his name; whereupon the confederate generals sent express after express to king Charles, to hasten his march to his capital city, and join them with all the forces he could assemble; but the province of Aragon, declaring for king Charles at the same time, he marched into Saragossa, where he unhappily spent so much time, that his rival king Philip, assembled an army superior to that of the allies, and obliged them to quit Madrid; whereupon Toledo, Salamanca, and the rest of the towns in Castile, which had declared for king Charles, submitted again for king Philip; and when it was too late, king Charles join'd the marquis des Minas and the earl of Galway at Guadalaxara with six or seven regiments. But all that could
be

be done now was to retire into Valencia, and take up Winter quarters there, for their retreat to Portugal was cut off; and Alcantara that had been taken by the Portuguese in the beginning of the year, was retaken by the Spaniards, together with Carthagená, lately taken by admiral Leake.

Thus unhappily ended the campaign in Spain, which began so gloriously; we did not seem to know how to improve the great successes we had been bless'd with, or we were afraid of eclipsing the glory of our favourite general; for, instead of sending an immediate reinforcement to the earl of Galway or Peterborough, to have enabled them to have maintain'd their conquests in Spain, we actually kept ten thousand men on board the fleet this summer, on pretence of making a descent some where in France, till one half of the men perish'd. Had these been sent immediately to Portugal or Spain, with five or six thousand men more, that might have been spared from other places, there had been almost as sudden a revolution in Spain, in the year 1706, as there was in England in 1688, and a happy period had been put to this bloody

bloody and expensive war; but then that brave nobleman the earl of Peterborough, who had done such wonders in Spain with a handful of men, would have had too great a share in the honour of accomplishing it, and might have rival'd another illustrious hero in glory and merit.

Certain it is, we either did not know how to make use of our victories, or we never intended to improve them into an honourable peace.

The French king immediately saw the consequence of supporting his grandsons adherents while things were all in suspense, and poured in troops in Spain from all parts, while the allies indolently look'd on, and suffered their Friends who had declared for king Charles, to be abandoned to the rage of that incensed prince; the kingdom lost, and their forces destroyed for want of being supported in time.

The earl of Rivers was not suffered to sail to Portugal with the land forces till the winter following; and on his coming to Lisbon in November, finding the communication between Portugal and

the allies was cut off, he sailed round to **Alicant**, in order to join the earl of **Galway** on that side; but his men had endured such hardships on board, that scarce half of them arrived there alive, though they had been in no action. The troops being landed in this miserable condition, the earl returned to *England*, together with the earl of **Essex** and brigadier **Gorges**, who embark'd with those troops in the first design.

The war was chiefly carried on in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Flanders*; this campaign little or nothing was done upon the *Rhine*; as well because both parties had drawn what troops they could from that side; as because prince **Lewis of Baden** was very ill at this time, and not in a condition for action: He died the following winter on the 4th of *January*, with the character of one of the greatest generals of the age; tho' the indolence and sluggishness of the *Germans* he commanded, occasion'd his reputation to suffer in the latter part of his life, which was by no means equal to the beginning, at least in success. Some little time before (*viz.*) the beginning of *December* died

Don

Don Pedro, king of Portugal, in the 58th year of his age, and was succeeded by his eldest son Don John IV. who declared at his accession, that he would faithfully observe all his father's engagements with the allies.

The king of Sweden this year, observing that he never should be able effectually to dethrone king Augustus, unless he cut off the supplies he constantly received from Saxony, marched through Silesia and Lusatia into Saxony, plundering the open country from one end to the other, obliged the rich city of Lipsick, and other towns to pay him contribution, and took up his Winter quarters there, to the great terror of the rest of the empire, as well as of the Saxons.

In the mean time, her majesty and the states general continued their mediation between the emperor and his Hungarian subjects, but to very little purpose; the negotiations were broken off, and each side again prepared to renew the war.

While almost every kingdom in Europe was become a scene of war, of rapine and

and confusion, England and Scotland were engaged in treating of a union between the two kingdoms, which treaty was opened, as has been already intimated, at the Cockpit in Whitehall, April 16, 1706, when the commissions being read, the lord keeper Cowper made a speech in the name of the English commissioners, as the earl of Seafield, lord chancellor of Scotland, did on the behalf of the commissioners of that nation; and then they adjourn'd to the 22d, when the preliminaries were adjusted.

There were conferences held between the commissioners of both nations afterwards five and forty several days; at some of which the queen was present, and offer'd her thoughts upon the occasion. The articles being finish'd the 23d of July, were presented to the queen, and were of the following tenor.

I. That the two kingdom of England and Scotland shall, from the first of May 1707. be united into one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain.

II. That the Succession be to the princess Sophia and her heirs; and that all papists, or persons that marry papists,

pists, shall be for ever excluded inheriting the crown.

III. That the united kingdom shall be represented by one parliament.

IV. That the subjects of the united kingdom shall have the freedom of trade and navigation to all places within the same, and plantations belonging to it, and a communication of all other advantages.

V. All ships belonging to Scottish men at the time of the union, to be deemed ships of British built, the owners making oath that the same belong to them.

VI. All parts of the united kingdom to be under the same regulations of trade, and liable to the same customs and duties.

VII. The united kingdom to be liable to the same excise, except that a barrel of ale in Scotland shall not pay above two shillings, on account of the present excise in *England*.

VIII. Foreign salt in *Scotland* shall pay the same duty as in *England*; but salt made in *Scotland* shall be exempted for seven years from the *English* duty: Several conditions relating to the salt duty were inserted in this article.

IX. When

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IX. When

IX. When 1,997,705 l. shall be enacted to be raised in England on land, Scotland shall add a farther sum of 48 000 l.

X. Scotland is exempted from stamp duties now in force.

XI. As also from the duties on windows.

XII. And from the duty on coals and culm.

XIII. Scotland shall not pay the malt duty, which expires June 24, 1707.

XIV. Scotland shall not be charged with any other duties imposed by the parliament of England before the union, except those consented to in this treaty, and if the parliament in their provision for the service in the year 1707, shall lay any farther customs, Scotland shall have an equivalent for the share thereof they will be liable to; malt made and consumed in Scotland not to be charged during this War.

XV. Scotland shall have an equivalent for what she shall be charged towards payment of the debts of England, the sum of 398,085 l. for the custom and excise they will be liable to, towards paying the said debts; and an equivalent

equivalent shall be farther allowed for the proportion Scotland shall hereafter pay by reason of the increase of the customs, by the increase of trade, which will be the happy effect of this union; and also for the salt duty, which they shall be obliged to pay after seven years; the said 308085 l. to be apply'd to the paying the publick debts of Scotland; to the refunding to the African company their principal stock, and the interest of it; to satisfy such as may be losers by the alteration of the coin, and such other uses as commissioners appointed by her majesty shall think fit; the African company to be dissolv'd as soon as an act passes in England for paying the equivalent.

XVI. The coin to be of the same standard throughout the united kingdom as now in England, and a mint to be continued in Scotland under the same rules as in England.

XVII. The same weights and measures as be used as now in England, and standards to be kept in the burghs, agreeable to the standard in the exchequer.

XVIII.

XVIII. The laws for the regulation of trade, custom, and such excises which Scotland is to be liable to, to be the same with england; other laws in Scotland to remain as before, but alterable by parliament; laws which concern the publick and civil government may be the same throughout the united kingdom; but no alteration may be made in the laws which concern private right, except for evident utility of the subjects of Scotland.

XIX. The court of session, and other courts, shall remain in Scotland, with such regulations as are therein mentioned.

X. All heritable officers, and officers for life, are reserved to the owners, as rights of property.

XXI. The Rights of the royal burghs in Scotland shall remain intire.

XII. Sixteen of the peers in Scotland shall sit and vote in the house of lords, and forty five representatives of Scotland in the house of commons, of the parliament of Great Britain; the choice of which to be according to the act pass'd for that purpose; in case her majesty shall,

shall on the 1st of May, declare this present parliament to be the first parliament of Great Britain, the present parliament of England may be so on the part of England, and the sixteen peers and the forty five commoners for Scotland to sit with them; such parliament to continue no longer than the english parliament is by law allow'd to continue.

XXIII. The sixteen peers of Scotland have all privilegees of parliament which the peers of england have; and, in case of tryals of peers, when no parliament is in being, the peers of Scotland, who sat in the last parliament, shall be summon'd; and all the peers of Scotland shall be peers of Great Britain, and shall enjoy all privileges as fully as the peers of england, except sitting in the house of lords, and upon tryals of peers.

XXIV. There shall be one great seal for the united kingdom; a seal to be still used in Scotland in things relating to private right, as usual: That the privy seal, signet, casset, &c. now used, be continued; and that the crown, scepter sword of state, records, rolls, and registers,

sters, publick and private, shall be still kept in Scotland. Lastly,

XXV. All laws and statutes, inconsistent with the terms of these articles, to be void.

Upon presenting these articles to her majesty, she made the following speech to the commissioners:

My Lords,

I give you many thanks for the great pains you have taken in this treaty; and am very well pleas'd to find your endeavours and applications have brought it to so good a conclusion. The particulars of it seem so reasonable, that I hope they will meet with approbation in the parliaments of both kingdoms. I wish, therefore, that my servants of Scotland may lose no time in going down to propose it to my subjects of that kingdom; and I shall always look upon it as a particular happiness, if this union, which will be so great a security and advantage to both kingdoms, can be accomplish'd in my reign.

The same day the following order was made by the queen in council, viz.

Her

Her majesty having been inform'd, that great liberty has been taken by some papists, and some other disaffected persons, in their discourses, and laying wagers, relating to the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, tending thereby to create misunderstandings between her majesty's subjects; her majesty being graciously inclined to prevent her good subjects from being misled by inadvertency, is this day pleased, with the advice of her privy council, to order that publick notice be given, That whosoever shall be concerned in any seditious discourse or libel, or laying wagers, or making or subscribing policies of assurances, relating to the said union, shall be prosecuted for such their offence, according to the utmost rigour of the law: Whereof all justices of the peace, and other magistrates are to take notice: And that this her majesty's pleasure may be publickly known, it is ordet'd to be printed in the Gazette.

The parliament of Scotland meeting the 3d of October afterwards, her majesty's letter was read to them; wherein she

acquaints

acquaints them, That the treaty of union was concluded by the commissioners of both nations; and said, she hoped the terms of it would be acceptable to them; but for she should esteem it the greatest glory of her reign to see it perfected, being persuaded it must prove the greatest happiness of her people. And upon this occasion renew'd her assurances of maintaining the government of their church, as by law establish'd; declaring they had now an opportunity of doing what was necessary for securing their church, after the union, within the limits of Scotland; and observed, that there was no reason to doubt, but the parliament of England would do what was necessary on their part, after the readiness they had shewn to remove what might obstruct the entering on that treaty; she also desired; that they would provide the necessary supplies, till the parliament of Great Britain could provide for these matters, and recommended to them calmness and unanimity.

The lord commissioner, (the duke of Queensbury) and the lord chancellor Seaford having each of them endeavour'd

to shew the great advantages arising from the union of the two kingdoms, the articles of union were read, and order'd to be printed, with the proceedings of the commissioners of both kingdoms; and then the parliament was adjourn'd for a week.

At their next meeting the 15th of October, it being put to the vote, Whether they should proceed presently to the consideration of the articles of union, or refer the consideration thereof? It was carried to proceed, 116 voices against 52; from whence the strength of the court partly apper'd.

But the people without doors still seemed very much dissatisfied with the articles; insomuch that a mob was rais'd, which assaulted the house of Sir Patrick Johnston, provost of Edinburgh, and one of the commissioners; and the privy council were oblig'd to call in the foot guards for their protection.

The instructions also the people gave their Representatives sufficiently discover'd their aversion to the union, as well as their petitions and representations

tions against it from most parts of the kingdom; wherein they declared, that the devolving the power of the Scottish parliament, into the hands of a small number of lords, barons and burgeses, allowed to sit and vote with all of the lords and commons of england in the Parliament of Great Britain, was very dishonourable and prejudicial unto the kingdom of Scotland, tending unto the destruction of their ancient constitution, and all their rights and privileges, as a free people in general, and to every individual person and society in the kingdom in particular; that they will entirely lose their sovereignty and independency, and give up the birthright of the Peers, and the privileges of the barons and burghs; that the rights and interests reserved to them by the articles of union, were capable of no security, seeing the plurality of voices in the Parliament of Great Britain, must certainly determine whatever came before them.

That the being let into the trade of england, would be little or no advantage to them, under the regulation and
restric-

restrictions the english trade at present was, in the several companies; and they were under great apprehensions of danger to their kirk, from the twenty six bishops who were to sit in the British Parliament; whereas their presbyterian kirk would have none for to represent them.

They objected also to the sacramental test, being the condition of access to all places of profit, or trust; and it was a further grievance that the sovereign was obliged to be of the church of england communion

The assembly of the kirk petitioned also against the making the security of the church of england, a fundamental article of the union; for hereby they said they would involve the whole nation in great guilt, by consenting to the establishment of the hierarchy and ceremonies of a church which they held to be sinful and abominable.

These representations were followed by farther tumults at Dumfries, the articles of union were publicly burnt, and the people declared, that their commissioners must either be simple, ignorant,

of treacherous, or all together; and that the ratification of this treaty, would bring them and their posterity to be tributary and bondslaves to their neighbours. Even in Edinburgh, the high commissioner was insulted, and stones threw at him in his coach, while he was surrounded with the guards; and on the 30th of November, the mob entered the parliament close, with loud outcries for rejecting the articles of union, which gave the ministry such apprehensions, that it was thought convenient to march several regiments of horse and dragoons to the north of England, to be in a readiness to protect them.

But, notwithstanding all the clamour and opposition that was made, the act for the ratification of the union passed on the 16th of January; yeas 110, noes 96. Every article of the union being debated as it was read, the parliament had not gone through them all till January, and, tho' they were agreed to, it was with alterations, and an act passed at the same time for the security of their presbyterian kirk.

The most considerable speakers for the union, were the earls of Seafield, Stair, Roxburgh, and Marchmont; and those against it, the dukes of Hamilton and Athol, and the marquess of Annandale. They afterwards proceeded to pass an act, prescribing the manner of electing the members of Scotland to be their representatives in the first parliament of Great Britain.

While the articles of union were debating in Scotland, the French made some overtures of peace to the states-general, and the duke of Marlborough; and, on his grace's arrival at the Hague in December, this year, a letter from the duke of Bavaria to his grace, and another to the Field deputies, with their respective answers, were communicated to the ministers of the rest of the allies. The elector's letter to the duke of Marlborough was of the following tenor.

TH E most christian king. Sir,
finding, that some overtures of peace, which he had caused to be made, by private wars, had, instead of producing the effect of making known his dispositions for promoting a general
58 M m m peace

peace, been looked upon, by ill designing persons, as an artifice to disunite the allies, and make an advantage of the misunderstanding that might be created among them, has resolved to show the sincerity of his intentions, by renouncing all secret negotiations, and openly proposing conferences, in which means may be found for re-establishing the tranquility of Europe.

The most christian king is pleased to commission me to inform you of this, and to desire you to acquaint the queen of England with it.

I give the like notification on the part of the most christian king to the states-general, by a letter I have written to their Field deputies, and he would do the like with regard to the other potentates that are at war with him, had they ministers so near at hand, as you are to receive the like intimation, he having no design to exclude any of the said potentates from the negotiation, that shall be begun in the conferences he proposes.

Farther, for the advancing a good so great and necessary to Europe, which has too long suffered the inevitable calamities of war; he consents that a place
may

may forthwith be chosen between the two armies, and after their separation between Mons and Brussels; in which, with you, Sir, with whom the interests of *England* are so safely entrusted, the deputies the states shall please to nominate, and the persons whom the king of France shall impowder, they may open their intentions upon so important an affair. I am extremely pleased, Sir, to have such an occasion to make you this overture, being persuaded, it will leave no room for making a doubt of the sentiments of his most christian majesty, and, as it may be so beneficial to all Europe, you will be glad to give an account of this to the queen of England, without loss of time, and to whomsoever else you shall think fit. I shall expect your answer, Sir, to communicate it to the most christian king and shall be always ready, Sir, to do you service.

Mons, October 21, 1706. Sign'd

M. Emanuel, Elector.

The

The Duke of Marlborough's Answer.**S I R,**

HAVING communicated to the queen my mistress, what your electoral highness did me the honour to write to me in your letter of the 21st of last month, of the intentions of the most christian king to endeavour to re-establish the tranquillity of Europe, by conference to be held for that purpose between deputies on both sides; her majesty had commanded me to answer your electoral highness, that 'tis a pleasure to her to be informed of the king's inclinations to agree to the making of a solid and lasting peace with all the allies: **As** this is the sole end, that obliged her majesty to continue this war till now; so she will be very glad to conclude it, in concert with all her allies, on conditions that may secure them from all apprehensions of being forced to take up arms again, after a short interval, as happen'd last time. Her majesty is also willing I should declare that she is ready to enter jointly

jointly with all the high allies, into just and necessary measures for settling such a peace; her majesty being determined, not to enter upon any negotiation without the participation of her said allies; but the way of conferences, that is proposed, without more particular declarations on the part of his most christian majesty, does not seem proper to her for attaining a truly solid and lasting peace. Their Lordships the states general are of the same opinion; therefore your electoral highness will rightly judge, that it is necessary to think of other more solid means to attain so great an end; to which her majesty will contribute with all the sincerity that can be shewed; having nothing so much at heart, as the relief of her subjects and the tranquillity of Europe. Your electoral highness will always do me the justice to be persuaded of the respect, with which I have the honour to be, &c

Hague, November 20, 1706.

The
Her majesty is also willing
should declare that she is ready to enter
jointly

**The Elector's Letser to the Field
Deputies.**

I Doubt not, gentlemen, you are inform'd of the dispositions the most christian king has intimated for a year past by different ways, according as opportunities presented, to put an end to the war, which for several years has afflicted the greatest part of *Europe*. The most christian king discover'd those dispositions with a sincere intention to forward the conclusion of a solid and lasting peace; in the mean time they who were employed to do this, having done it secretly, because they were not authoris'd to act otherwise. Those who are not inclin'd to peace, have misinterpreted those first proceedings, and represented them as a design, formed to divide the states general from their allies, in order afterwards to make advantage of their disunion.

Tis his most christian majesty's desire to cultivate a good understanding, and and to have his real intentions no longer doubted : Wherefore he has determined
to

to propose that conferences may forthwith be opened, in which those whom he shall empower, may treat with all those whom the queen of England and the States General shall appoint, of the means for concluding of a lasting peace.

He has caused the same declaration to be made to the duke of Marlborough, by a trusty person, to whom I have discovered my sentiments, that he may inform that duke of them. And it is with pleasure I discharge the commission he has given me, to tell you, That being persuaded of your good will, gentlemen, to contribute to so great a good, he would be very glad, should their lordships the States empower you to assist at the conferences proposed; which he consents may be held in such places as shall be judg'd most convenient between the two armies, for the time they keep the Field; and afterwards between Brussels and Mons. I desire you to inform the States of these dispositions of the most christian king, to which I hope theirs will be conformable.

able, for the good and quiet of Christendom.

I expect their answer very speedily by you, and am, Gentlemen, wholly yours,

Mons, October 21, 1706.

Sign'd

M. Emanuel, elector.

The Answer of the Field Deputies.

Monseigneur,

YOUR electoral highness having done us the honour to acquaint us by your letter of the 21st of October past, with the intentions of his most christian majesty, to forward the conclusion of a solid and lasting peace, in proposing of the sending of deputies on both sides to some place between the two armies, and after their separation to some place between Mons and Brussels, to enter upon conferences on so important a subject; we did not delay to impart it to the lords the States General, your electoral highness having made the same over-
ture

ture to the prince and duke of Marlborough: Their high mightinesses did not think fit we should answer you, before the said prince and duke had his answer from England; that is the reason why we have not done it sooner.

At present, their high mightinesses have ordered us to tell your electoral highness, That they have received with great pleasure the assurances you give them of the sincere intention of his most christian majesty, to seek means to establish, as soon as may be, a solid and lasting peace with all the allies; 'tis just such a peace they wish for and desire. All, who know the inclination and interest of their republick, will easily believe this, and the states would never have enter'd into the war, could they have maintain'd the peace with some security.

Your electoral highness knows, with what great pains and sincerity they labour'd to that purpose: But as those efforts prov'd useless, they were constrain'd to take arms, together with their high allies, for the defence of their liberty and the publick safety; so they will be very glad to lay them down, as soon as

possible, when they can do it with the satisfaction of all their allies, and on conditions that give reasonable grounds to hope that they shall not be oblig'd to take them up again, after a short interval of time; of which the examples and short continuance of former treaties of peace make them apprehensive.

In the mean time their high mightinesses are ready to enter jointly with their allies into all just and necessary ways, that may lead to a general peace: But that of conferences, propos'd without a particular declaration of his most christian majesty's intentions, does not appear to them to be proper to the end propos'd, nor has it appear'd to be so to her majesty the queen of Great Britain, no such sufficient overture having yet been made to them, as they could judge ought to be communicated to their allies, well knowing they would find no satisfaction therein; wherefore more proper means should be thought of for attaining this great end, in which their high mightinesses will concur when they shall see better cause; the sincerity of their desires of peace being sufficiently known.

We

We have the honour to acquaint your electoral highness with their sentiments, and to assure you that we are with very much respect,

Monseigneur,

Your electoral highness's
most humble and most
obedient servants,

Ferdinand Van Collen Cuper, &c

From hence it appears, that there had been a secret negotiation carried on between the French, the deputies, and his grace, and terms had been offer'd ; but it was not thought convenient to accept of 'em, or to publish any thing more relating to the treaty, than these letters.

But, as this overture for a treaty is said to have been intended only to amuse and divide the allies, surely we might have entred into a treaty, whether we had lik'd their terms, or not, if it had been only to amuse the enemy, and prevent the loss of that part of Spain that had declared for king Charles, till we could have sent a body of troops to their protection; for our ministers were not ignorant at that time, That the French
and

and Spaniards were superior to the allies in that kingdom.

That the confederate army had already been forced to abandon the towns in Castile, that had declar'd for king Charles, and leave the miserable natives to the mercy of the enemy.

That the remainig provinces of Arragon, Catalonia and Valencia, which the allies yet possess'd, would also be compelled to submit to king Philip again the next campaign, by the superiority of troops that prince had already, as well by the great reinforcements the French king was sending to Spain, now the war in Italy was at an end; for we took very little care, either to reinforce our army from England or Italy, from whence twenty or thirty thousand men might have been sent this Winter, and establish'd king Charles on that throne, and thereby have put an end to the war at once, if this had been our design. The lord Peterborough was so sensible of this neglect, and of the great preparations the French king was making to fix his grandson on the throne of Spain, that he wrote the most moving letters to the court of England, not to abandon
that

that people and their own troops to inevitable destruction; and actually made a voyage to Italy, where the confederates had at this time upwards of sixty thousand men, and no enemy that durst appear in the field, in order to procure a reinforcement of troops, and at the same time begg'd leave of the confederate generals in Spain, to remain upon the defensive, till a body of troops could be sent over, foreseeing they could not resist the united forces of France and Spain, if a battle happen'd, before they received fresh supplies; but the allies neither took care to send forces in time, to defend the Spaniards that had declared for them, nor would enter into a treaty of peace, whereby they might have preserv'd the provinces they possess'd in Spain, till a reinforcement had been got ready; to which stupid or treacherous conduct we may justly ascribe the loss of that kingdom; for when his people had been so exceeding forward to declare for us, and found themselves deserted and abandon'd to the rage of their incens'd prince, they could never be prevail'd on to rely on the honour of the allies a second time.

But

But further, it is evident from some letters and papers, that the allies published themselves this winter, that they might then have had a peace that would have answered all the ends of the grand alliance, and even have obtained a great deal more than the confederates proposed to themselves at the beginning of the war, if that would have contented them.

In a letter, said to be written by monsieur Chamillard, secretary to the French king, to the duke of Berwick, capt. general of the French forces at Castile, and said to be intercepted by the allies, are these expressions; the ill success of our armies in Flanders and Italy, hath obliged his majesty to make overtures of peace, not very agreeable to the honour and interest of France. The supporting Spain may be the ruin of France; to prevent which, the king hath resolv'd to hearken to the hard and insufferable terms of peace. Whilst his majesty's ministers are in treaty, it will be necessary to quit Spain; and that your excellency use all artifices to ruin the country, that it be not in a condition for many years to think of any thing

thing more, than to repair its own losses, and be incapable of defending itself alone.

The second letter publish'd by the allies, was that from the French king to the Pope; wherein that monarch tells his holiness, that the king of Spain, his grandson, had entrusted him with powers to transfer to the archduke [king Charles III.] part of the dominions which compose the Spanish monarchy: That the Catholick king had the hearts of the true Spaniards, and contented himself to reign over them; he was willing to relinquish the Milanese, Naples, Sicily, with the other islands in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, to the archduke; and that they should be for ever united to the house of Austria; that he was ready also to give the united provinces a barrier; and thus the two pretences of the war being removed, an end might be put to the misfortunes Europe had so long groan'd under.

But, as the battle of Blenheim had given the allies hopes of making an entire conquest of the Spanish dominions; and the victories of Ramillies and Turin had inspir'd them with a resolution of
continuing

continuing the war, till France was conquered, as will be abundantly evident from the operations of the succeeding campaign; and thus by grasping at too much, the allies lost what they had already gained. But before I enter upon the campaign of 1707, it will be requisite to observe the proceedings of the *English* parliament during the winter; which, being assembled the 3d of December, was opened with the following speech from the throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Hope we are all met together at this time with hearts truly thankful to Almighty God, for the glorious successes with which he hath blessed our arms, and those of our allies, thro' the whole course of this year; and with serious and steady resolutions to prosecute the advantages we had gained, till we reap the desired fruit of them in an honourable and durable peace.

The goodness of God has brought this happy prospect so much nearer to us, that, if we be not wanting to ourselves, we may, upon good grounds, hope to see such a balance of power establisht

establish'd in Europe, that it shall no longer be at the pleasure of one prince to disturb the repose, and endanger the liberties of this part of the world.

A just consideration of the present posture of affairs, of the circumstances of our enemies, and the good disposition of our allies, must needs excite an uncommon zeal, and animate us to exert our utmost endeavours at this critical juncture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

AS I am fully persuaded you are all of this min, so I must earnestly desire you to grant me supplies sufficient for carrying on the war next year in so effectual a manner, that we may be able to improve every where the advantages of this successful campaign; and I assure you, I shall make it my business to see all you give apply'd to those end with the greatest care and management.

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My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the power vested in me by act of parliament, both in England and Scotland, I have appointed commissioners to treat of an union between the two kingdoms; and tho' this be a work of such a nature, as could not but be attended with great difficulties; yet such has been the application of the commissioners, that they have concluded a treaty which is at this time before the parliament of Scotland; and I hope the mutual advantages of an entire union of the two kingdoms will be found so apparent, that it will not be long before I shall have an opportunity of acquainting you with the success which it has met with there.

Your meeting at this time being later than usual, I cannot conclude without earnestly recommending to you, to give as much dispatch to the publick affairs as the nature of them will admit, it being of the greatest consequence that both our friends and our enemies should be fully convinced of your firmness, and the vigour of your proceedings.

In answer to which, the house of peers presented her majesty with an address the next day; wherein they congratulate her on the great success of her arms this wonderful year. Nothing could be more glorious, they observed, than the opening the campaign, by that ever-memorable victory gained at Ramillies, under her wise and valiant general, the duke of Marlborough; and nothing more seasonable at the close of the campaign, than the compleat victory gain'd by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene, before the walls of Turin. And, if they should not do all that lay in their power towards improving the advantages divine providence had given her majesty and her allies, they should be inexcusable. Nor could they sufficiently express the universal satisfaction of the people, on the declaration her majesty and the states had made to the ministers of the rest of the allies; that no negotiations of peace should be entered upon, but in conjunction with all the members of the grand alliance; that the example of her majesty and the states ought to inspire the rest of the allies with a noble emulation of acting with the like vigour.

If

If any of them had failed formerly, they hoped her majesty would find proper means to let them see, that the only right amends they could make to the cause of liberty, was by doubling their efforts at this important juncture, which was the true way to obtain such a peace as might secure the protestant succession, the advantages of trade and commerce, restore the monarchy of Spain to king Charles the II^d, fix a barrier for the states general (in whose security they must alwtys think the interest of England engaged) as might be to their satisfaction, and procure such terms for the rest of their allies, as might be just, safe and honourable; concluding with their thanks for her majesty's endeavour's to compleat the union of the two kingdoms.

The commons also, on the 5th of December, presented her majesty with an address; wherein they congratulate the success of her arms: and assure her majesty, that, as her allies had shewn their firmness and good disposition to carry on the war vigorously, so they were determined that no specious pretences of peace should divert them from their steady resolutions

solutions of enabling her majesty to improve in all places the advantages of this successful campaign : The experience the commons had of the prudent administration, and the great care and management in the application of the publick treasure, encourage them to assure her majesty, they would cheerfully give such speedy and effectual supplies, as by God's blessing might establish the balance of power in Europe, by a safe, honourable and lasting peace ; they returned her majesty their hearty thanks for promoting the union.

The commons, at the beginning of this session, came to the following resolutions, in relation to their privileges.

1. That no Peer has a right to give his vote at the election of a commoner. 2.

That, where the house judge a petition touching an election to be frivolous and vexatious, they will order satisfaction to be made to the person petition'd against.

3. Where a person procures himself to be elected by bribery or corruption, they will proceed with the utmost severity against him. 4.

That where any person shall tamper with the witnesses, or deter any from appearing as witnesses at a con-

troverted

troverted election, they were guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be prosecuted with the utmost severity. 5. That if any person give false evidence to the house, he shall be prosecuted with the utmost severity. 6. That for any peer, or lord-lieutenant of a county, to concern himself in the election of a member, is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the commons.

Both houses voted the duke of Marlborough their thanks, for the eminent services he had done her majesty and the kingdom the last campaign; and, on his grace's coming into the house of peers, the 5th of December, the lord keeper made him the following compliment on the occasion.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

I Am commanded, by this house, to give your grace their acknowledgement and thanks, for the eminent services you have done since the last session of parliament, to her majesty and your country, together with their confederates, in this just and necessary war.

Tho'

Tho' your former successes against the power of France, while it remained unbroken, gave most reasonable expectation, that you would not fail to improve them; yet, what your grace has perform'd this last campaign, has far exceeded all hopes, even of such as were most affectionate and partial to their country's interest, and your glory; the advantages you have gained against the enemy, are of such a nature, so conspicuous in themselves, so undoubtedly owing to your courage and conduct, so sensibly and universally beneficial in their consequences to the whole confederacy, that, to attempt to adorn them with the colouring of words, would be vain and inexcusable, and therefore I decline it; the rather because I should certainly offend that great modesty, which alone can, and does, add lustre to your actions; and which, in your grace's example, has successfully withstood as great trials as that virtue has met with in any instance whatsoever; and I beg leave to say, that if any thing could move your grace to reflect with much satisfaction on your own merit, it would be this, that such

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an august assembly does with one voice praise and thank you; an honour, which a judgment so sure, as that of your grace's, to think rightly of every thing, cannot but prefer to the ostentation of a publick triumph.

To which his Grace reply'd.

I esteem this as a very particular honour which your lordships are pleased to do me; no body in the world can be more sensible of it than I am, nor more desirous to deserve the continuance of your favour and good opinion.

Nor did the lords content themselves with paying his grace this compliment; but proceeded to address her majesty, on the 16th of December, that she would permit them to bring in a bill to settle and continue the titles and honours of the duke of Marlborough, with his right of precedence, in his posterity, by act of Parliament, in such a manner as would be acceptable to her majesty. Whereupon the queen answered, that she would have the duke's titles and honours limited to his eldest daughter

married

[married to the lord Godolphin's son] and the heirs male of her body; and then to all his other daughters successively, according to the priority of their birth, and the heirs male of their respective bodies; and she thought it proper, that the honour and manor of Woodstock, and the house of Blenheim, should always go along with the titles; and a bill was brought in accordingly; which had so speedy a passage through both houses, that it received the royal assent, with the land and malt taxes, the 21st of December; when the speaker of the commons, on presenting those bills of supply to her majesty, said, that as his grace had obtained the victory of Ramillies before the armies were supposed to be in the field, so the commons had granted these supplies to her majesty, before her enemies could know the parliament was sitting. After the passing of which bills her majesty made the following speech to both houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad of this occasion to repeat to you my great satisfaction in your se-

veral addreffes prefented to me in the beginning of this feflion.

The zeal and affection which you exprefs'd in them for my fervice, and the common caufe of Europe, cannot fail of being a great encouragement to all our allies.

The particular notice which you have taken of the eminent fervices of the duke of Marlborough is alfo very agreeable to me; and I make no queftion but it will be fo to the whole kingdom.

Gentlemen of the Houfe of Commons,

I Am to thank you, in a very particular manner, for the more than ufual difpatch of the bills of fupply, with which you have now prefented me: this will enable me to put all our neceffary preparations for next year into a great forwardnefs, and muft needs have a very good effect for improving the advantages of the laft campaign.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I fuppofe you will think it convenient to make fome fhort reccfs during the holidays.

The

The zeal and unanimity you have already shewn, are a sufficient assurance to me, that you will return in the same good temper and disposition to dispatch what remains of the publick business.

The city of London having addressed her majesty, that the colours and standards taken at Ramillies, might be hung up in Guild-hall; they were carried thither with great ceremony from Whitehall, by a detachment of horse and foot-guards, on the 19th of December, amounting to sixty-three colours, and twenty-four standards; and the same day, his grace the duke of Marlborough, with the dukes of Ormond and Somerset, and other great officers and ministers of state, went to an entertainment at Vintners-hall in the city having been invited thither by the lord mayor and aldermen.

Her majesty was pleased, in this month of December, to make the following promotions among the nobility, viz. Henry earl of Kent, created viscount Godericke, earl of Harold, and marquiss of Kent, Robert earl of Lindsey, was created marquiss of Lindsey in the county

ty of Lincoln; Evelin earl of Kingston, marquiss of Doncaster in the county of Dorset; Thomas lord Wharton viscount Winchindon in the county of Bucks, and earl of Wharton in the county of Westmoreland; John lord Poulet of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset, and earl of Poulet; Sidney lord Godolphin, viscount Railton, and earl of Godolphin in the county of Cornwall; Hugh lord Cholmondley, viscount Malpas, and earl of Cholmondley in the county of Chester; Henry lord Walden, son and heir of the earl of Suffolk, baron of Chesterfield in the county of Essex, and earl of Bindon in the county of Dorset; the lord keeper Cowper, was created lord Cowper, and baron of Wingham in the county of Kent; and Sir Thomas Pelham, was made lord Pelham, and baron of Laughton in the county of Sussex.

The last day of the old year a thanksgiving was observed for the successes of the campaign, when her majesty went to St. Paul's, attended by the officers of state, and by both houses of parliament; when the bishop of Salisbury had the honour to preach before her, on the following

lowing words: He shall judge the poor of the people; he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor, Psal. lxxii. 4.

The parliament was no sooner met again (after the Christmas Holidays) but it was mov'd, in the house of commons, to find out some way to express their gratitude to the duke of Marlborough for the signal services he had done his country, that they might not be behind hand with the lords, in whose house the bill began for perpetuating his honours in the female line; and at length they agreed on an address to her majesty; desiring her, that as she had been pleased, at her own expence, to erect the house of Blenheim (at Woodstock) as a monument of his grace's glorious actions, and the peers had given rise to a law for continuing his honours to his posterity, they might be permitted to express the sense of his distinguishing merit, by making some provision for the more honourable support of his dignity, that the gratitude of the whole kingdom might remain upon record to after ages.

Soon

Soon after which, the queen sent them a message, intimating her desire that the 5000 l. per annum, which she had granted the duke, during her life, out of the post office, might be settled upon him and his posterity, in like manner as his titles, and the honour and manor of Woodstock, and house of Blenheim, were already limited and settled; and a bill was brought in accordingly, which received the royal assent the 20th of January; when the queen made the following speech to both houses;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HAVING acquainted you, at the opening of this session, that the treaty for an union between England and Scotland, which had been concluded here by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, in pursuance of the powers given by the parliament of both kingdoms, was then under the consideration of the parliament of Scotland; I can now, with great satisfaction, inform you, that the said treaty has been ratified by act of parliament in Scotland, with some alterations and additions.

I have

I have directed the treaty, agreed to by the commissioners of both kingdoms, and also the act of ratification from Scotland, to be laid before you; and, I hope, it will meet with your concurrence and approbation.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,
IT being agreed by this treaty, that Scotland is to have an equivalent for what that kingdom is obliged to contribute towards paying the debts of England, I must recommend to you, that in case you agree to the treaty, you would take care to provide for the payment of the equivalent to Scotland accordingly.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
YOU have now an opportunity before you of putting the last hand to a happy union of the two kingdoms; which, I hope, will be a lasting blessing to the whole island; a great addition to its wealth and power, and a firm security to the protestant religion.

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The advantages which will accrue to us all, from an union, are so apparent, that I will add no more, and that I shall look upon it as a particular happiness of this great work, which has been so often attempted without success, can be brought to perfection.

A copy of the articles of the union having been laid before each house some few days afterwards, with the Scots act of ratification, and a minute-book of the proceedings of the commissioners, some debates arose on this subject; those who were against the union in the house of commons observed, that the People without doors had been long since tongue ty'd by an order of council; but that, they thought, ought to have no influence within those walls; every gentleman ought freely to communicate his thoughts about it there. Some said, they were absolutely against an incorporating union, because it was like marrying a woman against her consent; that this union had been carried on in Scotland by corruption and bribery within doors, and by force and violence without; and

and the promoters thereof, basely giving up their independent constitution, had actually betray'd the trust reposed in them; that, among the many inconveniencies and irreconcilable contradictions this union was liable to, there was this material one, that the queen was obliged, by oath, to maintain the church of england as by law establish'd; and bound likewise to maintain and defend the kirk of Scotland in one and the same united kingdom; that the church of england look'd upon their establishment as *Jure Divino*, and the Scots pretended their Kirk was so too; and how two nations, that clash'd in so essential a point, could unite, was difficult to conceive; and it might at least be proper to consult the convocation in this matter. To which it was answer'd, by the other side, that they did not look upon either the one church or the other to be *Jure Divino*, any farther than that they were establish'd by God Almighty's permission; and so they might both be said to be *Jure Divino*; as for consulting the national synod or convocation in matters of religion, any gentleman might do this for his private satisfaction; but they

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thought it derogatory to the rights of the commons of england, to advise on this occasion with an inferior assembly, who had no share in the legislature. The friends of the church reply'd, that this very assembly, how contemptible soever in the eyes of some men at this day, had been consulted in the act of uniformity, and the establishment of the liturgy; and that our religion was not merely a parliamentary institution, as its great enemies the papists and presbyterians suggested; but the friends of the constitution, observing that the whigs had a great majority; that all arguments were lost upon them, and that they appear'd resolv'd upon the ratification of the articles, without any alteration, they left the house; and thereupon the articles passed, in almost as short a time as they were ready.

In the mean time, a bill was brought in by some noble peers in the house of lords, for the security of the church of england, to be inserted in the act of ratification, as the act for the security of the church of Scotland was to be on their part; which coming down to the commons, some amendments to it were offer'd;

fer'd; as, that so much of 13 Car. II. for the well governing of corporations might be recited, as was not repealed; as also, so much of the 25 Car. II. for preventing dangers that might happen from popish recusants, as was unrepealed; the Scots having recited the material parts of the acts for the establishment of their Kirk, in the act of ratification; but this was thought too great a favour to the church of england, by that house of commons. It was propos'd also, that a clause might be received, that the two universities of this kingdom might continue forever, as they were by law established, and a further clause, that the subjects of this kingdom should be for ever free from any oath, test or subscription wirhin this kingdom, contrary to, or inconsistent with the true protestant religion, worship and discipline of the church of england, as now by law establish'd; but both these clauses were rejected, notwithstanding the Scots had declar'd their Kirk and universities by the very same words. Another cause also, that was propos'd in favour of the convocation, was laugh'd out of doors, tho' the privileges of the general assembly of

of the kirk of Scotland were expressly stipulated for.

While the articles were debating in a committee of the house of peers, the lord Haversham made a speech on the occasion, in her majesty's presence; wherein he observ'd, that the articles came to their lordships with the greatest countenance of authority: but notwithstanding authority might be the strongest motive to incline the will, it was certainly the weakest in the world to convince the understanding. This was an argument indeed made use of by the church of Rome, for their superstitious worship, where there were ten Ave Marias to one Pater Noster; which he thought just as unreasonable as if ten times the application and address should be made to a she-favourite, as to the person of the sovereign; which was a kind of state idolatry. He was not, he said, against a federal union: a union in interest and in the succession; but this was a matter of a different nature; where two nations, independent in their sovereignties; that had different laws and interests; and, what he could not forget, different forms of worship, church government

government and order, should be united into one kingdom; a union, made up of so many mismatch'd pieces, of such jarring incongruous ingredients, that he fear'd it would require a standing force to keep us from falling asunder, and breaking to pieces every moment. He farther observed, that by this act above an hundred Scots peers, and as many commoners, were excluded the British parliament; gentlemen, who as little thought of being excluded a year or two before, as any of their lordships did then; that their rights were as well and strongly fenced and secured to them as their lordships were at that time, by the fundamental laws of their kingdom; by the claim of right, and by act of parliament; whereby it was made high-treason to make any alteration in the constitution of this kingdom.

He observ'd also, that the bishops had once been voted out of doors by the temporal lords; and who knew what question might arise hereafter? for his part, he would venture his life for the church of england, tho' he acknowledg'd he was an occasional conformist.

But

But if the bishops would weaken their cause so far as to give up the two great points of episcopal ordination and confirmation; if they could approve and rectify an act for securing the Presbyterian church of Scotland, as the protestant religion and purity of worship, according to the words in the Scots act; they gave up that which had been contended for between them and the Presbyterians many years, and what had been defended by the wreatest and most learned men of the church of England; and he hop'd their lordships would give some light to one who desir'd instruction, that he might not ignorantly do any thing to their prejudice in this matter. His lordship added, that the act for securing their presbyterian church government and like those little clouds in a warm calm summer's day, that there were generally the seeds and attractives of approaching tempests and thunder: That he saw no necessity of this incorporating union, since, Scotland had offer'd to come into the succession without it: And he thought it a very dangerous experiment to both nations.

The

The following protests also were made in the house of peers, against the bill for ratifying the union: The under-written peers protested against every one of the 25 articles.

First,

Because we humbly conceive, the sum of 48,000 l. to be charg'd on the kingdom of Scotland for a land tax is not proportionable to the four shillings aid, granted by the parliament of England but if, by reason of the present circumstances of the kingdom, it might have been thought it was not able to bear a greater proportion at this time; yst we cannot but think it unequal to this kingdom, that it should be agreed, that whenever the four Shillings aid shall be ex- by the parliament of Great Britain to be rais'd on land in England, that the 48,000 l. now rais'd in Scotland, shall never be increased in no time to come, tho' though the trade of that kingdom should be extremely improved, and consequently the value of their land proportionably raised; which in all probabili-

ty must be when this union shall take effect.

Granville	North and Gray	Leigh
Haversham	Rocheſter	Guildford
Stawell	Howard	

To the 15th article.

Because we humbly conceive, nothing could have been more equal, on this head of the treaty, than that neither of the kingdoms should have been burthened with the debts of the other, contracted before the union; and if that proposal which we find once made in the minutes of the treaty, had taken place, there would have been no occasion to have employed the revenues of the kingdom of Scotland, towards the payment of the debts of england; these revenues might have been strictly appropriated to the debts of that kingdom, and to any other uses within themselves, as should have been judged requisite; and there would have been no need of an equivalent of near 400,000*l.* to be rais'd in england, within this year, for the purchase of those revenues in Scotland, which, however it may prove but a reasonable bargain, upon a strict calculation,

lation there does not seem to have been a necessity just now to have raised so great a sum, when this kingdom is already burthen'd with such vast ones, for the necessary charges of the war.

Rochester Guildford
North and Grey Leigh

To the 22^d article.

Because we humbly conceive, in the first place, that the number of 16 peers for Scotland, is too great a proportion to be added to the peers of england, who very rarely consist of more than an hundred attending lords in any one session of parliament; and for that Reason, we humbly apprehend, such a number as 16, may have a very great sway in the resolutions of this house; of which the consequence cannot now be foreseen.

In the second place we conceive, the lords of Scotland, who, by virtue of this treaty, are to sit in this house, being not qualify'd as the peers of england are, must suffer a diminution of their dignity, to sit here on so different foundations;

dations ; their right of Sitting here depending entirely on an election ; and that from time to time, during the continuance of one parliament only : And the same time we are humbly of Opinion, that the peers of england, who sit here by creation from the crown, and have a right of so doing in themselves, or their heirs, by that creation for ever, may find it an alteration in their constitution, to have lords added to their number, to sit and vote in all matters brought before a parliament, who have not the same right to their seats in parliament, as the peers of england have.

Buckingham

Rocheſter

North and Grey

Guildford

Leigh

We diſſent to the reſolution of paſſing the laſt article ; becauſe there being no enumeration of what laws are to be repeal'd, it is conceiv'd too great a latitude of conſtruction is left to the judges.

Abingdon

North and Grey

Leigh

Guildford

The

The lord North and Grey offered the following rider, to be added to the bill, viz

Provided always, that nothing in this ratification shall be construed to extend to an approbation or acknowledgment of the truth of the presbyterian way of worship; or allowing the religion of the church of Scotland, to be what it is styled, the true protestant religion: But the question being put, upon the second reading, it passed in the negative 55 against 15.

Beaufort	Geo. Bath and Wells
Buckingham	Thanet
North and Grey	Granville
Anglesea	Stawell
Winchelsea	Guernsey
Northampton	Weymouth
Abingdon	Guildford
Nottingham	Leigh
Scarfdale	

Then the question being put, whether the bill should pass, and it being resolved in the affirmative, the following Lords protested against it, without giving

giving any manner of Reason for so doing, viz.

Nottingham, Winchelsea, Weymouth
Anglesea, Northampton, Guernsey
Thanet Scarisdale

Because the constitution of this very kingdom has been so very excellent, and therefore justly applauded by all our neighbours for so many ages, that we cannot conceive it prudent now to change it, and to venture at all those alterations made by this bill; some of them, especially, being of such a nature, that as the incouvenience and danger of them, in our humble opinion, is already but too obvious, we think it more proper and decent to avoid entering farther into the particular apprehensions we have from the passing this law.

Beaufort, Stawell, Granville, Leigh,
Buckingham. Guildford.

Having thus giving an account of the articles of union several peers dissented from, I shall in this place add an abstract

tract of the acts for the security of the respective churches of england and Scotland, which were made essential conditions of the union.

The tenor of the act for securing the protestant religion and presbyterian church government in Scotland.

Her majesty, with the advice and consent of the estates in parliament, doth hereby establish the true protestant religion, worship, discipline and government of the church, to continue without alteration to the people of this land to all generations; and confirms the fifth act of the first parliament of William and Mary entituled, An act ratifying the confession of faith, and settling presbyterian church-government, and other acts relating thereto, in prosecution of the declaration of the estates, containing the claim of right, dated the 11th of April, 1689. And her majesty, with the advice and consent aforesaid, declares, That the government of the church by kirk sessions, presbyteries, provincial synods and general assemblies establish'd, shall continue unalterable; and that the
said

said presbyterian government shall be the only government of the church of Scotland.

That the universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, as now established, shall continue for ever; that none bearing any office in any university, college, or school there, shall be admitted or continue in their said functions, but such as shall acknowledge the civil government, prescribed, or to be prescribed by parliament; and also, at their admissions, subscribe the said confession of their faith; and that they will practise and conform themselves to the worship in use in this church, and submit to the discipline thereof, and never endeavour the subversion thereof; and that before the respective presbyteries of their bounds.

The subjects of this kingdom shall be free from any oath, test, or subscription, within this kingdom, inconsistent with the said true protestant religion, church government, worship and discipline.

The sovereign succeeding her majesty, shall, in all times coming, on accession to the crown, swear and subscribe that they shall preserve the said settlement of religion,

gion, *government, worship, disciplin and privileges of this church.

This act shall be held a fundamental and essential condition of any union to be concluded between the two kingdoms, without any alteration, for ever.

And her majesty declares, That all laws and statutes in this kingdom, inconsistent with the terms of these articles, shall, after the union, cease and be void.

The Tenor of an act for securing of the church of england, as by law establish'd, passed this present Session, Cap. 5 follows :

That an act made in the 13th *Eliz.* Cap. 12. for the ministers of the church to be of sound religion ; and an act made 13. *Car. II.* Cap. 4. for the uniformity of publick prayers, &c. (other than such clauses in the said acts as have been repealed) and all other acts in force, for the preservation of the church of england, doctrine and government thereof, shall be in force for ever.

Every king and queen, succeeding her majesty, at their coronation, shall in
the

the presence of all persons assisting, or otherwise present, take and subscribe an oath to preserve the settlement of the church of england, and the doctrine, discipline and government thereof, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto now belonging.

This act shall be held a fundamental and essential part of any union between the kingdoms.

It was then enacted, that all the said articles of union, and the said act for the establishing the protestant religion and presbyterian church government in Scotland, shall always be, and hereby are both ratify'd, approved and condemned.

That the act passed this session of parliament, cap. 5. for securing of the church of england as by law establish'd, and the said act for securing to us the protestant religion, shall ever be held the fundamental and essential conditions of the union.

The act for ratifying the union by the parliament of england, receiving the royal

royal assent the 4th of March, her majesty made the following speech upon the occasion.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction, that I have given my assent to a bill for uniting England and Scotland into one kingdom.

I consider this union, as a matter of the greatest importance to the wealth, strength and safety of the island; and, at the same time, as a work of so much difficulty and nicety in its own nature, that till now all attempts which has been made towards it, in the course of above an hundred years, have proved ineffectual, and therefore, I make no doubt, but it will be remembered and spoke of hereafter, to the honour of those who have been instrumental in bringing it to such a happy conclusion: I desire, and expect, from all subjects of both nations, that from henceforth they act with all possible respect and kindness to one another; that so it may appear to all the world, they have hearts disposed to become one people.

This will be a great pleasure to me, and will make us all quickly sensible of the good effect of this union.

And I cannot but look upon it as a particular happiness, that, in my reign, so full a provision is made for the peace and quiet of my people, and for the security of our religion, by so firm an establishment of the protestant succession throughout Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I Take this occasion to remind you of making effectual provision for the payment of the equivalent for Scotland, within the time appointed by this act; and, I am persuaded, you will shew as much readiness in this particular, as you have in all the parts of this great work.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE season of the year being now pretty far advanced, I hope you will continue the same zeal which has appear'd throughout this session, in dispatching what remains unfinish'd of the publick business before you.

The

The 11th of March both houses attended her majesty with the following address.

WE, your majesty's most dutiful subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in parliament assembled, return our most humble thanks to your majesty, for your gracious approbation of the share we had in bringing the treaty of an union, between your two kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, to a happy conclusion: A work, that (after so many fruitless endeavours) seems design'd by providence, to add new lustre to the glories of your majesty's reign. The success of your arms having secured us from all attempts from abroad, and the care your majesty has taken of the firm establishment of the protestant succession, having given a great and lasting security to our religion, as in the church of *England* by law establish'd, we beg leave humbly to assure your majesty, that our endeavours shall never be wanting to support your government at home; and so to establish the peace of this island, that no dispute may remain among us, but how to acknowledge,

knowledge, in the most dutiful manner, the auspicious conduct of so great and so renown'd a queen.

To this address, her majesty returned the following answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM glad to find your opinion so perfectly agrees with mine concerning this union: You cannot do me a more acceptable service, than by using your utmost endeavours to improve all the good consequences of it.

The parliament were afterwards employed in preparing bills to prevent the running of foreign goods to Scotland, and their importing them duty free into england, after the 1st of May, when the union was to take place; but the two houses did not agree upon the expedients proposed; whereupon those bills were never finished; but the queen came to the house of peers the 24th of April, 1707. and put an end to the session; when she made the following speech to both houses.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for the great zeal and affection which you have shewn for my service and the publick good, in the several affairs which have been before you, especially in that of the union with Scotland; which I doubt not, will prove a lasting happiness to this island.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I AM to thank you, in particular, for the great dispatch you have made, in providing the largest and most effectual supplies that have ever been given to the crown, for the current service in any one session of parliament; I am very much concerned, that the publick occasions require the raising of such great sums from my people: I will take care they shall be apply'd to the uses for which they are given; and, I hope, by God's blessing, we may obtain advantages from them answerable to so great an expence.

My

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is proper for me, before we part, to communicate to you, that I think it expedient that the lords of parliament of England, and commons of the present parliament of England, should be members of the respective houses of the first parliament of Great Britain, for and on the part of England: And therefore I intend, within the time limited, to publish a proclamation for that purpose, pursuant to the powers given me by the acts of parliament of both kingdoms, ratifying the treaty of union; and, after we have so fully compleated this great work I assure myself, that, when you return to your several countries, you will omit no opportunity of making my subjects sensible of the security, and the other great and lasting benefits they may reasonably expect from this happy union.

This will conduce very much to make it prove so, and be a good preparation to the Success of our next meeting; when, I hope, we shall all join our sincere and hearty endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of Great Britain.

After

After which, the lord keeper, by her majesty's command, prorogued the parliament until Wednesday the 30th day of April.

The acts pass'd in this session of most moment, besides those relating to taxes, the duke of Marlborough, and the union, already mentioned, are; An act for the better preventing escapes out of the Queen's-bench and Fleet-prisons: An act for the better preservation of the game; an act for the better recruiting the land-forces and marines; an act for the encouragement of the royal lustring company; an act relating to bankrupts; and act for discharging small-livings from their first fruits and tenths; an act for securing her majesty's purchase of the cotton library; an act for encouraging the discovery and apprehending of house-breakers: By this act, a reward of forty pounds is given for the discovery of any house breaker, by day or night.

The union comencing the 1st of May, 1707. that day was observed as a thanksgiving; when her majesty went to St. Paul's, attended by the great officers of state, nobility, and persons of distinction, where she heard the divine service,
and

and sermon preached by the bishop of Oxford; And, on 4th of the same month, the lord keeper Cowper was constituted lord chancellor: On the 10th instant, the brigadiers How, Brudenel, Mordaunt, Farrington and Shrimpton, were made major generals: The colonels Sherrington, Davenport, Pultney, Villars, Kellum, Crowther and Ogilby, were made brigadier-Generals; and on the 20th of May, James duke of Montrose, James earl of Seafield, John earl of Mar, and Hugh earl of Loudon, noblemen of North-Britain, were sworn of the privy council.

We were under some apprehensions of having another sect of protestants establish'd among us the preceding winter; for there arrived three men from France, who at first pretended to be hugonots, but appeared at length to be such enthusiasts, as to give out every thing they utter'd was dictated by the holy ghost; with whom join'd several of their countrymen in the Savoy, and many of our British saints who all pretended to be inspired and agitated in a supernatural manner, after the pattern our primitive quakers had set them: They drew
multitudes

multitudes of people after them, and made many profelytes; among the rest, two gentlemen of considerable fortunes, viz. Sir John Buckley and John Lacy, esquire, which gave them still more credit with the people; and, had they not taken upon them to denounce judgments against the government, they might have enjoyed the benefit of the toleration as well as the rest of the sectaries: But, having made the ministry their enemies, Elias Mariou, the busiest of these prophets, was indicted and convicted of pretending to be a true prophet, and printing and uttering many things as dictated and revealed to him by the Holy spirit; and John Aude and Nicholas Facco, his accomplices, were convicted of abetting and assisting him in the printing and publishing these blasphemies; for which the three were fin'd twenty marks each, and adjudg'd to be exposed on a scaffold at Charing Cross and the Royal Exchange, with a paper on their hats, containing the substance of their crimes: Which sentence having been executed, they removed to North-Britain; where, meeting with no better

entertainment, they had not the honour of giving birth to a new sect of enthusiasts.

During the last session of parliament, the convocation was assembled as usual, and both houses presented her majesty with the following loyal and affectionate address, on the seventh of December 1706;

May it please your Majesty,

IT is a happiness peculiar to your majesty's reign, that your subjects can, without any suspicion of flattery, wait upon your majesty every year, with their humble acknowledgements for the new blessing they receive from your auspicious government.

We owe this year particularly to congratulate not a single victory, but such a course of wonderful success as can scarce be parallel'd in history; such as will make your majesty's reign glorious to all posterity; and, we hope, will reduce that formidable power which has so long threaten'd us, and the rest of europe.

For

For the surprizing success in the beginning of this campaign we have already offer'd up our solemn thanks to Almighty God, and we shall, with hearts full of joy, celebrate the approaching day of thanksgiving, for the continuation of God's mercy through the course of the whole year, which your majesty has most piously appointed.

We think it our duty in the next place, to return our humble thanks to your majesty, whose zeal for the common cause, whose treasure, and the wise management of it, whose fleets and armies, and whose great general the duke of Marlborough have given life and spirit to that alliance; by which, under God, these great things have been brought to pass.

We desire also, with all thankfulness, to acknowledge the blessings we enjoy at home under your majesty's most happy government; that we are free from those inconveniences that do too often attend reigns so eminently bless'd with military success; that our laws have their free course; that justice is equally administered; that our liberties and properties are secur'd;

secur'd; and, above all, that our religion and our church are supported and encouraged, both by your truly christian principles, and your great example.

Enjoying these happy advantages, we cannot but acknowledge our church to be in a safe and flourishing condition under your majesty's administration; and we hope, that, by the blessing of God, you will be enabled to transmit it to posterity, since you have so far humbled its greatest enemy.

May our good God, who has hitherto made every thing so wonderfully to prosper in your hands, still continue his gracious care and providence over your sacred person, that you may effectually accomplish all your great designs for the good of these kingdoms; and, after that, be long blest with a peaceable reign over an united, a dutiful, and grateful people.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords and the rest of the Clergy.

I Am very much pleased with the assurance of your duty and affection in this address from the convocation.

I hope

I hope it will have a very good effect upon the whole clergy, and all my subjects in general.

I desire you to be assured, that I have nothing more at heart than to preserve the church of england, as by law established, in a safe and flourishing condition.

But, notwithstanding the lower house had join'd in this address, declaring that the church was in no danger from her majesty, it is evident, they thought it in some danger, from the terms of the union, afterwards; and were about to make their application to the commons against the union for that reason; which the court being apprehensive of, a letter was sent to the archbishop, in the queen's name, to prorogue the convocation for three weeks; before the expiration whereof, it was presumed, the act for ratifying the union would have passed both houses: Whereupon the lower house presented an address to the bishops; setting forth, that no such prorogation had ever been order'd during the sitting of the parliament since the reformation; and

and besought the bishops, that, out of the conscientious regard which they doubted not they had for the welfare of the church of england, they might still enjoy those privileges and customs of which they were possessed, and which they had never misemployed; and carried up a schedule, containing all the dates of the prorogations of the respective parliaments and convocations, to make good the assertion.

This the bishops pretended was an attempt against the queen's supremacy, and as such laid it before her majesty, assuring her at the same time, that there had been some prorogations during sessions of parliament, though they were not many: Whereupon the queen was prevailed on to write the following letter to the archbishop, severely reflecting on the conduct of the lower house.

Anne R.

MOST reverend father in God, our right trusty, and right intirely beloved counsellor, we greet you well; in our letter to you, bearing date, the 25th
day

day of February 1705, which we directed to be communicated to the bishops and clergy of the convocation of your province; we declared our resolution to maintain our supremacy, and the due subordination of presbyters to bishops, as fundamental parts of the constitution of the church of england; we did hope, that so plain a declaration of our royal intention would have been a sufficient warning to those of the clergy, whose innovations, [contrary to the duty they owed to us and their ecclesiastical superiors] gave us occasion to make it; yet, contrary to our expectation, we understand, that not only the former illegal practices are continued, but also by the proceedings laid before us by you, and your suffragans, that the last prorogation of the convocation held before you, which you made by our command, signified in our writ under our great seal, has been, by divers of the clergy of the said convocation, in their application to you, reflected on as unprecedented, and contrary to the antient and constant usage of the convocation; which yourself, and the bishops of your province, were bound in conscience to have seen maintain'd and pre-

preserv'd to them; we are satisfied, that assertion is untrue in point of fact, and amounts to a plain invasion of our royal supremacy, which is reposed in us by the law and constitution of the church of england; and that their subsequent declaration being evasive, and contrary to what they had done before, hath rather aggravated than lessen'd the guilt of so dangerous an attempt; as our repeated admonitions do sufficiently shew our tenderness for the clergy, so our firm resolution to preserve the constitution of the church of england, as by law established, and our rightful supremacy, if any thing of the like nature be attempted for the future, will make it necessary for us to use such means, for the punishing offences of this nature, as are warranted by law; all which we require you to communicate to the bishops and clergy of your province, in convocation assembled; and so we bid you very heartily farewell.

Given at our court at St. James's the
8th day of April 1707, in the
sixth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's Command,

SUNDERLAND.

This

This winter, a peace was concluded between the king of Sweden, and Augustus king of Poland; but upon the hardest terms in the world for Augustus, who was thereby oblig'd to renounce the crown of Poland, and to acknowledge his rival, king Stanislaus. The Swedes were actually in possession of Saxony, and he was glad to buy his peace by abdicating the kingdom of Poland, and paying vast sums of money, besides what the Swedes had got by contributions and the plunder of his country; and not long after the king of Prussia, and other powers, acknowledged Stanislaus king of Poland.

It had been resolv'd in a general council of war, held at Valencia in December 1706, on the operations of the ensuing campaign, that the allies should unite all their forces, and, acting in one body, penetrate into Castile again by the way of Arragon, where the passage of the Tagus was most practicable. But king Charles receiving intelligence of the great re-inforcements that either had join'd, or were about to join the duke of Berwick from France, alter'd his mind, and

march'd with a detachment of two or three regiments of the army into Catalonia, in order to defend that province from the attacks of the French on one side of Rouffillon, and propos'd it as his advice to the earl of Galway, and the marquis das Minas, to dispose of the army in such a manner as to cover the frontiers of Arragon and Valencia from the insults of the enemy, till supplies came from Italy or England, to enable them to act offensively; concluding, that now the war was at an end in Italy, he should soon receive considerable reinforcements from thence. But the earl of Galway and the marquis das Minas it seems, differ'd in their opinions from his catholick majesty and his German generals, and would not be directed by them. On the contrary, they assembled their army. which, exclusive of the troops in garrison in Arragon and Catalonia, then amounted to scarce sixteen thousand men; with which small army they march'd to the frontiers of Castile, and destroyed some of the enemy's magazines; after which they return'd and laid siege to the town of Villena in Valencia; but
before

before they had made a breach in the walls, they understood that the duke of Berwick had assembled his army near Almanza, amounting to seventy six squadrons and fifty four battalions; being at least one third more numerous than the Allies; and that he expected to be join'd in a few days by the duke of Orleans, with eight thousand men more of the troops of France: Whereupon it was resolv'd in a council of war, held the 24th of April, N. S. to raise the siege of Villena, and advance to fight the duke of Berwick at Almanza, before he should be join'd by the duke of Orleans, accordingly, the marquis das Minas and the earl of Galway immediately began their march, and arrived in the plains of Almanza the next day at noon, where they found the enemy drawn up in Battalia ready to receive them; whereupon the confederate generals also drew up their forces, and formed their line of battle about a mile from the enemy; and the allies, to supply their want of cavalry, interlined a brigade of foot with each wing of horse; the earl of Galway also was so exceeding complaisant to the Portuguese,

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Portuguese, that in this battle, as on all other occasions, he suffered them to take the right [the post of honour] from the english; and having posted himself at the head of the english dragoons on the left, march'd about three in the afternoon to attack the enemy's right wing of horse; the Portuguese being order'd to take the charge, as it should come to them gradually from the left; but not before the english and dutch were actually engag'd.

The enemy, while we were marching on, began to play upon us from a battery on a rising ground, a little in the front of their right; but our troops, pressing on too me to a close engagement, the cannon of either side did little execution. Col. Dormer was order'd with a detachment of dragoons to attack the battery; but before he got thither, the enemy retir'd with their guns in great precipitation. As soon as our last wing was advanc'd within a hundred paces of the enemy's horse, they likewise advanc'd out of their line, to meet our charge; and the engagement was very obstinate and bloody on both sides. The enemy,
by

by the weight of their squadrons, forc'd ours to retreat about fifty paces ; but colonel Southwel's and wade's regiments of foot, who were on the left of that brigade, which was interlin'd with the horse of the first line, coming up, gave their fire upon the enemy's flank and rear ; and our cavalry at the same time renewing their charge in the front, drove them in disorder thro' their own lines, with a very great slaughter. By this time, the english and Dutch foot, under the command of lieutenant general earl and baron Fresham, were sharply engag'd in the centre, and broke thro' the enemy's first and second lines ; bearing down all before them, as far as the walls of Almanza. But this success did not last long ; for the enemy's squadrons of the second line fell in upon their flank, and forc'd our infantry back with great loss. Col. Hill's and the lord Mark Ker's regiment, who had been interlin'd with the horse of the second line, marched up and attack'd some Spanish regiments, to favour their retreat.

The enemy observing that the cavalry of our right did not advance with our left wing,

wing, detached some squadrons, who marched boldly to attack the right of the Portuguese, and their line followed slowly to sustain them, but did not come time enough to engage; for the detach'd squadrons with their first charge broke the Portuguese, and the whole right wing made off and left their infantry, who were surrounded, and most of them either kill'd or taken prisoners.

Two Portuguese battalions, which were posted at some distance, when their cavalry were retiring, supposing it had been the enemy coming down upon them gave them a volley, and kill'd and wounded several of their own men. The battle continued on our left wing, the enemy still charging us with fresh squadrons, but without success; for our horse, both english and Portuguese, favoured by the fire of the english battalions that were interlined, broke the enemy, driving fifteen or sixteen of their squadrons into a crowd, who retired to a rising ground in the rear of their line, but could not be brought to charge again.

The enemy finding they endeavoured to no purpose to break our left with horse

horse only, sent for nine battalions, most of them French, and drew up before their front line of horse, in opposition to our brigade of foot, which consisted of colonel Southwel's, Blood's, Wade's and Mountjoy's regiments, and were reinforced by lieutenant general Stewart's regiment from the rear line.

At the same time they brought up several fresh squadrons, to make another charge upon our left wing of horse, which had suffered very much, and lost most of the officers that commanded squadrons; brigadier Carpenter being the only one that remained unhurt. The Count d'Attalaya, who commanded the Portuguese horse that were mix'd with our dragoons, was carried off wounded; our troops, in this condition, were not able to sustain their charge, and gave way; at which time the nine French battalions charg'd the english brigade of foot in front and flank, and entirely broke them. The two French regiments that fell in upon their flank, being too far advanc'd, the lord Tyrawley order'd colonel Roper, who commanded major general Harvey's horse to attack them; which was done with

with so much vigour, that they broke through them, and made them beg for quarters, before the enemy's cavalry could come to their assistance. The enemy now had nothing remaining but to surround our foot, [which were broke on the plain and for some time gave no quarter; at the same time major general Shrimpton, brigadier Macartney, col. Britton, col. Hill, with several other officers, who had engaged in the centre, assembled the stragglers of the english regiments into a body, and join'd some of the Dutch and Portuguese, who had been rallied by count de Hona and Don Juan Emanuel, and form'd a body of near two thousand men, who retreated two leagues; the enemy's horse still pursuing, though often repuls'd by the fire of our foot. By the care and conduct of the officers who commanded them, they retreated to the hills; the men being tired with the fatigues of the day, and wanting both ammunition and provisions, were unable to march further: and the next morning being surrounded by two lines of foot, the commanding officers agreed to the same capitulation.

capitulation that was granted the French at Blenheim, and surrendered themselves prisoners to Count D'Alselt. The enemy's loss, during the action, was much greater than ours: But our foot being at last broke and expos'd to their cavalry, were most of them kill'd, wounded, or taken prisoners. His excellency the earl of Galway was so closely engag'd with the enemy's horse, that he received two cuts in the face near the right eye, which made him incapable of acting for some time; brigadier Killigrew being wounded in the first assault, still kept the field, and was kill'd in a second; Colonel Dormer, Roper, Lawrence, Green, and De Locke were kill'd at the head of their squadrons, after having behav'd themselves with great gallantry; colonel Pierce, Mr. Hara, son to the lord Twrawley, wounded: Of the foot, colonel Hamilton, Woollet, and Mr. Neal, who commanded regiments, were kill'd; the lord mark Ker wounded in the arm, and col. Clayton in the body.

After this unfortunate battle, the earl of Galway fled with the cavalry, consist-

ing of about 3500 horse, to the frontiers of Catalonia, to join king Charles ; and the duke of Orleans, arriving in the French army the 26th, the day after the battle, march'd into Valencia, and reduc'd almost all that province, with the capital city, before the middle of May ; he afterwards march'd to Saragossa ; whereupon that city, and the whole kingdom of Arragon, made their submission to him, imploring him to intercede for them to king Phillip : The duke promised to use his good offices, but at the same time disarm'd them, and made them buy their peace with great sums of money, and subsist his army with provisions ; the clergy of Arragon, in particular, who had been very zealous for king Charles, were compell'd to pay down ninety thousand pistoles ; and king Philip thought fit afterwards to deprive them of their antient privileges for a time ; and took such other measures to mortify them, as enraged princes usually do upon rebellious subjects.

Upon the Rhine, marshal Villars, having surpriz'd the Germans, and pass'd that river and their lines, laid the circles
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of Suabia and Franconia under contribution; and had penetrated into Bavaria, if he had not been oblig'd to weaken his army, and send large detachments into Provence; after which, he repass'd the rhine, and there happened no farther action on that side; and indeed the emperor had enough to do to defend his hereditary dominions; for the Hungarians were still in arms; and at the same time the king of Sweden [having deposed king Augustus] began to call the emperor to an account for encroaching upon the protestants of Silesia; the Bavarians also were ready to revolt, and give a farther diversion to the troops; and, in these circumstances, it could not be expected that the imperial army should pursue the French over the rhine; it was thought sufficient to defend the frontiers of Germany from any farther insults.

In Flanders, the dukes of Marlborough and Vendosme, each of them at the head of an hundred thousand men, spent their time in looking upon one another, without attempting to come to an engagement, or to form one single siege;

siege; for which the duke of Vendosme had very good reasons, his army being composed of men dispirited by their late defeat, or new raised troops forced into the service; but how the other duke came to be so exceeding pacifick at this critical juncture, when he commanded a victorious army of an hundred thousand Veteran soldiers, flush'd with victory, is not so easy to account for, unless he waited to see the success of the grand enterprize against Thoulon; for, the latter end of June, as it had been concerted among the allies, the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene took the field with a fine army of between forty and fifty thousand men, with an intent to lay siege to the important town of Thoulon in Provence [the best harbour in France, where the greatest part of their royal navy and magazines are laid up; and at the same time Sir Cloudesly Shovel, who had been sent into the Mediterranean with the grand fleet to attend on that army, took on board, at Nice and Final, the heavy cannon, ammunition and provisions design'd for that siege. On the 11th of July the army pass'd the Var, with

with less loss than could have been expected, the French having fortified the banks of that river; but the confederate fleet coming into the mouth of the river at the same time, the duke of Savoy attacked the works, and, landing some troops on the French side of it, wonderfully facilitated their passage; after which the duke of Savoy made a halt, to refresh his troops, and to be join'd by his cavalry that were not yet come; and to this delay the miscarriage of that enterprise is ascrib'd by some, for the intention of the allies to besiege Thoulon being now no longer doubted, the enemy drew their troops thither from all parts; and not only repaired and augmented the fortifications of the town, but perfectly cover'd it by a fortified camp, in which they had not less than forty battalions. The confederate army being arrived before the place, prince Eugene observed the disposition of the enemy; and finding he must fight an army intrench'd on the out works, and on the heights that surrounded the place, and which were furnished with a vast number of guns, and that the town was not unprovided for a siege,

a siege, as had been represented to them, was for retreating forthwith; he urg'd this might be done at present without hazarding any thing; but that the enemy were daily receiving reinforcements from all parts; that it appeared very difficult at present to be supply'd from the fleet, with provisions and necessaries for the siege, when the wind was contrary; and that in a more advanced season it would be much worse; and that the desertion of the soldiers, for want of provisions, and the distempers amongst them, would lessen them daily, and soon render the enemy superior: But the duke of Savoy was positive in his opinion for carrying on the enterprize, and accordingly the necessary dispositions were made for attacking the hill of St. Katherine, which the enemy had fortify'd, and in this first attempt the allies were successful: They also attacked and carried two little forts near the harbour; but, by the 15th of August, the enemy's forces were so increased, that they ventured to attack the confederates in their camp, and recovered the hill of St. Katherine again.

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In that action the prince of Saxe Gotha, one of the bravest of the confederate generals, not being timely supported, was killed ; he chose rather to die on the spot, it seems, than abandon his post. The duke of Savoy, being at length convinced of the impossibility of taking Thoulon, and receiving intelligence that the enemy had now sixty battalions in their intrenchments, besides a numerous cavalry, agreed to desist from this enterprize : However, by way of retaliation for the ruin of his capital city of Turin, he gave directions for the bombarding of Thoulon, both by sea and land ; and both himself and prince Eugene advanced to an eminence, to view the dreadful blaze, which was some consolation to them under this disappointment. On the 25th of August, the confederates, having embark'd their guns, and other implements of war, decamped in the night, retiring in much greater haste than they advanced ; and on the 31st repass'd the Var. The detachments from the Rhine, Flanders, and other parts, that had joined the French army, being obliged to retire to their respective bodies,

bodies, the confederates were not attacked in their retreat, but upon a muster of the troops of the allies, after their return it was found they had lost about six thousand men in the expedition, by sickness, desertion, or the sword: however, they were still in a condition to attack Sufa, which surrender'd to prince Eugene within a for night after he came before it; and then the army went into winter quarters.

When the grand army of the allies in Italy enter'd Provence, in order to besiege Thoulon, Count Thun was detach'd to Naples, with a body of fifteen thousand men, to reduce that kingdom to the obedience of king Charles; and this expedition was resolv'd upon and undertaken by the imperialists, notwithstanding the repeated representations of all the other allies, that so great a detachment would, in all probability, break all their measures, and ruin their designs in Provence; and so, in fact, it happened; for the want of those troops was the occasion of their precipitate retreat from Thoulon; that the vast expence the confederates had been at,
both

both by sea and land, to carry on that design, was entirely lost. The kingdom of Naples was found a very easy conquest, the people in general being well affected to the house of Austria; all the resistance that was made was at Gaeta, whither the Vice-roy had retir'd: This town was taken by storm, and the castle wherein were the grandees in king Philip's interest, surrender'd at discretion soon after: Thus was this kingdom reduced with very little bloodshed. But this, as was urged by the allies, would have fallen of itself, had they succeeded in other places; and the making such a detachment at that time was the occasion of their ill success every where else. It must not be forgot, that Count Thaurin, in his march to Naples, took Rome in his way, in hopes of terrifying his holiness to grant the investiture of that kingdom to king Charles; but, though his holiness was sufficiently frightened at the approach of those troops, and order'd several of the gates of Rome to be wall'd up; yet he adhered firmly to the French interest, and refused to comply with that general's demands.

In Spain, the duke of Orleans, having reduced Arragon and Valencia (as has been hinted already) laid siege to Lerida, which he took by storm the 13th of October following: The garrison retired into the castle, leaving the inhabitants to his mercy; the castle having held out till the 12th of November, surrendered upon honourable terms; after which, both armies went into winter quarters. On the side of Portugal the Spaniards, under the com of the marquiss de Bay, took Ciudad Rodrigo by storm; but the autumnal rains coming on, there was no farther action there this campaign.

And here it is impossible to avoid making some remarks on this unaccountable campaign; nothing is more evident, than that our misfortunes in Spain might have been prevented this year, if we had remained upon the defensive there till reinforcements could have been sent thither from Italy or England; as both king Charles and the earl of Peterborough insisted; the earl pressed this very warmly in a letter he sent, the winter before the fatal battle of Almanza, to the Portuguese Ambassador, who then resided

resided in king Charles's court in Spain
His words are these.

Would to God you might be free from uneasiness; when I hope to be in quiet; it seems to me as if storms were threatening Spain; and I am the more concerned, because of the probability of your general's, the marquis da Minas, continuing in a disposition of rash measures. It is certain, they [our forces in Spain] are only in a condition for a defensive war; and that suffices for the publick, since the preparatives against France are so terrible in Italy and Flanders. You know my opinion in the council of war held at Valencia; but the succours which are coming, and the person of the duke of Orleans are certain proofs of the great efforts the enemy will make the beginning of the next campaign. If we resist their first impetuosity, whilst Naples, Sicily and Sardinia may be secured, peace will give us all we can desire. I am obliged to give you notice, that no endeavours can prevent the imperialists from marching towards Naples; if it is impossible to hinder

der that diversion of their troops, it is our interest to give the necessary help towards bringing that affair to a speedy conclusion; and, methinks, one might hope, upon the success of that enterprize, that those troops might be solicited and obtained for the succour of Spain.

But, my lord, pray consider the consequences of a lost battle in the spring; perhaps a disgrace were less fatal in Flanders; by a superiority of horse, such a misfortune may happen to the best foot in the world; which will be cut off entirely, in case of a defeat, and all Spain at the same time lost for want of garrisons in the strong places we possess. If we defend well what we have, their great number of horse will consume itself for want of forage, or destroy that part of the country which is ill affected, and be called, for their pressing necessities, elsewhere; since we have in that country (Italy) seventy thousand effective men, for the vigorous measures that are concerted.

I know my reasons, tho' good, will have little force with the generals; they have the last campaign in their thoughts,
and

and have not perhaps the same tranquillity of mind and quiet which (I thank God) I enjoy, being well content with the beginnings I have made, only wishing a happy conclusion to this great affair; assuring your excellency, that nothing private shall ever mix with my thoughts for the publick; but I justly lay a stress on the great credit you have with every body; and am well assured, that the interest of your country requires measures of the utmost precautions, since your best troops are in Spain; and that a defeat would expose Portugal before succours can arrive, since England has left herself almost unprovided with troops; and that the forces in Italy being designed for other services, it will be difficult to obtain any of them, tho' the circumstances pressingly require it; I therefore intreat your excellency to think again of a lost battle; God be praised, we are not in a necessity of a victory, that is the circumstance of France.

I told you when I went away, that I would send you the measures I had proposed to the king; which, to me seemed certain of success; but any diversion of
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the troops would never be listen'd to ; which, however, was the only way possible to secure Madrid ; quick motions were requisite before the succours could arrive from France ; and those are never taken with great bodies.

My thoughts, are to defend the entrance into Valencia with two thousand horse, and eight thousand foot, which were easy, with less force, and with 11 thousand foot, and five thousand horse, to have gained the head of the Tage, by a stolen march ; we might have had as many Arragoncises as we could desire ; who, for the mountains, and defending the passage of that river, would have equal'd our best troops, and have been better for long and speedy marches ; thus we might have put the Tage between us and the enemy ; Madrid had been found without defence, and the duke of Anjou obliged to a second journey towards Burgos ; this particularly would have hinder'd the junction of any succours from France ; the troops left in Valencia would have follow'd the enemy at proportionable distance, when they march'd towards the Tage ; and, I assure you,

such

such resolutions, well pursued, would sufficiently have perplexed the enemy. Another time I will explain more distinctly this project to you, in giving you answers to all the objections which might be made.

At present I have nothing to propose to your excellency, nor to wish, but that the troops might not be fatigued in the impossible views of gaining Madrid; half the army being exposed to destruction by diseases and famine, or the whole in a very improper time, by an unequal battle. I will neglect nothing in my power to obtain, in a favourable opportunity, a succour of troops for Spain, that in the latter season we may push our affairs. I desire you to assure the king of my inviolable attachment, to his interest, which nothing can diminish.

In the memorial presented to her British majesty at London, the 8th of June 1707, by count Gallas, and the rest of the Imperial and Spanish ministers (being a little after the battle of Almanza) they represent, in behalf of king Charles, That his majesty was neither consulted before nor after that battle by the marquis des Minas and the earl of Galway,
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and lament, that an action of that great consequence was not undertaken at a more favourable juncture : however, they said, his majesty hoped that the queen would apply the most effectual means for redressing a misfortune that had set so far back the expectation they had of suddenly attaining thae desired end : the king being again threatened with the same danger from which he was so happily deliver'd the last year, when he was besieg'd in Barcelona, could not forbear representing it to her Britanuick majesty, to the end, that by her generous assistance, the consequence of this disaster might be prevented : for the defeat was so general, that his majesty was apprehensive his kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon would be subdued ; and that the enemies forces would, from all sides, pour in upon the principality of Catalonia : he desires therefore, that admiral Shovel may not only be ordered to transport a body of troops to Catalonia and Italy, but that the admiral might remain in the Mediterranean during this unhappy situation of his affairs, for that it was not to be doubted, that the enemy would again besiege the capital of
that

that principality, as soon as the fleet should leave those seas; and though the king would not fail to defend it as vigorously as he did the last year; yet, it was to be feared, all his efforts might prove ineffectual; and that, with Barcelona, all would be lost in Spain.

That experience having shewn that the king, arriving with a small body of troops in Catalonia, the whole principality presently declared for him, and the kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon followed the example; and that all those countries, animated by his presence, had given him all possible proofs of their fidelity and zeal for his service; his majesty was of opinion, his presence with the army might have been of some advantage to the common cause; but seeing himself so little regarded, and without authority or power in the army, he judged himself useless there: Wherefore the king, having reason to fear, the future efforts her majesty should be pleased to make, would have no better success, unless the command was entirely settled, he promis'd himself, from her majesty's wisdom, that she would regulate an af-

fair of that consequence, as he had already besought her several times; assuring her afresh, that if her majesty would honour him with some trust and confidence in that respect, he would endeavour to make the best use of it, and constantly concur with the principal officers, in whatever might be for the service of her majesty and the common cause; that, the command being once regulated, her majesty might rely upon it the king would never quit the country; but, as he did last year, maintain himself in it, for the defence of his faithful subjects, the glory of her majesty, and the welfare of all Europe, till the succours from Italy and Britain could arrive.

From the earl of Peterborough's letter and this memorial it appears, that his catholick majesty, and the Germans about him, as well as the earl of Peterborough, were against fighting, till fresh succours should arrive. It is also certain there was no necessity of fighting; for they had forces enough to defend the frontiers of Valencia and Arragon, and might have been supported and supplied with provisions by the English fleet, then

then in the Mediterranean ; but the chief command, as well as the post of honour, being yielded by the earl of Galway to the Portuguese ; and the earl concurring with the Marquis das Minas in all his projects, neglected entirely the advice both of the king and the earl of Peterborough ; who, not thinking it for the honour of the German or British nations, to submit to the dictates of the Portuguese general, unhappily left the army in Valencia, before the battle of Almanza ; and it is very reasonable to believe, that king Charles had much the same inducement not to join the army near Madrid the year before. He knew the Portuguese would not yield the command to him, even in Spain ; which must have render'd him contemptible in the eyes of the Spaniards, and naturally have been of very ill consequence to his affairs.

Having taken a view of the several actions abroad, I shall in the next place relate some occurrences that happened at home during this summer.

A proclamation was issued on the 5th of June, for assembling the first parliament

ment of Great Britain on the twenty third of October; and the lord chancellor, lord treasurer and high admiral renewed their commissions as officers of the united kingdom of Great Britain; and the prince appointed Sir Daniel Mitchel, George Churchill and Robert Walpole, esquire; with Sir Stafford Fairborne, to be his council; and his grace William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire and lord high Steward of her majesty's household, dying about the middle of August, he was succeed in that post, as well as in his honour and estate, by his eldest son William, Marquis of Hartington.

Her majesty, as usual, with his royal highness the prince, went to New Market at the season for racing, in October, where he was congratulated on her arrival by Doctor Bulderston the vice-chancellor, and the heads of the university of Cambridge; who were splendidly entertained there at her majesty's expence, but she did not visit the university at this time. At her return to London, she received the ill news of the loss of four of her men of war. It seems,
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five of her majesty's ships had been appointed to convoy a fleet of merchant ships and transports, loaded with horses and warlike stores, to Lisbon, who fell in with the Dunkirk and Brest squadrons off the Lizard, to the number of 14 sail; Whereupon the convoy, to give the merchant men and transports an opportunity of escaping, bravely engaged the French; but the *Cumberiand*, *Chester* and *Ruby* were at length disabled, and forc'd to submit; the *Devonshire* maintain'd a running fight, till night; when, by some accident, the ship blew up, and only two of her men were saved. The *Royal Oak* was boarded by the French, but they were driven off again; and this man of war, with some merchant ships, got safe into King'sale in Ireland; most of the other merchant men and transports being favour'd by the brave defence the convoy made, arrived safe at Lisbon. But we had still a greater misfortune this month, in the loss of admiral *Shovel*, in the *Association*, with the *Eag'e*, *Romney*, and *Firebrand* men of war, in their way home from the Straights; and that after they were
come

come into the soundings in the chops of the *English* channel at a time when the weather was very favourable.

Sir Cloudsley, with most part of the grand fleet, sailing from the Levant, after the attempt on Thoulon had miscarried, arrived near the rocks of Scilly, at the lands end, about noon the twenty second of October; when the weather proving thick and hazey, he thought it prudent to bring to and lay by, till it should clear up: And how he came to alter his opinion afterwards, is uncertain. But about six in the evening, when there was still more reason to be cautious, as the night was drawing on, he made a signal for sailing, and steered east and by north. About eight at night, the admirals ship the *Association* struck upon the rocks, called the Bishops and his Clerks, and was lost with all her company, not much less than a thousand men, among whom were several Spaniards of distinction: The *Eagle* and *Romney* also were lost, and the *Firebrand* dash'd to pieces; but the captain and twenty four men were saved in the boat; the *Phenix* also run upon the rocks but
all

all her men were saved. 'Tis said Sir George Byng in the Royal Anne, by an admirable presence of mind, sav'd himself and the rest of the fleet; for, finding the admirals lights all put out on a sudden, and being too well appriz'd of his misfortune, he immediately set his top-sails, put up the same lights the admiral had, and steer'd a different course, and the rest of the fleet steer'd after him, otherwise the loss had been yet greater. 'Tis said, my lord Dursley in the St. George struck upon the same ridge of rocks on which the Association split; and the same wave that dash'd Sir Cloudesly in pieces, set his ship afloat.

There being none of the men on board the Association left alive, we can only conjecture the occasion of their misfortune; it is certain there was a great deal of good company on board the admiral; and, it is not at all impossible, that, in the afternoon, they had a bowl of punch, the gentlemen had been a great while absent from their friends and families; and, judging themselves near the coast, 'tis no wonder they were a little elevated; and that, after their spirits were raised,
their

their caution was not so great as in the morning; the general inclination to be at home prevailed; their eager wishes, that there were no rocks in their way to obstruct their passage, improved into a belief that there were none; and though the noon day light was not thought sufficient to avoid those shelves before, they could pass them now without hazard, in the dark. Thus our affections often over-rule our judgments; but never so powerfully, as when assisted by the fumes of wine; I do not say, nor suppose, that these unhappy gentlemen were disorder'd by their liquor; I only imagine they were in a cheerful merry mood, and what would have been very innocent on shore, but there is a time for all things; and, happy had it been, if a cheerful bowl had not thrown them off their guard, at a time when they knew the utmost caution was required.

Sir Cloudefly's body was taken up by some country people, and stripp'd, and afterwards buried in the sand; but, upon enquiry made by some of the other ships, it was found, and conveyed to London, and lies now interr'd in Westminster-

minster Abbey, where her majesty erected a monument for him at her own charge; he is allowed by every body to have been a very brave officer, but much fitter to have commanded a single squadron, than the grand fleet. I know he is much commended by some people for his conduct at the battle of Malaga; but as well by the French, as the English account of that action, his forwardness in that engagement very much endanger'd the Van being cut off from the rest of the fleet.

For, as Sir Cloudesly advanced, the French retired, and drew him to a great distance, that if admiral Rook had not begun the battle sooner than he intended, and indeed before he came within due distance, he could never have recovered his proper station again; the confederate fleet had spent great part of their ammunition at Gibraltar; and the admiral, being sensible that he had no shot to spare, determined to come up close to the French before he had fired a gun: But Sir Cloudesly's bearing down upon the enemy, before the rest of the fleet could come up, broke all

his measures, and was obliged to begin the fight at too great a distance, to prevent the cutting off Sir Cloudefly and his Squadron; which was the true reason that victory was not so compleat, as it might otherwise have been; but it is time to return from military to civil affairs.

The first parliament of Great Britain met, in pursuance of their summons, October 23, 1707, when they were directed to chuse a speaker; and the choice falling upon Mr. Smith, speaker of the late house of commons of Englane, he was presented and approved by her majesty the 30th; after which, both houses adjourned to the 6th of November, when her majesty made the following speech to the British parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with all humble thankfulness to Almighty God, and with entire satisfaction to myself, that I meet you here in this parliament of Great Britain, not doubting but you come with hearts prepared, as mine is, to make this union so
prosperous,

prosperous, as may answer the well-grounded hopes of all my good subjects, and the reasonable apprehensions of our enemies.

To this end, nothing is so immediately material, as to convince, as soon as possible, both our friends and our enemies, that the uniting of our interests has not only improved our abilities, but our resolutions also, to prosecute this just and necessary war, till we obtain a safe and honourable peace for ourselves and for our allies.

In so great and extensive a war as this is, many things may be usefully undertaken, which are not fit to be communicated beforehand. The attempts upon Thoulon was of this nature; and, tho' it had not wholly its desired effect, has nevertheless been attended with many great and obvious advantages to the common cause in this year; and has made our way easier, I hope, to greater in the next.

As the French have gained ground upon us in Spain, so they have been wholly driven out of Italy; by which, it is become more easy for all the allies to
join

join their assistance next year, for enabling the king of Spain to recover his affairs in that kingdom, and to reduce the whole Spanish monarchy to his obedience.

The weakness and ill posture of affairs upon the Rhine, in the beginning of the year, has given an opportunity to the French to make themselves stronger in all other parts; but this defect seems in a very promising way of being fully remedied against next campaign, by the conduct and authority of elector of Hanover, whose seasonable acceptance of that command, has strengthened and obliged the whole confederacy.

Gentlemen of the House of commons,

THE just application of the supplies given me by former parliaments; the plain necessity of continuing this war, the reasonable prospect of putting a good end to it, if we be not wanting to ourselves, and the honour of the first parliament of Great Britain, are, I make no doubt, sufficient arguments to incite you to provide the necessary supplies,

plies, which I am obliged to desire of you for the ensuing campaign in all parts, and particularly for the timely support of the king of Spain, and the making good our treaty with Portugal; as also for strengthening the confederate army under the command of the duke of Savoy; all which services, I don't doubt but you will think so necessary, that they ought not to be neglected, even though they should require an augmentation.

The sums already expended in this war have been very great, and they are sufficient proofs how well satisfied my subjects have always been with the ends of my government; of which I am so sensible, as never to ask any supplies from them, but what are absolutely necessary for the preservation of their religion and liberty; and I look upon it as my great happiness, that I have not the least interest separate from that of all my good subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN a work so great and new in its kind, as that of the union, it is impossible

possible but that some doubts and difficulties may have arisen; which, however, I hope are so far overcome, as to have defeated the designs of those who would have made use of that handle to foment disturbances.

There are several matters expressly made liable, by the articles of the union, to the consideration of the parliament of Great Britain; which, together with such others, as may reasonably produce those advantages, that with due care must certainly arise from that treaty, I earnestly recommend to your serious consideration.

On my part nothing shall be wanting to procure to my people all the blessings which can follow from this happy circumstance of my reign; and to extinguish, by all proper means, the least occasions of jealousy, that either the civil or religious rights of any part of this my united kingdom can suffer by the consequences of this union.

Such a suggestion shall never, in my time, have any foundation, how restless soever our enemies may be in their endeavours and artifices, to disturb our
peace

peace and happiness; those great and valuable blessings cannot but be always secure to us, if we heartily endeavour to confirm and improve our present union; I hope therefore you will suffer nothing to prevail with you to disunite among yourselves, or abate your zeal in opposing the common enemy.

At the opening of this parliament, 13 of the 15 Scots peers were admitted to their places in the British house of lords, each of them being introduced by two English Peers of the same rank; and the commoners of North Britain took their places in the lower house.

The commons, in answer to her majesty's speech, presented her an address on the 12th of November, wherein they do with all thankfulness acknowledge the divine goodness, in making her majesty the glorious instrument of uniting her two kingdoms; assuring her, they would embrace all occasions of conforming and improving this happy union, and were resolved to exert the united strength of this island, and make it a terror to her majesty's enemies; they said, tho'

tho' her majesty's arms had not all the desired success the last campaign, that should not discourage them from making their utmost efforts for recovering the whole Spanish Monarchy, making good her treaties with Portugal, and strengthening the duke of Savoy. They acknowledge, that her majesty throughout her whole reign, has shewn no interest separate from her people, who were so sensible of it, that they should never be wanting on all occasions to express their gratitude to the best of queens.

The lords, on the contrary, had discover'd such a series of bad conduct, both at sea and land, the last campaign; that instead of addressing her majesty, they immediately fell upon their grievances; particularly, the ruin of our foreign trade, for want of cruisers and convoys; and read a petition, presented by the sheriffs of London, and two hundred considerable merchants, complaining of their losses at sea, and desiring some speedy remedy. Whereupon the old lord Haversham made a speech, and observed, that our ships had been taken by the enemy, as the Dutch take herrings by

by shoals upon our coasts, and that the royal navy itself had not escaped. That by these misfortunes our merchants were beggar'd, our commerce broke, our trade was gone, our manufactures ruin'd; the queen lost her customs, and the parliament must make good the deficiencies; while our allies had an open and flourishing trade, and the enemy made use of our ships and seamen against us: That they were now upon the enquiry, who brought them into this miserable condition; but wherever they began, if they did not end with the ministry, they should be in a worse condition than they were before; that he took the root of all their misfortunes to lie in the ministry, and without a change of ministry, in his opinion, no other remedy would be effectual. He said, if he was not confident he stood upon sure grounds, he should not have ventured to have said so much; but he had his justification in his hand: The prince he excus'd and said he thought the navy safer in his hands than any man's, as not being capable of being influenced by any great minister; but if his council had been salty, it was fit they

should have what they deserv'd: Nor did he lay any blame upon the queen; he said, she was a princess of too consummate wisdom, to act without the advice of her ministry; that their lordships had long since address'd her majesty, that particular care might be taken of these points, and none but they, who had her majesty's ear, could prevail to the contrary; and the want of following their lordships advice had cost the nation near ten millions, and therefore it evidently followed, that the ministry had been the occasion of all those losses.

And thus the old question was reviv'd, whether the land or sea service, ought to be most attended to? not, that the thing would bear a question; but every one knows, who commanded at land, what alliances and friendships he had contracted with the treasury, and other great ministers; that his troops were constantly paid, recruited, and augmented at his desire, and that he had met with suitable success; and, as a learned gentleman observes, was crown'd with victory every other year: The trophies of his victories were hung up in
our

our view ; we frequently went in solemn procession to St. Paul's (the pomp whereof was little inferior to a Roman triumph) to return our thanks to Heaven for the successes of our great leader. And can it be thought strange, that the nation should be struck with the splendour of the cavalcade, that the Hero should attract all our hearts, and engage all our powers to support his glory? it is very natural to suppose, that we were so far amused with these things, that we neglected others of equal consequence; we see, that thus in fact it was; tho' our fleet and our trade is universally acknowledged to be the greatest importance to the nation, and tho' we were masters at sea, yet the enemy domineer'd in the soundings, and in the channel, and hardly suffer'd a merchant to escape them; and, as my lord Haversham observes, even our men of war fell into their hands; and the prince bearing the title of admiral, the ministry thought themselves sufficiently skreen'd against any complaints on this head; but the nation could no longer be blinded by the glittering and eclat of our arms in Flanders ;

ders; the merchants grew clamorous, our manufactures were ruin'd, the workmen and their families were starving, and even the name of the prince, her majesty's dearest consort, whom the people so much adored, could no longer stop the mouths of that multitude of sufferers.

On the nineteenth, a debate was begun in the house of lords concerning the war in Spain, wherein the earl of Peterborough's conduct was on all sides highly applauded; but when it was moved, that he might have the thanks of the house, this was oppos'd by some, who imagined it might tend to eclipse the glory of another general. The earl of Rochester observ'd on this occasion, that it was a saying of old duke Schomberg's, that the attacking France in the Netherlands, was like taking a bull by the horns; and therefore his lordship propos'd the standing upon the defensive in Flanders, and sending from thence fifteen or twenty thousand men to Catalonia. In this he was seconded by the earl of Nottingham and others, who took notice, that Spain was in a manner abandoned

abandoned to the enemy. This raised the indignation of a noble peer, who could not bear to hear of being upon the defensive; insomuch, that the house took notice of his warmth, and a certain lord said, he wonder'd that nobleman, who had been always so conspicuous for his calmness and moderation, should now be out of temper; and there being an absolute necessity to succour Spain, he would be glad to hear where else they could provide troops to send thither. To this it was answer'd, the thing was of too great concern to be spoken of without warmth, and there were measures already concerted for sending powerful succours to king Charles; but how powerful those succours were, the event sufficiently manifested.

In the mean time, the prince's council prepared an answer to the complaints of the merchants for want of cruisers and convoys to protect their trade, which was delivered in to the house of lords; wherein they observe, that the admiralty had been obliged to send such large fleets to the Mediterranean, that there were not ships or seamen sufficient to
guard

guard all our trade, especially since the enemy employed their own force at sea in a piratical war, to distress our merchants; they observed also, that notwithstanding the great sums that had been given for building ships in king William's reign, the royal navy was then much diminish'd; and that four thousand merchant ships had been taken by the enemy in that war; to which the whigs reply'd, there had been as great or greater losses in this reign; but the Tories observ'd, that both then and now the whigs were in the administration that the prince's council were put in by the advice of the cabinet council, and directed by them; and consequently that the ministry were answerable for all the misconduct at sea, if there had been any; which began to appear so evidently, that the enquiry into pass'd mismanagements was dropped, and a bill ordered to be brought in for the future well government of the navy, in relation to cruizers and convoys; where by forty-four ships of war were appointed to be employed as cruizers and convoys to merchant ships, between the coast

coast of England and Cape Finisterre in Spain; and an account was to be laid before the parliament annually how those cruisers were employed. It was farther enacted, that all ships, taken from the enemy during the war, and condemn'd as prize, should be the property of the captors, viz. the commanders, officers and seamen; and that a bounty should be given to the said captors of five pounds for every man, that should be found on board such prizes, when taken; and ten pounds for every gun the prize carried.

The whigs found themselves mightily embarrass'd at this time by the credit Mr. Secretary Harley had with the queen, which was much improved by the good offices done him by Mrs. Masham, his near relation, who was of the queen's bed chamber. As another great lady had been very useful to the general her husband, and his friends, in setting every action of theirs in a favourable light; Mrs. Masham, 'tis said, was of no less service to the secretary; and the new favourite had this advantage of her predecessor, that while she began to
flight

flight her majesty's favours, and insist much on the merit of her husband, claiming a kind of right to direct the queen in the dispensing of her favours; Mr. Masham, on the contrary, assumed no such liberties, but was all obedience and submission, studying only how to render her majesty's life easy and happy; and by that means, soon obtained a greater share of her majesty's affection, than her rival.

The prince also, 'tis said, observed, that he was, in a manner, excluded from any share in the administration, by some over-bearing ministers; and, as the lord Haversham had hinted in the house of peers, ten times more application was made to a certain great lady, than the queen; and thereupon 'tis said, his royal highness concurr'd with Mr. Secretary Harley in endeavouring to procure a change in the administration, which the two great statesmen, who yet managed every thing, discovering, resolved to be before-hand with the secretary, and, if possible, drive him from court; which, while they were meditating upon, an accident happened, that gave them some colour for attacking their rival.

One Gregg, a secretary in Mr. Hartley's office, whose extravagancies had run him deep in debt, to supply his necessities, had entered into a treasonable correspondence with the court of France, and given some intelligence that had been prejudicial to the publick; which was discovered by the post-master at Brussels: Gregg was thereupon apprehended the last of December; and great pains taken to make the world believe, that what he had done was by Mr. Harley's direction, or connivance at least; he was brought to his trial for this treasonable correspondence the 10th of January, when he pleaded guilty, and was condemn'd; but was repriv'd from time to time, till the 28th of April 1708. to see if the hopes of pardon would induce him to accuse the enemies of the administration as his accomplices. But the man continued proof against all temptations; he took the whole guilt upon himself at his execution, and acquitted his master, Mr. Harley, and every body else, of having any knowledge of his crime. The peers however, in the examination of this affair taking

notice that papers of a secret nature were too much exposed in the secretary's office; whereby Gregg and other clerks had it in their power to give the enemy intelligence of the stations of our cruizers and convoys, and discover our naval enterprizes, thought fit to offer her majesty an address upon this head, which seemed highly to reflect on Mr. Harley: The duke, and the treasurer also, gave so much colour to the suggestion, as to offer to lay down their commissions, if the secretary was employed any longer; but all to no purpose; the queen was too well satisfied of the secretary's fidelity to receive any ill impression of him. However Mr. Harley, finding the torrent run so strong against him, desired her majesty's leave to resign his post and retire, rather than her affairs should suffer any prejudice by her endeavouring to protect him unseasonably. To which her majesty, with some reluctance, consented; and with him Sir Thomas Mansel, comptroller of the household; Sir Simon Harcourt, attorney general; and Mr. St. John, secretary of war, resign'd their places.

However,

However, before Mr. Harley and his friends laid down, they had recommended several considerable men in the church to her majesty's favour; Sir Jonathan Trelawney, was translated from Exeter to Winchester; Dr. Blackall, was made bishop of Exeter; and Sir William Dawes, bishop of Chester. And, on the other side, the whigs prevailed on her majesty to translate Dr. Moore from Norwich to Ely, and to nominate Dr. Trimmel bishop of Norwich; and, about the same time, the honourable Henry Boyle, Esq; was made secretary of state in the room of Mr. Harley.

The parliament were still taken up in examining into the mismanagements of the last campaign; and the commons resolved, that it appeared to them, that of near thirty thousand men provided for by parliament, for the service of Spain and Portugal, in the year 1707, there were but eight thousand six hundred sixty-nine men, besides officers and servants in Spain and Portugal, at the time of the battle of Almanza; this they represented in an address to the queen; to which the ministry advised her majesty
to

to give an answer to this effect, that in the number of 29,395 men provided for by parliament, were included the officers and servants, which made a full fourth part of the whole, according to the establishment and allowance always made upon musters; that the forces, under the earl of Peterborough and the earl of Galway, had been reduced by death, sickness, &c. before that battle to 8207 men, besides 1729 prisoners with the enemy; that the regiments under the earl of Rivers, which went from Torbay, 8297 men, when they arrived at Valencia, were reduced to 4500, and, that the battle happened 10 soon after the vote of parliament for employing 29,395 men in Spain and Portugal, that it was impossible more of the intended number could be there; but that the queen compleated four regiments that were upon the Irish establishment, and sent them to Portugal in April 1707: That three regiments more also were sent thither soon after; and, to supply the loss at Almanza, the queen had hired 7000 Palarines, 3000 Germans more, and 12000 Italians, which were embark'd for

for Barcelona in her majesty's pay; besides which, her majesty had made a proposal to the emperor for 6000 Germans more; concluding, that no care had been wanting to support the war in Spain and Portugal in the most effectual manner.

This answer being taken into consideration, the question was put the 24th of February, that timely recruits for Spain had been wanting, which pass'd in the negative; and they address'd her majesty to thank her for the measures she had taken to restore the affairs of Spain, and provide foreign troops for that service.

While the parliament was thus taken up with examining into the conduct of our affairs abroad, we were on a sudden, alarmed with an invasion intended from France; and the French beginning the middle of February to embark their troops at Dunkirk, the admiralty of England immediately assembled a strong squadron of men of war, and sent them under the command of Sir George Byng and the lord Dursley, to lye before Dunkirk, and wait the motions of the French. But

But the English admirals being driven from their stations by stormy weather, and forc'd to return into the Downs, the French took the advantage of their absence, and set sail the 6th of March, with the pretender and twelve French and Irish battalions on board, besides great quantities of ammunition and spare arms; but were luckily detain'd by contrary winds in Newport pit, till the 8th instant, when they set sail for Scotland again.

Sir George Byng, being reinforc'd to the number of about forty sail of the line of battle, besides frigats and fire-ships, set again for Dunkirk the sixth-seventeenth; and being between Dunkirk and Calais on the ninth-twentieth in the morning, he received intelligence by an Ostend ship, dispatch'd by major general Cadogan, that the Dunkirk squadron was sail'd northwards. Whereupon a council of war was held, and it was resolved to set sail immediately after the enemy, whose design they judg'd to be upon Edinburgh; and a strong squadron was detach'd, under the command of admiral Baker, to convoy over the Eng-
lish

lish troops that were embarked at O-
ffend.

There were not only ten battalions
sent from Offend to Tinmouth on this
occasion, but the first and second troop
of horse guards, and several other regi-
ments marched to the north of england,
and the earl of Leven, governor of
Edinburgh castle, and commander in
chief of the forces in Scotland, was sent
thither, and several regiments in Ireland
were commanded to the north, to lie
ready to be transported to Scotland.

The French fleet arrived at edinburgh
frith the 12th of March, O. S. and late
the same night Sir George Byng arrived
there with the english fleet; who firing
a gun as a signal to come to an anchor,
the French took the alarm; and, steal-
ing out of the Frith in the dark, were
seen standing out at sea the next morn-
ing: whereupon the english gave them
chace; but having few clean ships, the
enemy out-failed them, and Sir George
took but one of their men of war, called
the Salisbury, a prize the French had
taken from us; on board whereof were
the lord Griffin, the lord Clermont, Mr
Middleton,

Middleton, the marquis de Levi, a French lieutenant general, with some other French and Irish officers, and five companies of French soldiers; and Sir George having pursued the rest of the fleet till he lost sight of them, returned to Edinburgh with the fifteenth instant with his prisoners; who being afterwards brought to London, the lord Griffin was committed to the Tower, with the rest of the prisoners of distinction; and his lordship being already outlawed for high treason, execution was awarded against him by the King's-Bench; but her majesty being pleased to retrieve him from time to time, he died at length in the Tower.

The French squadron being returned home, the commons addressed his royal highness the prince, returned him thanks for his great care, in fitting out the fleet in the intended invasion, which was attended with no ill consequence but a great run upon the bank, and the fall of stocks, that soon rose again when the danger was over. But the three years being expired, which the present parliament was to sit, a proclamation
issued

issued the 15th of April, 1708, for the calling of another to meet the eighth of July.

The duke of Marlborough meeting prince Eugene of Savoy at the Hague the beginning of April 1708, they afterwards waited on the elector of Hanover who had taken upon him the command of the imperial army upon the Rhine; and it was agreed amongst them, that the imperialists should remain upon the defensive in Germany, and detach what forces they could spare under the command of prince Eugene, to act in conjunction with those of the duke of Marlborough in Flanders, where the allies proposed to make their greatest efforts this campaign; accordingly the duke of Marlborough took the field about the middle of May; and having posted himself on the enemies frontiers, drew most of the garrisons out of the towns in Flanders, imagining they were sufficiently covered from the attacks of the enemy by his army; but the Flemings, who were generally better affected to the French than the Dutch, as well upon the account of religion, as

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other considerations ; and retaining a very great affection for the elector of Bavaria, who had lately governed them with great humanity and tenderness, they readily listened to his invitation to submit to king Philip, and promised to open their gates, if a detachment of the French troops should appear before them in the absence of the confederate army ; the principal towns that had enter'd into this conspiracy were Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges ; but the treachery of Antwerp was discovered, and prevented : However, a body of French troops having found means to pass the duke of Marlborough's army undiscovered, and coming before Ghent and Bruges in the night-time, were let in by the burghers, and possessed themselves of those two great cities ; and from thence the French army marched into Dutch Flanders, and laid that country under contribution ; about which time, the dukes of Burgundy and Berry taking the field, and joining the duke of Vendosme, they had so great a superiority of troops before the Germans joined the duke of Marlborough, that they ventured to lay
siege

siege to Oudenarde, which was invested the 9th of July. Whereupon the duke of Marlborough, who was joined about the same time by prince Eugene, and part of the Germans, made a very long swift march to the relief of that place. On the approach of the allies, the French thought fit to raise the siege, and prepare for an engagement; and the confederate generals not declining it, a battle ensued, of which the Dutch deputies in the army gave the following relation to the States-general:

High and mighty Lords.

OUR army, having marched on Sunday night from Asche, took the road of Lessines in order to pass the Dender at that place; which was done without opposition from the enemy, whom we had prevented by a sudden march; and, arriving there on Tuesday evening, we understood that the enemy were marched from Alost, towards Gavre, where they caused bridges to be made, in order to pass the Scheld; which made us believe they designed to post themselves

selves upon the height of Oudenarde, and hinder us from passing the Scheld; and, tho' our army was very much fatigu'd by the foregoing march, yet we resolv'd to proceed on our march yesterday, and, if possible, to prevent the enemy; we detach'd therefore sixteen battalions in the night to take post on the other side the Scheld near Oudenarde, and lay the bridges necessary for our passage. Yesterday morning about nine, we received advice that the enemy had pass'd the Scheld, and were marching towards Oudenarde, which made us hasten our march as much as possible, for fear our detachment that was sent over should be defeated, and ourselves prevented in our design of the Scheld; but, by that time the enemy was come near Oudenarde, they saw we had already taken post over the Scheld, which made them resolve to strike off to the right; but to cover their march against ours, they thought fit to throw their troops into the hedges, and into a village upon the Scheld, below Oudenarde; about three in the afternoon, as soon as our foot began to come up, it was judged advisable

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to attack the village; and thereby oblige the enemy to go farther, but stop their march: This attack was made with so much vigour and success, that the enemy was immediately driven out of the village, our men falling upon them with their bayonets in the muzzles of their muskets, and not firing a piece; so that they presently threw down their arms, and a whole brigade, together with the brigadier, surrender'd prisoners: The few horse that had passed with the detachment, attack'd likewise the French squadrons, posted behind the village with so much success, that they were put into disorder, and pushed; our men taking from them eight or ten standards, and some horses. Hereupon the enemy were forc'd to face about to us, and form themselves about four of the clock, when most of our foot being over and formed: The general engagement began first on the right, afterwards on the left wing: The fight was properly between the foot, and was obstinate; but our men got ground, and drove the enemy from one hedge to another, till night put an end to the combat. The horse, who by
reason

reason of the broken ground could not act, were detached to the right and left wing; and advanced so far, that they attacked the enemy in the flank and rear; which, when they perceived, they fell in the night into the utmost confusion, and part of them retired, with the baggage and artillery, towards Ghent and Deynse; another part towards the road of Courtray; and, according to computation, six or seven thousand surrendered themselves prisoners, with three or four hundred officers at their head, among whom are several dukes and general officers: had not the night come to their assistance, we believe they would have saved very little of their army. We therefore congratulate your high mightinesses upon this compleat victory, which God Almighty has so graciously vouchsafed; and which gives us an opportunity, with this victorious army, and that of prince Eugene, who was present at this action, to extend the frontiers farther, and bring the enemy to reason. Each general made so good a disposition, and every regiment attacked the enemy so well, and with so much intrepidity, that it was impossible

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High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Oudenarde, July 12.

1708.

The confederates, after this victory, levelled the French lines between Ypres and the Lys, and raised contributions in Artois and Picardy; which put the city of Paris itself into consternation; and possibly the French were not displeased to see the allies sit down before Lisle, which they knew would stop their progress for some months.

There was in the town, which is one of the compleatest fortifications in Europe, a numerous garrison of at least one and twenty battalions, commanded by marshal Boufflers; which did not,

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however, deter prince *Eugene* from undertaking the siege in person. He sat down before the place on the thirteenth of August, N. S. whilst the duke of Marlborough covered the siege with the rest of the army; and on the 22d the trenches were opened. The dukes of Burgundy and Vendôme, having join'd the duke of Berwick, who led the army from the Rhine, marched towards the duke of Marlborough, and for several days cannonaded his camp: whereupon prince *Eugene* joined him with a considerable body of horse and foot from the siege: but the allies finding the design of the French was only to regard the siege, the duke of Marlborough intrenched himself, and prince *Eugene* returned to Lisle, where the siege went on but slowly; the French disputing every inch of ground with the greatest obstinacy. The allies themselves acknowledged, that at the attack of the counterscarpe, on the seventh of September, they lost no less than two thousand men either killed or wounded, and amongst them sixteen of their engineers. At the storming of the out-works, September the 21st, it is confess'd, they lost a thousand

thousand more, and prince Eugene was wounded in the head with a musket ball, which graz'd upon his skull, and confin'd him to his tent for some days. The deputies of the states taking notice how far the season was advanced, and how slowly the engineers carried on their approaches, and the difficulty of supplying the army with ammunition and provisions, which began to be exhausted, propos'd the raising the siege; which his said prince Eugene absolutely refus'd, his glory being concern'd in the event; marshal Bossiers having informed the duke of Vendôme that ammunition began to be wanting in the town, the duke of Vendôme detach'd the Chevalier de Luxembourg with two thousand horse and dragoons, each of them carrying sixty pound weight of powder, to endeavour to break thro' the lines of Circumvallation, and throw themselves into Lifle; and accordingly having fix'd green boughs in their hats [the sign whereby the allies distinguish themselves in an engagement] they advanc'd along the causey that leads from Douay to Lifle; and, meeting with some of the

out-guards, they pretended to be Germans belonging to the duke of Marlborough's army, and were carrying some prisoners to the camp; but an officer, being about to examine them more strictly, they rode full gallop along the causey, and got into the line of circumvallation: whereupon the guard fired, and the confederate army took the alarm, and pursued them to the barrier of the town; where, by some accident, several bags of powder took fire, and about sixty of the enemy were blown up with their horses: However, one thousand two hundred of them got into the town, and the rest, by the favour of the night, and the confusion the besiegers were in, retir'd to Douays.

The distress of the besiegers, for want of ammunition, was not less than that of the besieged; for their communication with Brussels was, in a manner, cut off by the duke of Vendosme. The duke of Marlborough therefore found himself under a necessity of getting supplies by the way of Ostend, where a body of English troops, under the command of general Erle, being lately landed

which

which were raised for Portugal, and had been employed in alarming the coast of France this summer, very much favoured that design; and the duke of Marlborough sent seven hundred waggons under a strong guard to Ostend, which, with the troops already there, were thought sufficient to protect the carriages; but the French, understanding that on these supplies depended the success of the siege, detached the count de la Motte with 24,000 horse and foot, to intercept the convoy; of which the duke of Marlborough having notice, commanded major general Webb to march with 12 battalions more, and join the other detachments on the road: Whereupon a battle ensued between the major general and the count de la Motte; which lasted two hours, and was very hot; in which we had nine hundred and twelve officers and soldiers killed and wounded; but the enemy, as we are assured by letters from Ghent and Bruges, and by report of prisoners and deserters, lost betwixt six and seven thousand men.

They made their retreat in so great confusion, that they left most of their cannon

cannon in a wood, which they did not
 stir off till next day about eleven
 o'clock, after hearing that our convoy
 was passing Rouelaer; we remained on
 the field of battle till two o'clock the
 next morning, having first carried off
 all our wounded, and several of the
 enemy.

This victory is the more surprizing,
 that, by reason of several detachments
 we had not above six thousand in the
 action, and the enemy by their own
 account, not less than twenty four
 thousand.

This victory was gained under such
 disadvantages, and was so great in its
 consequences (for the siege of Lille must
 infallibly have been rais'd, if this con-
 voy had miscarried) that general Webb
 was not only preferred by the Queen,
 but received thanks of the king of Prussia
 and afterwards of the house of commons,
 for his conduct and bravery in this
 action.

During the engagement, the convoy
 marched forwards, and arrived safe in the
 camp before Lille the 30th of Septem-
 ber; but the duke of Vendôme being
 convinced of what importance it was to

cut

cut off the communication of the besiegers with Ostend, marched himself towards Bruges with a strong detachment, and caused the dykes to be cut, and laid the country under water; inso much that it was with infinite hazard and difficulty, that the allies brought over their ammunition afterwards in boats to the places where the waggons waited to carry it to the camp; but the allies having surmounted all these difficulties on the 22d of October N. S. the town of Lisse surrendered upon articles, and on the 25th the Garrison marched into the castle, which the old Velt-Marshal d'Auverquerque never lived to see, for he died in the camp of Roufelaer, on the 18th of this month, in the 67th year of his age. The castle of Lisse still continued to make a vigorous defence, and, while the allies lay before this place, the duke of Bavaria made an attempt to reduce Brussels, which he had very near effected; but the duke of Marlborough marched himself with the army to its relief, and prevented him. On the 8th of December, N. S. the citadel of Lisse beat a parley, and the 10th marshal Boufflers marched

matched out with the garrison, with the usual marks of honour, and was conducted to Doway. On the 8th of December the duke of Marlborough invested Ghent, where the Count de la Motte commanded with thirty battalions, and on the 24th of December the trenches were opened, and notwithstanding the numerous garrison, the town surrendered the 30th, and the 2d of January the magistrates of Bruges came to Ghent, and made their submission, and acquainted his grace, that the French marched out of that place the day before. About the same time the French abandoned Plaffendael and Lessinghen, and retreated to their own country.

The duke of Marlborough never was more fortunate than in the sudden reduction of Ghent; for the articles were scarce signed, when the severest frost began that had been known in the memory of Man, the very horses hoofs froze to the ground, and his army must infallibly have perished, if the town had held out a very few days longer, which had been no difficult matter, since there was no breach made in the walls, and the count de la Motte had a good army within the

town,

town, supplied with all necessaries [and indeed less than an army could not have defended Ghent, which is twelve miles round upon the walls;] the allies, 'tis true, were in the end very successful in Flanders this campaign; but they had two very narrow escapes, one at Wynendale, and the other at Ghent.

In the mean time, both king Charles and the king of Portugal seemed to have agreed upon a cessation from the fatigues of war the latter end of this year, in order to follow softer amusements: King Charles, 'tis said, first made his addresses to the princess of Anspach, late consort to our present king, who, refusing to alter her religion for the sake of a precarious crown, he courted the princess of Wolfembutte, and was so fortunate as to persuade her to renounce her protestant principles, and not only consent to a marriage, but to go over in person to Barcelona, and consummate her nuptials there; in pursuance whereof she set out for Italy, and arrived at Milan, whither Sir John Norris, one of the English admirals, was sent by Sir John Leake, to pay his compliments to that princess, and

and invite her to take her passage on board the English fleet to Spain: And accordingly, on the 13th of July, she was received on board the English fleet at Genoa; and Sir John Leake sailed with that princess, and a reinforcement of six thousand troops, for Catalonia, where he arrived the latter end of July; being extremely welcome to king Charles, as he brought him not only a most agreeable princess, but such a body of forces as would have enabled the allies to act offensively in Catalonia, if they had been inclined to have made an autumn Campaign.

The foreign troops in English pay were commanded by count Staremberg, and the national troops by general Stanhope, who arrived at Barcelona by the way of Italy the May before, with the character of envoy extraordinary to king Charles, as well as general. However, his catholick majesty was so taken up with the solemnity of his wedding, and the festivals and rejoicings that succeeded it, that there was no further action in Catalonia this campaign after the surrender of Tortosa to the duke of Orleans; but Sir John Leake, who had the

the good fortune to destroy and take seventy barks and tartanes of the enemy, laden with warlike stores and provisions for the army of the duke of Orleans on his first arrival in the Mediterranean, now determining to improve the advantages he had of commanding the confederate fleet on that side, while the enemy remained quiet in their ports, and seemed afraid to stir out, took some land forces on board at Barcelona, and, sailing to the fruitful island of Sardinia, came before Cagliari, the capital of that island, the 12th of August, N.S. and having summoned the marquis of Jamaica, the Viceroy, to submit to King Charles, and thrown some bombs into the city, the inhabitants compelled the viceroy to surrender, with his garrison; the greatest part whereof entered into the service of king Charles: Here the admiral had the good fortune also to meet with two thousand horses, which the enemy had got together for remounting their cavalry in Spain, and these he transported to Barcelona for the service of king Charles, and, the whole island following the example of Cagliari, the several states assembled, and gave assur-

ances of their loyalty and affection to king Charles, and promised thirty thousand sacks of grain for the subsistence of his troops. Sir John Leake afterwards sailed to Minorca, where, by the assistance of a body of land forces, commanded by major-general Stanhope, that island with the strong and commodious harbour of Port Mahon, were reduced to the obedience of king Charles by the latter end of September.

Commodore Wager had the good fortune this summer to meet with the Spanish galleons off of Carthagena; but, being ill seconded by captain Bridges in the Kingston, and captain Windsor in the Portland, most of them escaped; however, the Spanish admiral, computed to be worth three millions of pieces of eight, blew up in the engagement, and the commodore took the rear admiral, which was very rich, the commodore's share amounting to 100,000 l. sterling; the two captains that were with him were try'd by a court martial for not doing their duty, and turned out.

In July, the king of Portugal was married by proxy to Mary Anne of Austria, the emperor's second sister.

The

The duke of Savoy did not enter upon action this year till very late, seeming resolved not to act till the emperor had enlarged his territories, by yielding up to him the Montserrat, and some other parts of the Spanish dominions in Italy; however, he took the field at length, and invaded Dauphiny, making himself master of the fortresses of Exilles and Fenestrelles in the mountains, which are looked upon as the keys of France on that side; he took also possession of the duchy of Savoy again, with very little opposition from marshal Villars the French general, whose army was weakened by the detachments he was forced to make for Catalonia in favour of the duke of Orleans.

The Pope, at the beginning of the war, pretended to stand neuter between the allies and France; but the emperor, having sufficient reason to apprehend his partiality, did not only possess himself of Commachio as a fief of the empire, but quartered his forces in other parts of the Pope's territories; whereupon his holiness thought fit this year to declare war against the emperor; and, while his troops were marching with those of the duke

duke of Savoy to invade Dauphiny, the Pope's generals fell upon the imperialists that were in the territories of the church, and cut them in pieces; but the emperor's troops returning from their expedition against France into Milan, at the end of the campaign, invaded the lands of the church, took possession of Bologna, and several other towns in the ecclesiastical state; and threatened Rome itself with another siege; whereupon his holiness found he had taken wrong measures; and was obliged to promise the imperial ministers to acknowledge king Charles, and submit to all the emperor's demands.

In Poland, the parties of king Augustus and Stanislaus still continued to harass each other; tho' both kings were fled out of the nation; the king of Sweden found it impossible to support the king he had made, without dethroning the Czar, as he had done king Augustus; and accordingly made preparations for subduing the Russian monarch.

The Hungarians also still continued in arms, which served the emperor for a pretence not to send his quota of troops to the assistance of the allies.

His

His royal highness the prince of Denmark, having been long afflicted with an asthma, died on the 28th of October, to the inexpressible grief of her majesty, and the whole nation.

Her majesty not thinking it proper to appear abroad for a considerable time after the prince's death, and the parliament meeting in pursuance of their prorogation on the 16th of November, her majesty was pleased to appoint commissioners to represent her person this session; and accordingly, the lord chancellor Cowper, the first in commission, after the speaker was chosen, opened the parliament [which was the first that had been chosen since the union] with a speech on the 18th of November 1709.

In answer to which, the house of peers presented her majesty with an address, the twentieth instant, in a private manner, by the earl of Dorset; her majesty having intimated, that this would be most acceptable to her.

The commons also drew up an address of condolance, and another of congratulation; which were presented to her majesty, in a private manner, by Mr. Secretary Boyle.

Her

Her majesty having ordered the prayers to be left out, for making her a happy mother of children, &c. that were used on the day of her accession yearly; this occasioned an address from both houses, that she would not indulge her just grief so much as to decline the thoughts of a second marriage. She thanked them for the frequent marks they gave her of their duty and affection; and said, the provision she had made for the protestant succession would be always a proof how much she had at heart the future happiness of the kingdom; but the subject of that address was of such a nature, that she was persuaded they did not expect a particular answer.

The French, to the losses they had sustained the last campaign, had now the additional misfortune of being destroyed by famine and the rigour of the season; the king's revenues were exhausted, his funds appeared insufficient to pay the interest of the national debts. Mr. Bernard, the principal of his bankers, and many more of his brethren, who used to make remittances of money and foreign payments, for the service of that crown, broke, and a bundance of people, before

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before in flourishing circumstances, who had lodged money in their hands, were reduced to a state of beggary. These calamities inducing the French king to think of peace in earnest, pacifick proposals were made by his ministers about this time to the States general and the duke of Marlborough; for his grace remained in the Netherlands great part of this winter, to be in readiness, as was given out, to prevent the French general's surprizing the forces of the allies, during the frost; but, probably, one principal reason of the duke's remaining on that side the water was, to hear what terms the French ministers would propose; for his grace, arriving at London in February, the belief of his having brought offers of that nature from France along with him, was so universal, that both houses agreed upon the following address to her majesty, on that subject, which was presented the third of March, viz.

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in parliament assembled, considering the great expence

expende of blood and treasure, that your majesty and your allies have been at, in prosecuting this long war for securing the liberties of Europe, do most humbly beseech your majesty, that for preserving the repose and quiet of Europe, and preventing the ambitious designs of France for the future, your majesty would be pleased to take care, at the conclusion of the war, to continue and establish a good and firm friendship among all the allies; and that the French king may be obliged to own your majesty's title and the protestant succession, as it is establish'd by the laws of Great Britain; and that your allies be engaged to become guarantees of the same.

And that your majesty would take effectual methods, that the pretender should be removed out of the French dominions, and not suffered to return, to disturb your majesty, your heirs, or successors in the protestant line.

And that, for the security of your majesty's dominions, the preservation of trade, and the general benefit of the allies, your majesty will be graciously pleased that care may be taken, that the fortifica-

fortifications and harbour of Dunkirk may be demoliwed and destroyed.

Her Majesty most gracious answer.

I am of the same opinion with my two houses of parliament in the several particulars of this address; as I have also been in all the other which they have made on the same subject.

I assure you, no care shall be wanting on my part to attain the ends they have desired.

The British parliament having passed all the acts that had been proposed to them, the commissioners, appointed by her majesty, came to the house of commons the twenty-first of April 1709, and gave them the royal assent

About the same time, viz. the 22d of January, the commons sent the duke of Marlborough thanks for his signal services the preceding campaign as far as Brussels, where his grace resided good part of this winter; and he received the thanks of the house of peers on the same occasion, at his coming from Flanders, the first of March.

During this session, her majesty was pleased to appoint a third secretary of State for Great Britain, whose province was the kingdom of Scotland; his grace the duke of Queensbury and Dover being the first who had the honour of bearing that office.

There being a great scarcity of corn in France this year, the Dutch, in order to distress the enemy, published a placart, prohibiting all neutral ships, carrying any corn to France, or the dominions of Spain, in the possession of king Philip; and, on the 28th of April 1709, an order of council of the same tenor was published in England; declaring, that all corn, that should be taken by the ships of the confederates going thither, should be seized, and condemned as lawful prize. A proclamation also issued about the same time, prohibiting all plays, gaming booths, and musick booths, at May Fair in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields.

Monfieur Rouille's was sent to Holland by the French king, to propose preliminaries for a treaty of peace, the latter end of February; in which he succeeded so well, that the states and this
French

French minister, were in a manner agreed, of which the emperor and her British majesty being informed, prince Eugene was sent to Holland by the emperor, and arrived at the Hague the 27th of March; as did the duke of Marlborough, on the part of Great Britain, the 8th of April; his grace, finding that the French made very specious offers, and in a manner granted whatever the allies could ask, returned to England again, to consult the ministers there; not caring to take the whole burthen of that negotiation upon him, in which he discovered his usual caution and prudence; for, as he was general of the army, and had so great an interest in continuing the war, he well foresaw, that if he took upon him to reject the advantageous offers made by the French, his enemies would insinuate, he was governed by private views: and, on the other hand, should any thing be found in the articles rejudicial to Britain, as he was sole plenipotentiary on the part of her majesty, the odium of it would naturally fall on him; he did not therefore only take the opinion of the rest of the ministry, before he returned to Holland, but took over the lord Townshend with

with him, as joint-plenipotentiary at the intended treaty; a noble young lord, that he knew would pay due regard to the opinion and experience of the general; and, thus prepared and armed against the cavils of his enemies, he returned to the Hague, accompanied by the lord Townshend, the middle of May; where they found the marquis of Torcy, secretary of State to the French king, lately arrived to give the last hand to the negotiation.

These gentlemen together with the ministers of the rest of the powers engaged in war, having debated the terms of a general peace for some time, on the 28th of May, agreed to the preliminaries.

The plenipotentiaries of the allies having signed the preliminaries, the twenty-eight of May 1709, those of France declared, they had no directions to sign them: However, the marquis of Torcy said, he would lay them before his master the most christian king, and endeavour to procure his ratification; and that he would acquaint prince Eugene with his majesty's resolution, by the fourth of next month, and then set out

out for France, from whence he sent an answer according to his promise; wherein he told the prince, that his majesty found it impossible for him to accept these terms; and therefore had sent orders to monsieur Rouille, to notify the same to the potentates engaged in the war; and that it was to be hoped that more favourable terms would present for the establishing a peace so necessary for all Europe.

And Monsieur Rouille accordingly acquainted the ministers of the allies, that unless they would agree to some alterations in the preliminary articles, his masters could not consent to them: To which the ministers of the allies answered, that they would not recede from any of the articles agreed to; and that, if his master did not think fit to accept them, neither would the allies think themselves bound by them; and Monsieur Rouille immediately received an intimation, that he should depart from the Hague, which he did on the ninth of June following.

But whatever were the views of France or some designing Statesmen among the allies, the French ministers
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were

were no sooner returned, but both armies prepared to take the field. The French possess'd themselves of a camp naturally strong, and threw up such intrenchments, that the allies did not think fit to attack them; but resolved to open the campaign with the siege of Tournay; and accordingly that place was invested by the confederate troops the 27th of June, N. S. On the 7th of July the trenches were opened, and on the 30th the town surrendered, and the garrison marched into the citadel; which held out till the 3d of September, and then surrender'd upon condition, that all the officers and soldiers should retain their swords and baggage, and be permitted to return into France, provided they did not serve, until a like number of officers and soldiers of the allies, that were prisoners, should be exchanged for them; and that they should leave their colours and fire arms behind them.

Tournay being reduced, the allies resolved upon the siege of Mons; but marshal Villars, having possess'd himself of the strong camp of Blaregnies or M. plaquet, in the woods of Sart and Sanfart,

Sanfart, it was found impracticable to form the siege until the French were driven from that post: Whereupon happened the bloodiest battle that ever was fought in Flanders.

It was, in reality, a battle between two armies of a side; prince Eugene commanded a compleat army of fifty thousand men, with wings of horse on the right and left; and the duke of Marlborough another entire army, of which the English formed the right, and the Dutch the left, while marshal Villars commanded a separate army of the French on the left, drawn up against that of prince Eugene; and marshal Boufflers another upon the right, which engaged that under the command of the duke of Marlborough. These great armies lay near each other several days; and on the 9th of September, the enemies possessed themselves of the woods of Sart and Sanfart, where they cut down trees, erected batteries, and threw up intrenchments for their defence. The same day, and the next, the armies on both sides were drawn up in order of battle; and the 10th, in the evening, the

the generals of the allies resolved to attack the French; accordingly, on the 11th of September at break of day, the infantry of the allies marched in three lines, and the cavalry in two columns, advancing directly towards the enemy, who were so strongly intrench'd, that their works looked more like a citadel than a camp: Their left wing, as a certain general relates, was covered by a great and thick wood, in which they had cast up many intrenchments, and posted their infantry; and their right was covered by another wood and thick hedge, which rung along the same like a chain; and besides, they had cast up three intrenchments, and had a marshy ground before them, which rendered the access to their intrenchments still more difficult: Their center was in a little plain, where they had cast up several intrenchments also, one behind the other, all defended in convenient places with a good artillery, which annoyed us very much; they had besides cut down the hedges behind their lines, for the more easy marching of their cavalry, to support their infantry; wherever oc-

casion

casion should require. In this advantageous situation we attacked the enemy, and began to cannonade them about half an hour past eight, and they answered us with the like vigour; while all our forces marched to begin the attack as the generals had directed. Our left wing [of prince Eugene's army] attack'd the enemy in the wood aforesaid, about that time, with all imaginable vigour; but were received with a great deal of bravery. We beat the enemy from that post, and they beat us again from thence; but, after an obstinate fight of two hours, in which abundance of blood was shed on both sides, the soldiers killing one another with their bayonets and the butts of their muskets, we made ourselves masters of the wood; and thereupon our whole left wing marched, without loss of time, towards the enemy, and began another fight as obstinate as the first attack. As they were covered by three strong intrenchments, which we were obliged to attack one after another, the fight continued five hours, with an incredible fury; but all this while with doubtful success, because the enemy rallied several times, regaining

with an extraordinary valour the entrenchments from whence we had beaten them; during which, they attempted several times to drive us from the wood we had gained; but we maintained our ground, and beat them from all their intrenchments; it was about that time, that their cavalry, which was drawn up in several lines, seeing that their infantry was beaten from their post, advanced in very good order to charge our cavalry, and regain the intrenchments wherein we had taken post; and this new fight proved very obstinate; they forced us sometimes to give ground, and were forced, in their turn, to give way. The action became then more general; and some squadrons of the right wing of my lord duke's army being repulsed by the great numbers of the enemy, the duke of Wirtemberg, with some Danish and other squadrons of prince Eugene's army advanced to support them. The French cavalry, being thus vigorously attacked, fell soon into disorder, and were so much press'd, that they could not rally again: They endeavoured to do it behind a hedge, but the duke of Wirtemberg caused immediately the dragoons of Wirtemberg

temberg Ooels to dismount to attack the enemy on foot behind the hedge aforesaid, from which they were driven, and they did not form again into any order till they came behind a little hill, at a pretty distance from us, having behind them the little town of Bavay, and a morass and a defile before; and their infantry, by favour of the hedges and woods, made, for the most part, their retreat that way, and formed themselves again, near their cavalry: The defile and morass aforesaid did not permit us to pursue them farther in a body; but two regiments of Hussars, and some squadrons of horse and dragoons, were detached to annoy them as much as possible in their retreat. The battle ended about four in the afternoon.

Marshal Villars being dangerously wounded, and forced to retreat out of the battle, marshal Boufflers commanded the whole forces of the enemy the latter part of the day; in the letter he wrote to the French king, giving an account of this terrible action, he tells his most christian majesty, that never was misfortune attended with greater glory; that all his majesty's troops acquired the
greatest

greatest reputation for their valour and firmness, not yielding at last but to the superiority of the enemy: That all the marshal Villars's dispositions were entirely good, the best that could be made by the most accomplished and experienced general: That he behaved himself in the action with all imaginable bravery and activity; and, besides his good example, discovered the greatest presence of mind in giving his orders: But his valour, and the neglect of his own person, had occasioned his receiving a wound, which gave an unhappy turn to the affairs of that unfortunate day: That the enemy marched so many horse and foot against the center of his [Boufflers] army, which was something exposed, there being none but horse to oppose them; that they were at length obliged to yield to the infinitely superior number, and prodigious efforts of the enemy, after they had repulsed them at least six times, and had entirely beaten them, if it had not been for their infantry, by whose power they rallied, and returned to the charge; and assured his majesty, that the loss of the allies was three times greater than they had sustained; and whenever his
majesty

majesty should think fit to make peace, his enemies would have a respect for his troops, and perhaps become more tractable. He observes also, that the Chevalier St. George behaved himself, during the whole action, with all possible bravery and vivacity; but adds, that he could say nothing of the left (of the army commanded by marshal Villars) because he was not there till they retired; which shews, that the two marshals commanded two distinct armies; and that there was a considerable interval between them, as has been hinted already.

In this battle, according to the accounts of the allies, they had 5,547 men killed, and 12,806 wounded; in all, upwards of eighteen thousand; and, on the French side, there were, according to the allies, about fifteen thousand killed and wounded, and it is very natural to believe, that the allies lost more men than the enemy, since they were cut down from morning till noon, by the great and small shot of the enemy, before they became masters of their intrenchments; and, after so hot an action, it is no wonder they did not pursue the enemy above three miles from the

the field of battle. They took about forty or fifty of the enemies cannon in the intrenchments, fifty colours and standards, and some thousands of wounded officers and soldiers were made prisoners: Prince Eugene received a slight wound in the head in this engagement, which did not, however, hinder his giving his orders during the whole action. That celebrated general Webb also was dangerously wounded; and give me leave, for friendship-sake, to mention the brave colonel Rivet of the english guards, who being wounded in the beginning of the day, and carried off to the surgeon's tent, upon hearing of the joyfulness of victory, resolved to have a share in it, as he had in the hot service of the morning; but was unfortunately killed by a shot from the retreating enemy: It is observable, that the generals on both sides pretend they were out-numbered; but, from the best information I can get, there were about an hundred thousand men of a side; and the allies certainly gained abundance of honour in dislodging the enemy from a camp so strongly fortified by art and nature.

After

After the victory of Malplaquet or Blaregnies, the allies marched towards Mons; and, having invested that city the 21st instant, it surrendered the 20th of October following, which finished the campaign in Flanders; and both armies thereupon went into winter quarters.

The commons of England soon set the allies an example, by voting an augmentation of troops, and granting near seven millions for the service of the current year; whereof, besides the land, malt and other usual taxes, new duties were laid on houses, or windows, for thirty-two years, to raise a yearly sum of 135000 l. to pay the interest of a million and half of money, to be raised by way of lottery: But what took up the greatest part of this session, was the prosecution of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, preacher at St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark, for two sermons deliver'd by him; one at the assizes at Derby, the 15th of August before; and the other at St. Paul's, on the 5th of November, this winter. These being printed, the commons voted them, on the 13th of December, to be malicious, scandalous, and seditious libels, highly reflecting on her
majesty

majesty and her government, the late happy revolution, and the protestant succession.

On the 8th of March, the day of the queen's accession, which it was expected would have been solemniz'd with the usual expressions of joy, an accident happen'd, which was suppos'd to have prevented her majesty's appearing in publick.

A French refugee, usually styled marquis of Guiscard, who had fled from France to avoid being prosecuted for some notorious crimes, had so insinuated himself into the confidence of the duke of Savoy, under pretence of being able to raise an insurrection in the south of France, and join the malecontents of the Cevennois, that his royal highness had recommended him to the British court, as one who was able to do great service to the common cause; and Guiscard was thereupon allow'd a pension from this crown for some years. But, whether his pension was less than he expected, or he had acted a treacherous part from the beginning; certain it is, a letter was intercepted, the 8th of March, going from Guiscard to the court of France, with

with some criminal intelligence ; and a messenger was thereupon immediately ordered to apprehend him, and bring him before a committee of the council, which was then sitting ; accordingly the messenger took Guiscard, and confined him in a room near the council, till he was called for ; and here, it seems, the villain furnish'd himself with a pen-knife that was left upon one of the clerk's desks, which he concealed till he was brought to his examination.

The privy counsellors, that met upon this occasion, were, the lord keeper Harcourt ; the earl of Rochester, lord president ; the duke of Buckingham, lord Steward of the household ; the duke of Newcastle, lord privy-seal ; the duke of Ormond, lord Paulet, Mr. Harley, and the three secretaries of State, namely, the duke of Queensbury, the lord Dartmouth, and Mr. Secretary St. John.

Guiscard, being brought before them, while he was under examination, desired to speak with Mr. St. John in private ; and being told that could not be permitted ; but, if he had any thing to say, he must speak in publick ; the villain

advanced towards the table, as if he designed to say something, and stabb'd Mr. Harley in the breast with the penknife he had concealed; but the penknife striking against a bone, broke about half an inch from the handle; which Guiscard not observing, repeated his thrust, and struck Mr. Harley again upon the breast: Whereupon Mr. St. John cry'd, The villain has murder'd Mr. Harley; and the company drawing their Swords wounded Guiscard in several places; but, Mr. Harley getting upon his feet, the lord Paulet desired they would not kill the assassin, but see what discoveries he could make first; and the messengers and door keepers coming in at the same time, secured Guiscard; who begged, however, of the duke of Ormond to dispatch him; but his grace answered, *Cen'est pas l' Affaire des honnetes Gens; c'est l' Affaire d'un autre*: 'Tis not the work of gentlemen; it is adother's business.

Mr. Harley's wound was look'd on at first to be desperate; but he recovered within five or six weeks. In the mean time, Guiscard was committed to Newgate, and examined several times by a committee

committee of council; but would make no confession: Some thought he designed to attempt the queen's life. the same morning he was taken, having endeavoured to get admision to her presence; and her majesty's not appearing in publick that day, gave some colour to the suggestion: But however that was, the assassin died in a few days of the wounds and bruises he received; and indeed, from the first, he appeared sullen, and would not permit the surgeons to dress his wounds, and, tho' he was persuaded afterwards to let them see some of them, it seems he conceal'd one in his back, which grangreen'd and kill'd him.

This bold attempt having incited the curiosity of multitudes to go and see Guiscard in Newgate, the turnkey kept his corpse in pickle after he was dead, and shew'd him for money several days; which coming to the queen's ear, she order'd the body to be buried: And a law was made this session, which made it felony to assault a privy-counsellor in the execution of his office.

On the 17th of December, 1711, the commons resolved to present an address to her majesty, that she would be pleased to
give

give directions, that the treaty, whereby her majesty was obliged furnish forty thousand men, to act in conjunction with the forces of the allies in the low countries, might be laid before the house; and on the 20th, Mr. Secretary St. John reported, that her majesty had given directions accordingly, and that, pursuant unto such directions, search had been made, but no footsteps could be found of any convention made for that purpose. Then the house address'd her majesty, that an account might be laid before them, of the quota's and proportions of her majesty's and her allies, by sea and land, during the present war [including subsidies] and what agreement or conventions had been made for the said quota's and proportions, and also how the same had been observed: And, on the 21st, Mr. Lockhart, from the commissioners for taking the publick accounts, made the following report of some practices, which they had discovered in their examinations, relating to the affairs of the army, viz.

YOUR commissioners humbly represent, that though they have used

used their utmost application, in taking and examining the publick accounts, yet they are unprepared to offer any perfect state of the particular branches of the revenue to the house; but will endeavour to lay before you, after the recess, a general account of the ceceipts and issues of her majesty's exchequer, for the present year 1711; which, they hope, is all that will for the present be expected from them; as well in regard of the shortness of time they have engaged in this work, as of the great variety and extent of it.

In obedience therefore to your order, on Tuesday the 11th instant, your commissioners here present a state of several facts, which, with their circumstances and proofs, they humbly offer to the wisdom and justice of the house.

Your commissioners having ground to believe that there has been some mismanagements in making the contracts for the use of the army, summoned and examined Sir Solomon de Medina, the contractor for the bread and bread-wagons in the low countries, who, after expressing much uneasiness of the apprehensions he had of being thought an informer,

informer, and of accusing a great man, did depose on Oath,

That for the years 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, he had been solely, or in partnership, concerned in the contracts, for supplying bread and bread-waggons to the force in the low-countries, in the queen of Great Britain's pay; and that he gave the duke of Marlborough, for his own use, on each contract, the several sums following; part of which was paid at the beginning, and part at the end of each respective contract, in bills or notes delivered by the deponent into the duke's own hands; viz.

For the year 1707, sixty-six thousand and six hundred guilders.

For the year 1708, sixty-two thousand six hundred and twenty five guilders.

For the year 1709, sixty nine thousand five hundred seventy eight guilders, and fifteen stivers.

For the year 1710, sixty six thousand eight hundred and ten guilders, nineteen stivers and eight penings: Total, two hundred sixty five thousand six hundred and

and fourteen guilders, fourteen stivers, and eight penings.

For the year 1711, twenty one thousand guilders; which sum is in part of a like sum with those above-mentioned, intended to be paid at the end of the contract for this year.

That he was obliged to allow yearly, during the time of his being contractor, twelve or fourteen waggons gratis to the duke of Marlborough.

That during the time of his being contractor, as aforesaid, he gave, on sealing each contract, a gratuity of five hundred gold ducats, to Mr. Cardonnel, secretary to the duke of Marlborough.

That for all the money he received of Mr. Sweet, deputy pay-master at Amsterdam, he was obliged to pay 1 per Cent. Thas the former contractor Machado did the same; and that he acquainted the duke of Marlborough with this deduction of 1 per Cent.

He further deposeseth, that it appeared by the accounts of Antonio Alvarez Machado, who had been a contractor before him, and supplied the bread and bread-waggons to the forces in the English pay, for the years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705,

1705, 1706, that the said Machado had paid as large yearly sums to the duke of Marlborough, during the time of his being contractor, as this deponent has since done.

From whence it appears, that the duke of Marlborough has received, on account of the bread and bread-waggons, contracts from Sir Solomon de Medina [admitting the sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this present year 1711, to be the same with that of the preceding year 1710] three hundred thirty-two thousand four hundred twenty-five guilders, and fourteen stivers; from Antouio Alvarez Machado, during the five years he was contractor, the like sums; which together make six hundred sixty four thousand eight hundred fifty one guilders, and eight stivers, and computed at ten guilders ten stivers to the pound Sterling, amount to sixty-three thousand three hundred nineteen pounds, three shillings and seven pence.

Some time after this evidence was given by Sir Solomon de Medina, your commissioners received a letter from the duke of Marlborough, by the hands of
James

James Craggr, Esq; wherein the duke desires your commissioners, that, when they make their report, they would lay some facts before the parliament in a true light; and this justice they think they cannot better do, than in his grace's own words :

Hague, Nov. 10, 1711.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been informed, on my arrival here, that Sir Solomon de Medina has acquainted you with my having received several sums of money from him; that it might make the less impression on you, I would lose no time in letting you know, that this is no more than what has been allowed as a perquisite to the general, or commander in chief of the army, in the low countries, even before the revolution and since; and I do assure you, at the same time, that whatever sums I have received on that account, have been constantly employed for the service of the publick, in keeping secret correspondence, and in getting intelligence of the enemies mo-

tions and designs; and it has fallen so far short, that I take leave to acquaint you with another article that has been applied to the same use, and which arises from her majesty's warrant, whereof the inclosed is the copy, tho' this does not properly relate to the publick accompts, being a free gift of the foreign troops. You will have observed, by the several establishments, that before the late king's death, when the parliament voted forty thousand men for the quota of England in the low countries, twenty one thousand six hundred and twelve were to be foreigners, and the rest English. For these last they gave ten thousand pounds a year for intelligence, and other contingencies, without accompt. But his majesty being sensible, by the experience of the last war, that this sum would not any ways answer that service, and being unwilling to apply for more to the parliament, he was pleased to order, that the foreign troops should contribute two and a half per Cent. towards it; and, being then his ambassador and commander in chief abroad, he directed me to propose it to them, with an assurance that they should have no other

ther stoppage made from their pay
This they readily agreed to; and her
majesty was afterwards pleased to confirm
it by her warrant, upon my acquainting
her with the uses it was intended for;
and it has been accordingly applied, from
time to time, for intelligence and secret
service, with such success, that, next
to the blessing of God, and the bravery
of the troops, we may, in a great mea-
sure, attribute most of the advantages
of the war in this country to be timely
and good advices procured with the help
of this money. And now gentlemen, as
I have laid the whole matter fairly before
you, and that I hope you will allow I
have served my queen and country with
that faithfulness and zeal which becomes
an honest man; the favour that I intreat
of you is, that when you make your re-
port to the parliament, you lay this part
before them in its true light; so that
they may see this necessary and impor-
tant part of the war has been provided
for, and cartied on, without any other
expence to the publick, than ten thou-
sand pounds a year. And I flatter myself,
that when the accounts of the army in
Flanders come under your consideration,
you

you will be sensible the service on this side has been carried on with all the oeconomy and good husbandry to the publick that was possible. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Marlborough.

On the 30th of December, the queen declared in council, that her majesty being acquainted, that an information against the duke of Marlborough was laid before the house of commons, by the commissioners of the publick accounts; her majesty thought fit to dismiss him from all employments, that that matter might take an impartial examination; and the next day, her majesty sent his grace a letter, written with her own hand, signifying her royal pleasure to resume all the employments she had intrusted him with.

It had been also resolved, upon the report of the commissioners of publick accounts, that Robert Walpole, Esq; a member of that house, in receiving the sum of five hundred mounds more, on account of two contracts for forage of her majesty's troops quartered in North Britain,

Britain, made by him when secretary of war, pursuant to a power granted him by the late lord treasurer, was guilty of a high breach of trust, and notorious corruption. Secondly, that the said Robert Walpole, Esq; be for the said offence committed prisoner to the tower of London:

Upon the Duke of Marlborough's disgrace, the duke of Ormond was made commander in chief of her Majesty's forces, within the kingdom of Great Britain, and of those employed abroad, in conjunction with the troops of the allies.

The peace being concluded, the parliament met at Westminster, the 9th of April, O. S. when her majesty made a speech to both houses.

The queen found herself very much indisposed the 29th of July, with a drowsiness, and acute pains in the head; whereupon her physicians advised the taking some blood from her majesty; after which they apprehended her something better, and going to bed at her usual hour, she rested pretty well till three the next morning, when she was taken with a vomiting, after which she composed

composed herself to rest again. About seven her majesty rose, but had not been up long, before she was seiz'd with a sort of an apoplectick fit, and was let blood a second time, which reliev'd her for the present, but relapsing again, she lay doing, and insensible till Saturday the last of July, when the physicians declared, there was no hopes of her majesty's life: Whereupon the duke of Ormond, general of the forces, in Great Britain, gave orders for doubling the guards, and assembling the troops: Seven battalions were sent for from Flanders; and Portsmouth was put in a posture of defence: The ministry also sent a letter by Mr. Craggs, to his royal highness the elector of Brunlwick, to acquaint him with the extreme danger the queen's life was in, and the measures the council had taken, to secure his peaceable accession, and to desire his electoral highness to repair with all speed to Holland, where a squadron of British men of war was ordered to attend and convey him over, in case the queen did not live. Orders were also sent by the privy council, to the earl of Stafford in Holland, that he should apply himself

to the states general, to be in a readines to perform the treaty of Gurrantee of the otestant succession, if there should be occasion: About seven in the morning on Sunday the first of August, 1714, queen Anne expir'd, being then in the fiftieth year of her age, and the thirteenth of her reign.

This princess was married to his royal highness Prince George, brother to the then king of Denmark, upon the 28th of July, 1683, by whom she had a daughter, that was still-born, the 12th of May, 1684; 2. Lady Mary, a second daughter, born the 2d of June, 1685, and died in February, 1690; 3. Lady Anne Sophia, born the 12th of May, 1686, and died the February following; 4. William duke of Gloucester, born the 24th of July, 1689, and lived to be eleven years of age; 5. the lady Mary, born in October 1690, and only lived long enough to be baptiz'd; and 6. George, another son, who died soon after he was born.

F I N I S.